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Gift of Hamilton A. Hill Esq.

H. A. Hill, Esq

With respects of the author,

Hiram Barrett

BENJAMIN WHITE, ESQ.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

FAMILY [illegible]

[illegible]

Boston:
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR.
[illegible]

HISTORY

OF THE

TOWN OF GOSHEN,

Hampshire County, Massachusetts,

FROM ITS

FIRST SETTLEMENT IN 1761 TO 1881.

WITH

FAMILY SKETCHES.

BY HIRAM BARRUS.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR.
1881.

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Goshen, April 8, 1881.

HIRAM BARRUS, ESQ.,

DEAR SIR:

The undersigned having been chosen a committee to mature and execute plans for a proper observance of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the town of Goshen, desire to have you complete and publish the history of the town in season for that event.

We would also take the present opportunity to invite you to deliver an historical address on that occasion.

Most respectfully yours,

ALVAN BARRUS,
GEORGE DRESSER,
HIRAM PACKARD,
J. H. GODFREY,
T. P. LYMAN,
T. L. BARRUS,
ALONZO SHAW,
} *Committee.*

GEORGE DRESSER,
Secretary.

PREFACE.

In compliance with the invitation of the Committee of the town, the History of Goshen is herewith presented. Portions of it were published in the *Hampshire Gazette* about fifteen years since, but nearly all has been re-written and also enlarged by the addition of much new matter. The material facts have been gathered, as far as possible, from the records of the church and town, and the archives of the state.

Copious notes of facts and incidents related more than thirty years since by some of the early residents of the town, have proved valuable aids. Among the persons who thus continue to speak through these pages, may be named Mr. Cyrus Stearns, a native of the town, who was personally acquainted with nearly every family from the first settlement of the town onward for nearly ninety years; Maj. Ambrose Stone, who was identified with the leading interests of the town from its incorporation for about seventy years; Capt. John Grant, Col. Luther Stone, Dea. Benjamin White, Mr. Moses Dresser and others, who were intelligent observers, life-long residents, and themselves important factors in the town's history.

The family sketches, intended at first to be only brief outlines, grew more and more extended as the work progressed and the material accumulated, till this department assumed an unexpected prominence. It has involved much labor, and it is hoped will prove acceptable.

Hon. Charles Hudson, in his preface to the History of Lexington, says, "It is the fortune of those who compile our local histories, and especially if they deal with the genealogies of families, to rest under the imputation of being inaccurate." This is expected, and much care has been taken in the preparation of this work to disarm criticism by preventing errors. Yet some have crept in, and, as far as discovered, are corrected. Town records do not always agree with family records, in dates or names: Mary is often used for Polly, Sarah for Sally, Elizabeth for Betsey, Dolly for Dorothy, and, now-a-days, everything possible among female names is euphonized by change of termination into *ie*—Sallie, Mollie, Hattie, Maggie, &c. Such changes may be pleasing to the ear, but are confusing to the genealogist, and may yet result in perplexing the courts as to the identity of persons named in wills and other important documents.

The sketches of some of the families are quite disconnected and will be found on pages widely separate, in consequence of obtaining some of the facts after the others had been put in print. Proper names are usually given as spelt in the original records, and hence the spelling is not always uniform.

The record of marriages commences on the settlement of Rev. Mr. Whitman in

1788, and continues nearly complete to the present time. Where the date of marriage is wanting the date of the "Intentions of marriage" is given. The records of these commence in 1783, but are missing from 1853 to 1867. The record of births previous to 1844 is very deficient, probably mislaid or lost. A list of baptisms is inserted to supply in some measure the deficiency, the date of baptism generally indicating within a few weeks or months the date of birth.

Grateful acknowledgments for courtesies received in the preparation of this work, are due Rev. J. E. M. Wright, Emmons Putney, Miss Fannie E. Hawks, Albert B. Dresser, Alvan Barrus and others of Goshen; J. Milton Smith of Sunderland; Hon. Albert Nichols of Chesterfield; Luther James, Esq., of Ann Arbor, Mich.; Hon. James White of Boston; Hon. Levi P. Morton, recently appointed United States Minister to France; Rev. D. G. Wright, D. D., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Dr. Edward Strong, of the office of Secretary of State, Boston; Miss Mary E. Stone of the Congregational Library, and Hon. J. W. Dean, Librarian of the N. E. Genealogical Society, Boston.

In conclusion, the history is dedicated to the sons and daughters of Goshen, wherever residing, in the hope that they may prove worthy of their ancestry in whatsoever things are true; in whatsoever things are honest; in whatsoever things are pure; in whatsoever things are lovely; in whatsoever things are of good report.

HIRAM BARRUS.

BOSTON, May 14, 1881.

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HISTORY OF GOSHEN, MASS.

CHAPTER I.

1761 —— 1781.

The sons of New England have earned the reputation of being an enterprising people. Their love of home is proverbial, yet seldom so strong as to prevent their removal when prompted by necessity, or when by so doing they may expect to improve their condition. The rapid filling up of the older towns made emigration to new localities not only desirable but necessary, and this process continued shows how neighborhoods became towns and towns became states.

Isaac Stearns came to this country from England in 1630 in the same ship, it is thought, with Gov. Winthrop. He and "his kinsman," Charles Stearns, settled in Watertown, Mass. Charles was admitted freeman in 1646. In 1680 he sold his lands in Watertown, and with his son Shubael removed to Lynn and took up his residence on the wild lands near Reading. Shubael, a soldier in the Narragansett expedition, had a son Ebenezer, who married Martha Burnap of the latter town in 1717 and removed to Sutton, where the first settlers received one hundred acres of land free. David Stearns, the fourth son of Ebenezer, born 1729, removed to Dudley, remained a few years, and in 1761, accompanied by Abijah Tucker sought a new home in the unbroken forest that covered the hills west of the Connecticut river. David Stearns may have received his land here in consideration of his grandfather Shubael's service in the Narragansett expedition. They brought their families to Northampton and left them there during the summer, where they could often visit them, and then proceeded on their way, following the then recent military trail towards Albany

for about twelve miles. Here they stopped, felled the trees, built a log house, and began to cultivate the land. The location is still marked by the old cellar and well, about thirty rods north of the house of Amos Hawks, near the old boundary line between Chesterfield and the "Gore." Here the two families spent the winter of 1761–2, their only neighbors, within the present limits of Goshen, being wolves, bears and other wild beasts. Lonely as that winter must have been to these families, it was further increased by the frequent absence of the men in Northampton, where they found employment among the farmers, leaving the two wives and five children, to keep their houses and care for the cow and horse. "Beaver meadow," two miles away to the north, had furnished pasturage in the summer and hay for the winter. One day, in the absence of the men, the cow wandered away through the deep snow to the meadow, and did not return as the night came on. Neither woman would go alone for the cow, nor remain alone with the children, so they compromised by taking out the horse, loading the five children upon his back, and all went for the truant cow.

Another incident was remembered and told by one of the sons, Cyrus Stearns, who lived to be 90 years of age, and abounded in facts relating to the early history of the town. The chimney of their house was a rude affair, and one morning, while preparing breakfast, the mother saw it giving way and about to fall. She placed her shoulder against the lowering mantel and held it while the children escaped by flight, but the breakfast was buried in the ruins.

In the spring of 1762, Ezra May from Woodstock, Conn., with ten hired men and Ezekiel Corbin and wife to do their cooking, commenced clearing what is still known as the May farm, now owned by Marlon Damon. William White from Charlton came about the same time and boarded with May while clearing his own lands half a mile south, now in possession of Marshall Dadmun. White was an excellent marksman, and game was so plenty that it is said he killed enough on his way to and from his labors to pay his board. He once shot two ducks, cutting off both heads with a single ball. Robert Webster from Dudley and Lemuel Lyon from Woodstock came the same year. As a protection against the wild animals, the wife of Webster, when he was absent, kept a fire burning outside the cabin in the night. One night when alone with her infant child, the horse became frightened by some wild beast, and with a loud neigh came rushing through the

doorway, which was only closed by a blanket, into the room where she slept. Another woman alone in a moonlight night was suddenly surprised by seeing a wild cat jump through an open window in the attic down into her room. The shriek of the woman was too much for the intruder, and he left as suddenly as he came.

Other settlers that came within a few years were Asa Grant from Wrentham, John James and Zebulon Willcutt from Cohasset, Joseph Blake and Edward Orcutt from Hingham, Reuben and Moses Dresser, and Ebenezer Putney from Charlton, Thomas and Daniel Brown and the five Banister brothers—John, Lemuel, Christopher, Barzillai and William—and probably Artemas and Sylvanus Stone, from Brookfield, Joshua Abell from Rehoboth, Capt. John Bigelow, Isaac Kingman, James and Joshua Packard from Bridgewater, Doctor Benjamin Burgess and Samuel Mott from Tisbury, John Smith, Timothy Lyman, Benjamin Parsons and his sons, Ebenezer, Justin, Solomon, Silas and Benjamin, from Northampton, Thomas Weeks and Ambrose Stone from Greenwich, and William Hallock from Long Island.

The territory included in the town of Goshen was formerly designated by various names. The southern portion lying west of what is now Williamsburgh, consisting of thirty lots of one hundred acres each, was called "Quabbin," "Quabbin Proprietary," or "First Additional Grant." The northern portion lying between "Quabbin" and Huntstown, now Ashfield, containing about three thousand five hundred acres, was called "The Gore," "Chesterfield Gore," or "Second Additional Grant." The division line between Quabbin and the Gore extended from the N. W. corner of Williamsburgh westerly, just south of the meetinghouse, to Cummington line.

These grants were made to satisfy the claims of the heirs of the soldiers in the Narragansett expedition in King Philip's War. They were promised "if they played the man, took the fort, and drove the enemy out of the country, they should have a gratuity in land besides their wages." Pursuant to this promise the court in 1732 granted seven townships, each six miles square, to the descendants of the 840 soldiers engaged in the expedition. These townships were located in Maine, New Hampshire, and in this state. "Narragansett township" No. 4, located in New Hampshire, was reported unfit for settlement, and in lieu of it, the territory called "Quabbin," now Greenwich, Mass., was granted. But this being less than six miles square, "The First Additional Grant," above named and now included

in Goshen, was made to supply the deficiency. This also failed to give entire satisfaction and "The Second Additional Grant" was made.

In 1762 Chesterfield was incorporated and the "Quabbin" district was included within its limits. In the following January, on petition of its inhabitants, the Gore was annexed to Chesterfield by the General Court without serving notice or asking consent of the town. Twenty-three inhabitants of Chesterfield, in their turn, petitioned to have the people of the Gore set off again, for the reason that "their being annexed had laid foundation for lasting contention, as the inhabitants living on said Grant will have it in their power to erect the meetinghouse quite out of the center of the town, the place heretofore pitched upon for it, which is on the county road." Their petition prevailed, and the Gore was dis-united in June of the same year.

The early settlers of "Quabbin" and the "Gore" had men of recognized ability among them, as shown by records of the first annual town meeting in Chesterfield. Of these men the following were chosen to office: Ezra May was chosen moderator of the meeting, and also constable and chairman of the board of selectmen; Abijah Tucker was also chosen selectman; David Stearns, warden; Robert Webster, highway surveyor; William White, deer reeve. May served in Chesterfield six years as selectman, William White two, Abijah Tucker five, Robert Webster two, Reuben Dresser, Joshua Abell, Christopher Banister one each.

The first child born within the present limits of Goshen was Sarah, daughter of Ezra May, January 27, 1763, who married Elisha Morton of Williamsburgh; the first male child was Samuel, son of David Stearns, March 25, 1763, who died young.

The close of the French and Indian War by the treaty of 1763 gave a new impetus to emigration to the "West," which at that time was reckoned within the limits of the state. In a petition to the General Court the people speak of their settlement, which they aver has gone on prosperously since they have been freed from the fear of the Indian enemy. The early settlers, being chiefly young people, their occupation and the climate healthful, families became large, invalids were few, and physicians scarce. Dr. Isaac Robinson, who was here in 1771, was probably the first resident physician, and remained about eleven years—perhaps till Dr. Benjamin Burgess came.

Several men belonging in what is now Goshen, were enrolled among the minute men in Capt. Webster's company, and marched two days

after the battle of Lexington to the defence of that part of the state. The following, copied from the state archives, gives the list of Capt. Webster's company of minute men.

A Muster Roll of the Minute Men under the command of Capt. Robert Webster in General Pomeroy's Regiment, who marched from Chesterfield in the County of Hampshire, April 21, 1775.

*Robert Webster, *Captain.*
*Christ. Banister, *Lieut.*
*William White, *Serg't.*
Daniel Littlefield, "
*John Halbert "
James Cox, "
Richard Silvester, *Corp.*
*Wait Burk, "
Asa Packard, *Fifer.*

Privates.

Everston Beswick,
John Shea,
*Richard Burk,
Josiah Brown,
Joseph Brown,
*Cyrus Lyon,
Asa Spaulding,
Enoch Pratt,
Zach. Curtis,
Wm. Damon,
Ebenezer Cole,
Jabez Cowles,
*Christo. Grant,
Thos. Pierce,
Tilly Burk,
Adam Beal,
Stephen Tyler,
Nathan Web Tyler,
George Mills, Jun.,
Benj. Got Ball,
Luke Silvester,
Robert Damon,
Amos Crittenden,
Sam'l Leach,
*Samuel Olds,
Josiah Clark,
Isaac Buck,
*Benj. Bourn,
Simeon Higgins,
Wm. Turner.

[These were paid for six days service probably before they joined Gen. Pomeroy's regiment. Their names in October, 1775, appear with others from Chesterfield in a muster roll as the 8th Co. of the 8th Regiment of Foot in the Continental army, posted at Dorchester, under Col. John Fellows.]

The records continue:

Men's Names that Returned Home.

	Travel.	Time of Service.
Jere Stockwell, *2nd Lieut*	230 miles.	1 month, 7 days.
*Jona. Nelson, *Corporal*		1 "
Justin Wright, "	80 "	14 "
Edward Converse, *Drummer*	230 "	

* Residents of Goshen.

	Travel.	Time of Service.
Privates.		
*Timo Lyman		14 days
Elijah Warner		14 "
*Artemas Stone		14 "
*Reuben Dresser		18 "
*Barzillai Banister	1 "	
*Eben'r Putney	1 "	7 "
Aaron Jewell	1 "	
Prince Cowen		14 "
*Oliver Taylor		14 "
Chester Kid	68 miles.	3 "
Josiah Perry		3 "

The men that returned home were allowed one penny per mile for travel each way—230 miles. The privates received about 25 cents per day as wages. The two rolls show the amount due the officers and men £52. 6s. 4d. Signed and sworn to by Capt. Webster, December 25, 1775. Read in Council and allowed, February 6, 1776. The names of Caleb Cushman and Nehemiah May are included in another list of minute men among the papers of Capt. Webster, each being 28 days in that service.

The early settlement had its days of sorrow. The darkest time in its history was in 1777–8. The "camp distemper"—probably dysentery—introduced by a sick soldier, became epidemic and raged fearfully. In 21 days there were 21 deaths. In some families all the children died. Reuben Dresser lost three children in six days, Ebenezer Putney two in one day, Col. May two in five days.

Gen. Burgoyne, with his army, was then on his way from the north, and the people were expecting he would march across from Albany to Boston, laying waste the country as he passed. The probability that he might go through this section added not a little to the prevailing distress. The men not already in the army were called out to oppose his progress, and so many went that the ripened crops in the field stood unharvested, with few men or none to gather them. The mothers and daughters, equal to the emergency, came to the rescue, and with their own hands gathered the crops that were to supply their food for the dreaded winter. Their self-denying efforts were not lost. Burgoyne defeated at the battle of Saratoga, marched from Albany

* Residents of Goshen.

to Boston, as a prisoner of war with his humiliated army, and the patriotic women had the satisfaction of seeing a portion of the prisoners pass through this town under guard of our soldiers.

The winter of 1780 was known among the early settlers as "The Hard Winter." Severe cold and deep snow prevailed, and for six weeks the sun did not melt the snow on the sunny side of the buildings. Deer huddled together where they could browse among the small twigs of trees, and being unable to escape through the deep snow by flight, were easily killed with clubs, and to such an extent was the slaughter, that they were nearly exterminated. Major Ambrose Stone removed here April 20th of that year, and gave it as a fact that at that time the fences were buried in the snow out of sight, "stakes and all." The snow was then so solid that loaded teams travelled over it wherever their drivers chose.

The Dark Day of May 19, 1780, belonged to this period. An unusual darkness extended over New England nearly all day and night. Candles were needed at noon-day, fowls went to their roost, the frogs peeped as though it were evening, and in the universal gloom many people thought the final day had surely come. The cause of the darkness was never satisfactorily explained, and the answer of the punning Rev. Dr. Byles, sent by the servant, was perhaps as good as could have been given: "Tell your mistress I am as much in the dark as she is."

Luxuries in these early days were rarities. The dress of the people was prepared more with reference to comfort than to the dictate of city fashions. Buckskin mittens and breeches were in common use. Shoes with leggins were for winter wear, and boots were so rare an article that a young fellow from abroad wearing a pair was nicknamed "Boots," for his extravagance. Flax was then, as for long years afterward, raised, pulled, rotted, broken, swingled, hatcheled spun, woven and wrought into clothing for summer wear; and wool from the fleece was carded, spun, dyed, woven by the hand of woman for winter clothing. The cradle for the infant was a segment of a hollow log; a block of wood served for a chair; an upright block three feet high, with a cavity in the top, and a heavy pestle, was used for reducing corn to hominy for many a frugal meal. "Bean porridge hot, bean porridge cold," and "bean porridge nine days old," was one of the luxuries that came of a liberal preparation of pot-luck. Wooden plates, or no plates, was the early fashion, then came pewter dishes, and finally earthen.

CHAPTER II.

1781.

The "Gore" seemed to be, in some respects, unfortunately situated. Its early settlers, as already stated, had been at one time annexed to Chesterfield, but to restore peace, were again set off. Their necessities finally compelled them again to appeal to the General Court, reciting their grievances, and asking to be incorporated as a town. They say in their petition:

That, whereas the First and Second Additional Grants to Narragansett township No. 4 were formerly one propriety, properly and conveniently situated for the benefit of society, which benefit those of us which were the first purchasers and settlers of said land expected to have enjoyed, but to our astonishment and great disappointment, and also without the consent or knowledge of the proprietors and inhabitants thereof, it was in the year 1762 torn asunder and divided by an Act of Court incorporating said First Additional Grant, together with a plantation called New Hingham into a town by the name of Chesterfield, greatly to the disadvantage of the proprietors of the said Second Additional Grant, or Chesterfield Gore, in that they were thereby left a small, unincorporated, poor people, without a sufficiency of land for a society, and were thereby unable to support a minister of the gospel, and consequently have to this day been deprived of one of the natural rights of mankind, as also one of the greatest blessings, benefits and privileges of society:

"And whereas, your petitioners and other inhabitants of said Gore, with a number of inhabitants living on the northwardly part of Chesterfield, which also makes a part of this church, and whose petition is now pending in Court to be annexed to said Gore, have, for the space of several months, jointly agreed in carrying on the public worship of God, and in supporting a minister of the gospel, and are earnestly desirous of having a legal right to do so in the future; therefore, your petitioners most earnestly supplicate your honors to take their case into your serious consideration, and enlarge their borders, by incorporating them with such a part of Chesterfield as are willing and desirous to be annexed to said Gore, and which will best accommodate them and least incommode the town of Chesterfield, which, we humbly conceive, your honors are fully sensible, is the only land that can accommodate said Gore to make them a convenient town, and build them a society sufficiently able to support a minister of the gospel, and thereby, not only your destitute petitioners, but also the whole of the inhabitants of said Gore, consisting of more than 200 souls, will be put into a circumstance whereby they will be able to support the gospel."

Capt. Thomas Weeks presented the matter to the Court in 1779 and again in 1781. In January of the latter year, moved by "the petition of Thomas Weeks, agent to the petitioners of a part of Chesterfield," also of the "petitioners of a Gore of land, called Chesterfield Gore," a committee was appointed by the General Court to repair to Chesterfield, hear the parties, and report at the next session of the Court. The action of the committee may be inferred from a letter of which the following is a copy:

NORWICH, May 1, 1781.

Sir: I have left the report of the committee appointed on the matters relating to the Gore, Narragansett No. 4, and Chesterfield, with landlord Elisha Lyman and all the papers except yours, left with me, which are here enclosed. If you go down this session, remember to carry down to Court the plan of that part of Narragansett No. 4, as Capt. White proposed to the committee when at Mr. May's, representing those that were willing to be annexed to the Gore. Doct. Mather and Doct. Shepard propose not to go down this session, and I can't. You will do as you think best respecting going down this session or the next. We have closed our report, which if you send, you will have safely conveyed to the Secretary as directed.

Doct. Mather's bill 13 | 9 hard money.
Doct. Shepard's bill 7 | 10 " "

I am Sr. your most Humble Serv't,

JOHN KIRKLAND.

To Mr. Joshua Abell.

The act of incorporation finally passed May 14, 1781, and was approved by John Hancock, Governor. The name given in the act is Goshan—probably a clerical error. The origin of the name, as given by Dea. Oliver Taylor to his daughter, Mrs. Cathcart, is said by her daughter, Mrs. Polly Tilton, to have been this:—Goshen of old was the best part of Egypt, so the name was considered appropriate for what was claimed to be the best part of Chesterfield.

The town meeting, for organization, was held pursuant to a warrant issued by Jacob Sherwin, Esq., of Ashfield, May 23, at the house of John Williams, which then stood just above the burying ground. Lieut. Thomas Weeks was chosen clerk; Joshua Abell, treasurer; Capt. William White, Lieut. Lemuel Lyon, Maj. Christopher Banister, selectmen and assessors; Thomas Brown and Ebenezer Parsons, constables; Farnum White, Lemuel Banister, Ebenezer Putney, Lieut. Timothy Lyman, Thomas Weeks and Barzillai Banister, highway surveyors; John Williams, sealer of weights and measures; Lemuel Banister and Farnum White, tythingmen; John Smith and Maj. Chris-

topher Banister, fence viewers; Samuel Olds, leather sealer; Barzillai Banister, deer-reeve; Nehemiah May, Daniel Brown, Barzillai Banister and Lemuel Banister, hog-reeves.

The selectmen called another town meeting, June 4, 1781.

Capt. Wm. White was chosen moderator. *Voted* to raise 50 pounds silver money for repair of highways and to allow 3 shillings per day for a man, 1 shilling and six pence for a good yoke of oxen, 1 shilling each for a plough and cart. Voted that hogs should not run at large.

It was voted to give Mr. Joseph Barker a call to settle with them in the work of the ministry. June 21, it was voted to offer him 100 pounds as an "encouragement." His salary was to be 40 pounds the first year and after that to increase annually five pounds, until it amounted to sixty pounds. Voted that Lemuel Banister, David Stearns and Thomas Brown wait on Mr. Barker with said offers, but the call was not accepted.

August 21, voted to raise thirty-six pounds, three shillings, for paying the bounty and wages of three soldiers for three months service, and to procure 5 linen shirts, 5 pairs stockings and shoes, and 2 blankets; also 2101 lbs. of beef for the army, all in obedience to acts of the General Court, and voted to raise 32 pounds of money to pay for the beef.

October 16, the town voted that Ebenezer Putney, Timothy Lyman, Thomas Hamilton, Benjamin Burgess, Oliver Taylor, Christopher Banister and William Hallock, divide the town into school districts. Their report was made and fortunately entered upon the town records, and is interesting, as it probably shows the whole number of families in the town at that time. The list will be given in a future chapter. The town voted to raise 15 pounds for preaching, and chose Lemuel Banister, Thomas Brown, Farnum White, Thomas Weeks and David Stearns a committee to employ a preacher.

Voted November 15, to raise 25 pounds for schooling.

Voted December 21, 1781, that Mr. Joshua Abell receive the donations that may be given in this town to the support of the sufferers in the Southern States, agreeable to a brief from his Excellency, John Hancock, and pay the same to the gentleman said brief directs.

Voted to hire Mr. Fowler to preach ten Sabbaths more.

The town's first year was full of activity and not a little perplexity.

The matter of religious worship had a prominent place, and the location of the meetinghouse, as usual in the new towns, was not easily settled. It was voted in November, that David Stearns, Lemuel Lyon, John James, Lemuel Banister, James Packard, Thomas Hamilton and Joshua Abell be a committee to set up a stake on the hill in Lieut. Lyman's field, and another in the first convenient place south of the burying ground. It was voted to erect the house on the last named spot; that it should be 50 feet long, 40 feet wide, with posts two feet shorter than the Chesterfield meetinghouse. The timber was brought to the place, but, May 20, 1782, the vote was changed and a new site selected ten rods north of the house of Lemuel Lyon. This was not satisfactory, and the next day it was voted to refer the matter to a committee chosen from the neighboring towns. Dea. Ebenezer Snell of Cummington, Capt. Benj. Phillips of Ashfield, Josiah Dwight of Williamsburgh, were chosen, and William Ward, Jacob Sherwin, William Bodman were added, but nothing came of their action. The contribution of an acre of land by the widow of Col. Ezra May, and a half acre by Lieut. Lemuel Lyon, finally decided the question. The donations were accepted May 30, and it was voted to set the house on the division line between Lieut. Lemuel Lyon and the widow Margaret May's, on the east side of the road, leading from Widow May's to said Lyon's. The highway at that time was some rods west of the present one. The house was built during that year, and the first *town* meeting was held in it December 19. It was then voted to *purchase* an acre and a half of land to convene siad house, and also one-fourth of an acre outside of the acre already staked out —the east stakes to stand. This same piece of land that served to end one long controversy was the cause of another, that was still longer and more bitter. The land was constantly lessened in area by encroachments; the removal of the highway to the east cut off a portion of it; the highway on the north side severed another portion. The purchasers of the May farm found that their deeds included the remainder of the Common, as it has long been called, making no reservation of the land sold "to convene the meetinghouse." So there came to be two sets of claimants for the land, causing a long controversy in the courts, in the case of *Goshen vs. Utley*. The people were divided into two parties, and for a whole decade, beginning in 1847, the contest was active and exciting. It was finally settled by compromise, as it should have been at the beginning, and the rights of

each party were made secure for the future by mutual deeds of quit-claim.

The church was built with porches at the east and west ends, through which stairways led to the galleries. The pews were box-like enclosures, nearly square, with seats on each of the four sides, facing inward. In front, on either side of the pulpit, were the deacons' seats, where these solemn officials sat overlooking the congregation to see that everything was done in an orderly and orthodox manner. Tythingmen also kept constant watch that no breach of order should disturb the Sabbath services. The pulpit had its sounding-board suspended like an umbrella over the preacher's head,— a constant conundrum for the small boy. The house had neither bell nor steeple, and for many years no means for warming, save the foot-stoves carried by the mothers, and replenished, between the services, from some charitable "fire-place" near the church. No wonder that the boys during the bleak winter afternoons, when the mercury was at zero and the services were prolonged till nearly sunset, should watch with interest for the turning of the last leaf of the long sermon. And yet "Sunday sickness" had not been invented, and parents and children were constant attendants.

The annual town meetings, for 51 years, were held in the house, and it would not be strange if its walls sometimes echoed sentiments and speeches that were not in entire harmony with orthodox creeds.

In 1835, the house having been unroofed by a tornado the year before, was removed across the street to its present site, remodeled, repaired, painted, and provided with a bell, the latter the donation of Col. Timothy Lyman. The work was done by Caleb Loud of Westhampton. Extensive repairs were again made on the church in 1859, when it was repainted within and without.

CHAPTER III.

1782.

At the first annual meeting, which was held at the house of John Williams, John James was chosen Moderator ; Thomas Weeks, Clerk; Thomas Brown, Treasurer; Capt. Wm. White, Maj. Christopher Banister, Lieut. Oliver Taylor, Selectmen; John James, Reuben Dresser, Capt. Wm. White, Assessors; Barzillai Banister, Neh. May, Constables; Farnum White, John Smith, Tythingmen ; Maj. Chr. Banister, Farnum White, Moses Dresser, B. Banister, Artemas Stone, Ebenezer Putney, Surveyors of Ways and Bridges; James Packard, Adams Beals, Fence Viewers; Samuel Olds, Leather Sealer; Christopher Grant, Deer-Reeve; John Williams, Sealer of Weights and Measures; Justin Parsons, Daniel Brown, David Stearns, Capt. Wm. White, Cyrus Lyon, Hog-Reeves.

Voted to allow Thomas Weeks, nine shillings for surveying roads.

April 1. Wm. White, Moderator. Voted to raise 65 pounds for repairing highways. Voted to confirm what the Assessors have done with respect to classing said inhabitants to raise two Continental soldiers, agreeable to the resolve of the General Court. Voted to choose a delegate to send to the County Convention at Hatfield, and elected Wm. White said delegate. Voted 60 pounds for paying a man already procured for the army for three years.

The records show that Barnabas Potter, a soldier in the old Canadian regiment, was a deserter from the continental army, but his friends procured a substitute, one William Jones, and obtained Potter's discharge.

1783.

October 6. Voted not to pay any Continental, State or County taxes until Congress rescind their vote, allowing five years pay to the officers of the Continental army.

What the effect of that vote was upon Congress we are not informed, but the town continued to pay its share of the public taxes.

1784.

The town had one man who evidently was not an office-seeker.

June 7. Voted that Samuel Grimes give an obligation to the Selectmen to serve as Constable and Collector; or procure some meet person to serve in his room and stead; or give a note on demand with interest, for the fine prescribed by law, for refusing to serve in those offices.

November 16. The town voted that paper currency is absolutely necessary to discharge our quota of the debt contracted in the late war belonging to this Commonwealth, money borrowed of foreign nations excepted. Voted to recommend the neighboring towns to take similar action. Lemuel Banister was chosen to represent the town in a County Convention, and a petition was suggested to aid the matter "in a constitutional way."

1785.

January 11. Road laid from Ezekiel Corbin's by the Willard Packard place to intersect with the highway leading from John Jipson's to James Orr's.

1786.

Voted that it is expedient to have a paper currency emitted, and that William White, Doctor Benj. Burgess and Oliver Taylor be a committee to prefer a petition to the General Court for that purpose. Town chose school committees in each district. Voted that the school money be divided according to the number of persons from 5 to 18 years old. A new district was formed of the families taken from Conway and annexed to Goshen, including also Samuel Mott and William Meader. It was voted to raise 15 pounds for building a pulpit in the meeting house.

1787.

January 1. Voted to raise 150 pounds for building school houses.

1788.

Voted to build five school houses, and that Reuben Dresser and Eben'r Putney be a committee to build a school house in the South East District; Farnum White and Deacon Stone in the Middle District; Lemuel Banister and Cyrus Lyon for the South West District; Capt. B. Banister and Ambrose Stone for the North West District; Nath'l Abell and Capt. Jona. Snow for the North East District In 1789 the North East and Middle Districts were united.

1790.

Road laid from Ashfield line by Daniel Kellogg's to Ambrose Stone's. It passed around the west side of what is now called Mt. Rood, and by the house of Joshua Packard.

In order to prevent their "gaining a settlement," the following persons were warned out of town:

Silas Bassett,
Freeborn Mayhew,
Adam Beals,
Enoch Beals,
Adam Beals, Jr.,
John Mansfield,
Jonathan Snow,
Edward Wing,
Reuben Howes,
Samuel Luce,
Salathiel Tilton,
Samuel Mott,
Farnum White,
Daniel Brown,
Isaac Tower,
Phineas Manning,
Jonah Williams,
Widow Jannet Halbert,
Steven Grover,
Shepherd More,
Jedediah Buckingham,
Levy Olds,
Sylvanus Stone, but not his wife,
Nathan Halbert, but not his wife,
Greenwood Brown,
Isaac Kingman,
Joseph Jepson,
James Orr,
John Powers,
James Packard,
Ens. Ambrose Stone,
James Partrick,
Daniel Kellogg,
John Jepson,
Thomas Weeks,
Elihu Parsons,
Stephen Kellogg,
Widow Mary Gates,
Doctor John Kittredge,
Malachi James,
Caleb Cushman,
Maj. Barzillai Banister,
James Halbert,
Joseph Naramore,
Zebulon Willcutt,
Abner Damon,
Widow Deborah Naramore,
John Williams,
Widow Grimes,
James Grimes,
Moses James,
Watson Robinson,
Benjamin Bourn,
Moses Hayward,
Micah Jepson,
Micah Jepson, Jr.,
Asa Chamberlain,
George Dorr,
Oliver Taylor,
John James,
James Wheeler,
Alpheus Naramore,

Jonathan Russell,
Capt. Lemuel Banister,
John Rogers,
Ebenezer White,
Josiah White,
Widow Abigail White,
Widow Molly White,
Ezekiel White,
Ezekiel White, Jr.,
Nathaniel Vinton,
Abiathar Vinton,
Levy Vinton,
Zebulon Richmond,
Richard Tower,
Doctor Benjamin Burgess,
Widow Elizabeth Grant,
Widow Mary Parker, together with their families.

Also the wives of the following men, viz:

Ebenezer Putney,
Joshua Abell,
Joshua Abell, Jr.,
Nathaniel Abell,
Benjamin Abell,
Justin Parsons,
Cyrus Stearns,
John Stearns,
James Whitcomb,
Lemuel Lyon,
Silas Parsons and
William Beals and family, also
Cyrus Lyon and
Thaddeus Naramore, but not their wives, also
Philip Allen and family.

HAMPSHIRE, SS. GOSHEN, April 4, 1791. By virtue of the within warrant, I have warned as directed, that said inhabitants reside in said town no longer, except the widow Abigail White and Mary White and the wife of Cyrus Stearns and Ebenezer Putney's.

JUSTIN PARSONS, Constable.

Fees for warning, 12 | .

1792.

Voted to sell the school house by the meetinghouse at vendue, and to raise forty-five pounds for building school houses.

1793.

Voted to fence the burying ground with stone wall, and chose Reuben Dresser and Ebenezer Putney committee for that purpose. Voted that the singers improve the fore seats in the gallery, in the meetinghouse on Lord's days. Middle school district divided by the brook east of the meetinghouse, and extends so far north as to include Edward Orcutt and Benjamin Abell.

1796.

Voted to paint the roof and porches of the church, and hang the doors of the pews in the galleries. Voted to raise $200 for schooling. The report of a committee was accepted, recommending that only two masters be employed for the winter; and that they remove from one district to another as the selectmen direct, and that a larger proportion of the money be devoted to the summer schools. It was voted to build a pound and set it "the west side of the road opposite the Gun House." Voted to finish the back side of the meetinghouse and paint the same.

1797.

January. The small pox broke out in the east part of the town, and a meeting was called "to see if the town will agree to let any persons have the small pox by way of inoculation who have not been exposed to it." It was voted, after much opposition, that Doctor Benjamin Burgess, Dea. Oliver Taylor, Capt. Ambrose Stone, Lieut. Nehemiah May, Mr. Justin Parsons, Dea. Thomas Brown, and Lieut. Ebenezer Parsons be a committee to conduct the business respecting the small pox as they shall think best.

1799.

History never tires of repeating itself. The town voted that the money raised by the dog tax should be appropriated to the support of schools. The same thing is now done under the law of the state.

1801.

Voted to take part of the money recovered from Mr. James Grimes of Newton for support of a pauper to buy weights and measures.

1805.

The town appears to have owned the books belonging to the schools, an idea which in some places is in practical operation in later times.

Voted that the Selectmen have the care and charge of the school books belonging to the town, and distribute them among the several schools as they judge proper.

April 1. Voted to accept the grant made to the town by Mr. John James in his will expressed in the following terms: *Item*. I give unto the town of Goshen the sum of one hundred dollars, to be paid equally by my executors, if the town will accept of such a trifle, on the following terms, (to wit): To be under the care and

inspection or the Selectmen, unless the town see fit to choose a committee to take care of it, on interest, to be annually paid for the full term of one hundred years, from and after my decease. The person or persons who hire said money are to procure a good and sufficient bondsman, and whatever expense may arise in consequence of letting said money, is to be paid by the town, so that no encroachment may be made on said money, and at the end of the above mentioned time of one hundred years, the aforesaid sum of one hundred dollars, together with all the interest that may arise therefrom, be the same more or less, is to be forever kept on interest under the aforesaid regulations, and the interest arising therefrom is to be appropriated for the support of a Gospel minister in said town, of the Congregational standing order so called; for the support of schools, and for the support of the poor in said town, for the building and repairing of public buildings, as the case may be.

1806.

This year was noted for the execution of Daley and Halligan, in Northampton, June 6, for the murder of Marcus Lyon in Wilbraham. It was thought 15,000 people from the surrounding towns were present. The culprits were executed about 3 P. M. The day was very hot, and the spectators suffered greatly from thirst.

June 16 was long remembered for the total eclipse of the sun about midday. The stars appeared, the fowls went to roost, men left their work, and some persons were so impressed by the prevailing gloom, that they fainted. The total eclipse lasted about three minutes, when the sun came out again with unusual brightness, and was welcomed by the crowing of the chanticleers, the songs of the birds and the rejoicing of the people.

1808.

The political troubles that culminated in the war of 1812 engaged the attention of the people early as 1808. The town appointed Deacon Taylor, William White, Deacon Parsons and Col. Neh. May to draft and forward a memorial to Congress, asking for an explanation of their measures respecting the Embargo, and for redress of certain grievances. In August, in response to a letter from the Selectmen of Boston, the Selectmen of the town were directed to petition the President for a suspension of the Embargo.

1810.

January 19 was memorable for its severe weather. The mercury fell from 47° above zero at sunset to 12° below,—59° in 8 hours. A

violent, piercing north-west wind prevailed, that in some places prostrated trees and buildings. There was much suffering, and some persons and animals perished.

1811.

The town voted unanimously against the proposed division of the County of Hampshire, and instructed Oliver Taylor, Esq., representative elect, to use his best endeavors to prevent it.

Note.—Hampshire County formerly included all the territory of Massachusetts west of Worcester County. Berkshire County was set off in April, 1761; Franklin County in June, 1811; Hampden in February, 1812.

1812.

In the month of June, Congress declared war against Great Britain. The Federalists in the previous election in this state had elected the Governor, Caleb Strong of Northampton, and a majority of the House of Representatives. The House prepared an address, regretting the war and declaring it impolitic and inexpedient. The Senate was Democratic, and published an address approving the war and declaring it in their opinion just and necessary. This town was strongly Federal in politics, and passed a series of resolutions deprecating the war and denouncing the war measures of the administration in very strong terms. A petition was sent to the Legislature, suggesting a convention of all the northern and commercial states by delegates to be appointed by their Legislatures, to consult upon measures for procuring such alterations in the Federal Constitution as would give the Northern States a due proportion of representation, as "in consequence of the slaves, the Southern States have by far too great an influence, disproportioned to their wealth, strength, and resources."

But their opposition to what they termed, *offensive* war, did not prevent furnishing men for the defence of the state.

1814.

Gov. Strong declined to raise troops to be placed at the command of the President, but issued a call for troops in the autumn of 1814, to be used in case of emergency within the commonwealth. Thirteen men from this town were drafted and went to Boston for the defence of the seaboard against the anticipated attacks of the British.

They met in Chesterfield and started on their march Sabbath morning, September 11, 1814. They formed a part of a regiment of infantry made up from the militia companies in the northern portion of old Hampshire County. Col. Thomas Longley of Hawley was in command of the regiment. The names of the soldiers that belonged to this town were: Timothy Lyman, Asahel Billings, Enoch James, William Tilton, John Fuller, Stephen Parsons, Arad Hosford, Ezra Stearns, Abishai Williams, William Abell, Oliver T. Cathcart, Samuel Wing and Robert Barrows. They were joined with detachments of companies from other towns, in sufficient number to make up a company. Timothy Lyman was detailed from the regiment to serve as the captain, and Asahel Billings as orderly sergeant. They were stationed at Commercial Point, Dorchester, where they saw little of the hardships and sufferings incident to war beyond the daily routine of camp life, but nothing of the expected foe. One of their number, Ezra Stearns, sickened and died at the hospital in Boston, at the very hour the Governor was reviewing the troops on the Common, preliminary to their discharge. He was buried at Dorchester with military honors. The troops were dismissed in October, having been in camp about forty days; and thus ended what was known at that day as "Governor Strong's War." The Goshen company were in uniform, and received in consequence, before leaving camp, a gratuity from the state. A military company in uniform was a spectacle of so rare occurrence at that time, that on their way home they were induced to march two or three miles out of a village and accept the hospitalities of a gentleman who was anxious to have his family enjoy so novel a sight.

1816.

This year was remarkable for its cold summer. Severe frosts occurred in every month. June 7 and 8 snow fell, and it was too cold for comfort even in winter clothing, and frosts cut the corn down to the roots, but it was replanted. September 25, corn was still in the milk and so thoroughly frozen by three wintry nights, that it never ripened and was scarcely worth gathering. Breadstuffs were scarce and prices high, and the poorer class of people were often in straits for want of food.

1817.

The winter of 1817–8 was called very mild, but it was said to be the coldest February since 1780.

1819.

The present school house in the northwest district probably built this year. The first school in it was taught by Levi Williams in 1820.

1822.

The season for planting and sowing was quite early. Peas were planted April 2, and gathered for the table June 28, which was often referred to as an unusual occurrence.

The Baptist meetinghouse was built during this year. The frame was partially raised Independence day, but on account of rain was not completed till the next day.

1827.

The winter of 1827–8 is said to have been one of the mildest known, the mean temperature being 34°,—the average temperature between 1786 and 1828 being about 28°.

The people turned their attention in 1827–8 to improving the principal lines of travel through the town. The old stage road from Northampton to Albany passed over the hill by the burying ground —the highest land in that part of the town.

It was voted to raise the sum of $500 for the purpose of procuring an alteration in the road from John Williams' to Cummington line by Luther Stone's factory. Col. Timothy Lyman, Benjamin White, Jared Hawks, Jr., were chosen a committee "to appropriate" this money, and Capt. Malachi James was chosen to collect it.

The County Commissioners laid the road on condition the town would pay all the costs of building, beyond $650 which the County would pay. The road was built, but some of the tax-payers took the ground that the tax was illegal and refused to pay. Mr. Willard Parsons, who built the road, sued the town to compel payment. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, which decided that "a town has no authority to aid in the construction of a road, which by law is to be made at the expense of the County." It decided that the tax

was illegal and void, and that the contract for building the road was not binding upon the town. The decision in this case furnished a precedent, which is often quoted and followed by the courts to the present day. The principle is quite frequently stated in this way:—"A town has no right to raise money to give away."

The laying of the "Potash Brook" road, and another from the North West school house northward towards Cyrus Stearns', soon followed, and then came the discontinuance of the unnecessary old roads over the hills to the village.

1830.

Town chose the following committee to take charge of funerals: Col. Luther Stone in North West district; Asahel Billings in North district; Silas Burgess in East district; Capt. Wm. Abell in South district; Capt. M. James in West district.

1833.

July 4, the citizens celebrated the day by giving an ovation to the surviving soldiers of the Revolution. Forty-two of their number from this and adjoining towns were present, and listened with interest to the address of Rev. Benjamin Holmes of Chesterfield, a native of England. The veterans were men of athletic frame, and even then retained somewhat of their youthful strength and bearing. The address was the eloquent tribute of an Englishman to the patriot heroes of America. One sentence is remembered:—"These men were raised up by Providence, stalwart, vigorous, brave, to achieve the independence of the nation." The services were held in the old church, and the choir under the lead of F. P. Stone, contributed to the interest of the occasion by singing those inspiring pieces, "Bruce's Address," "America," and the "Ode on Science." The Declaration of Independence was read by Col. Kinney of Chesterfield, chief marshal of the day.

After the benediction the roll prepared for the occasion was called by Nehemiah Richards, Esq., of Cummington, the old soldiers responding and forming in line as their names were called. Col. Patrick Bryant of Chesterfield, another veteran, took command of the out-of-door exercises. The veterans marched off in fine order, led, it is said, by F. P. Stone and John White, drummers, and Levi

Barrus, fifer. After partaking of an excellent dinner at the hotel then kept by Israel B. Thompson, they again met in "martial array" and went through the manual exercise, to the no small delight of a crowd of spectators. It was a pleasant occasion, and none enjoyed it more than did "the old pensioners," as they were usually called in their later years. It was the last gathering of so many of their number in this vicinity, and many of the old heroes probably never met again. Major Ambrose Stone, who died in 1850 at the age of 93, and Zebulon Willcutt, who died at the same age in 1852, were the last of that heroic band who resided in this town.

November 13, occurred one of the most remarkable meteoric displays ever witnessed in this country. It took place about 4 o'clock in the morning, and very few had the pleasure of seeing it. Mr. Levi Barrus saw the display, and described it as one of the most magnificent sights he ever beheld. The air seemed to be full of shooting stars; all left brilliant trails behind them, and often one larger than the others would shoot across the heavens with a flash like lightning. They extended from Nova Scotia to Mexico. A gentleman in South Carolina said, "The scene was truly awful, for never did rain fall much thicker than the meteors fell towards the earth; east, west, north and south, it was the same."

There is usually a slight display of meteors at the same date, every year. Once in 33 or 34 years the exhibition is on a grand scale. In 1799, November 12 or 13, it was witnessed in different parts of America. Humboldt was in South America, and said that for four hours every space in the heavens of three diameters of the moon was filled with the falling stars. In 1866 the display was not so brilliant here as in some other places, but sufficient to confirm the belief of its return every 33 or 34 years. The people of 1899 or 1900 may expect to witness another first class meteoric shower.

1837.

This year was noted for the general suspension of the banks, extensive financial distress, and many failures among business men.

The "Surplus Revenue" was distributed by the United States government among the states, and by this state to the towns. This town voted, May 15, to receive its proportion, and to comply with the conditions. Col. Luther Stone was appointed agent to receive the

money, and sign certificate of deposit, binding the town for repayment when required. The total amount received was $1,255.78.

January 25. One of the most remarkable exhibitions of Northern Lights or Aurora Borealis ever witnessed in this latitude occurred in the evening of this day. The whole northern hemisphere was covered with most beautiful and ever-varying coruscations of auroreal light. A deep tinge of red prevailing for several hours was however the most striking feature. The snow reflecting the color, seemed as if stained with blood. The beams of the aurora would frequently pass into the southern hemisphere, shooting up and converging at that point below the zenith to which the dipping needle directs itself. The compass needle was singularly agitated during the display. The night was severely cold.

1840.

Town consents to William Jones being set off to Chesterfield.

This year marked a new era in political campaigns,—log cabins, hard cider and political songs, playing an important part in the election of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

1844.

The potato disease commenced here quite generally this year. It was first observed about the 20th of September, the potato vines changing in two or three days from a healthy appearance to an almost black. The tubers decayed to such an extent that some fields would hardly pay for harvesting.

1845.

New road built from near the house of Levi Barrus to Ashfield line near Ranney's mills.

1846.

A geographical division was made of the town into school districts, the previous division by families not being considered legal.

1848.

Voted to build a town house, using as much of the Surplus Revenue as needed for that purpose. Luther Stone, Edward Bridgman, West Tilton, H. Washburn, Jr., and Daniel Williams were chosen building committee.

1853.

Benjamin White, Esq., committee on the "James Fund," reported that Capt. Malachi James had always been a member of the committee on the fund left by his father, John James, till his decease in 1849, and had the principal care of it, holding the notes and receiving and loaning the money. The notes received from the executor of Capt. James amounted to $1,228.84.

1854.

New road built from Levi Barrus's to Col. Stone's "Red House."

1861.

May 6. Voted to raise $200 for the purpose of prepaying volunteers for service in the present war, to be assessed and expended under direction of the following committee:—Calvin A. Packard, Henry Tilton, Hiram Packard, Daniel Williams, and Francis Jepson.

October 7. Voted to furnish aid to those citizens of the town who have already volunteered their services to the government, and the selectmen are authorized to hire money for that purpose.

1862.

August 16. Benjamin White, Esq., appointed Town Clerk in place of Alvan Barrus, enlisted as a soldier.

September 10. Town voted that those citizens who have enlisted for three years, be paid $100 bounty, and that the same be paid those who may voluntarily enlist for nine months.

1863.

January 19. Voted to pay $100 bounty for four volunteers, being the town's quota under recent orders.

Voted to raise $1,140 for payment of bounties.

April 6. Selectmen authorized to borrow $300 to pay State Aid.

1864.

April 4. Voted to raise $125 for each volunteer required to fill quota under call of October 17, 1863, and February 1, 1864.

1865.

May 22. Voted to reimburse all moneys paid by drafted men during the present war for substitutes or commutation. (Rescinded in 1866).

1871.

March 6. The James Fund was transferred to the care of the Selectmen.

1873.

March 3. Alvan Barrus chosen agent for taking care of "James Fund."

1874.

Burying ground enlarged by an addition upon the west side of 141 rods, 125 feet of land. Alvan Barrus, Hiram Packard and John H. Godfrey chosen Cemetery committee.

1879.

March 3. Voted to accept the donation of $750 under the will of Whiting Street.

The terms of the will are: To pay certain sums of money to certain towns named,* in trust for the relief and comfort of the worthy poor of said towns, who shall not be in the almshouse, nor be town paupers. The towns are to agree to forever keep the principal good and spend the income, annually, for this and no other purpose, on penalty of forfeiture.

* The other towns named are: Northampton and Holyoke each $25,000; Chicopee, Amherst, Easthampton, each $6,000; S. Hadley and W. Springfield, each $5,000; Belchertown, Williamsburgh and Agawam, each $4,000; Conway and Southampton, $2,000; Granby, $1,750; Ashfield, Cummington and Worthington, each $1,500; Chesterfield, Westhampton, Huntington and Enfield each, $1,000; Plainfield, $750.

1880.

March 1. Geo. Dresser, Moderator; Fred S. Billings, Clerk; Alvan Barrus, Hiram Packard, Alonzo Shaw, Selectmen. School Committee for 3 years, Geo. C. Dresser. Raised for support of Schools $300.

Voted to build new school house in West District.

Voted to appoint a committee to make arrangements for celebrating, in 1881, the

one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town. Chose Alvan Barrus, Geo. Dresser, Hiram Packard, T. P. Lyman, J. H. Godfrey, T. L. Barrus, Alonzo Shaw.

Voted to raise $150 for payment of expenses on that occasion.

CHAPTER IV.

Town and County Officers, &c.

Town Clerks.

The first Town Clerk, Thomas Weeks, served two years. William White, Esq., was next chosen and served for thirty years. Joseph White, his son, succeeded him and served fourteen years. Benj. White, Esq., another son, twin brother of Joseph, continued in the office fifteen years. Elijah Billings then served seven years; and Hattil Washburn, Jr., three years. Benj. White was again called to the office in 1853 and declined a re-election in 1862, when Alvan Barrus was chosen, but he resigning the same year, Mr. White was again re-elected, and completed the seventieth year of service by members of the same family—father and sons. The refusal of Mr. White to be longer a candidate prevented his re-election. Joshua Knowlton served 1864 to 1867. Elijah Billings 1867 to his decease, December 12 1879, when Charles Barrus was appointed. He served till the next annual meeting, March, 1880, when Frederick S. Billings was chosen.

Selectmen.

1781—William White,
Lemuel Lyon,
Christ. Bannister.

1831—Timothy Lyman,
John Grant,
Luther Stone.

1782—William White,
Chris. Banister,
Oliver Taylor.
1783—William White,
Reu. Dresser,
Oliver Taylor.
1784—William White,
Reu. Dresser,
Eben'r Parsons.
1785—William White,
Reu. Dresser,
Eben'r Parsons.
1786—Benj. Burgess,
Thos. Brown,
Chris'r Banister.
1787—Benj. Burgess,
Oliver Taylor,
Thomas Brown.
1788—William White,
Thomas Brown,
Oliver Taylor.
1789—William White,
Thomas Brown,
Oliver Taylor.
1790—Reuben Dresser,
Oliver Taylor,
Benj. Burgess.
1791—Reuben Dresser,
Lem. Banister,
Barz. Banister.
1792—Reuben Dresser,
Benj. Burgess,
Oliver Taylor.
1793—Oliver Taylor,
Thomas Brown,
Nehemiah May.
1794—Oliver Taylor,
Ambrose Stone,
Nehemiah May.
1832—John Grant,
Asahel Billings,
Horace Packard.
1833—Luther Stone,
Asahel Billings,
Horace Packard.
1834—Luther Stone,
Asahel Billings,
Frank. Naramore.
1835—Asahel Billings,
Moses Dresser,
Horace Packard.
1836—Asahel Billings,
Barney Prentiss,
Wm. Tilton.
1837—Emmons Putney,
Francis Lyman,
S. Bardwell.
1838—Luther Stone,
Asahel Billings,
Moses Dresser.
1839—Luther Stone,
Moses Dresser,
William Abell.
1840—William Abell,
F. Naramore,
Horace Packard.
1841—Luther Stone,
Asahel Billings,
F. Naramore.
1842—Benj. White,
West Tilton,
Daniel Williams.
1843—F. Naramore,
Luther Stone,
Francis Dresser.
1844—F. Naramore,
Luther Stone,
Francis Dresser.

5—Nehemiah May,
Eben Parsons,
Jos. Naramore.
6—Reuben Dresser,
Eben Putney,
Ambrose Stone.
7—Nehemiah May,
Josh. Abell, Jr.,
Geo. Salmon.
8—Oliver Taylor,
Ambrose Stone,
George Salmon.
9—Oliver Taylor,
Ambrose Stone,
Justin Parsons.
10—Justin Parsons,
Geo. Salmon,
Alph. Naramore.
1—Oliver Taylor,
Geo. Salmon,
Alpheus Naramore.
2—Oliver Taylor,
John Williams,
Sol. Parsons.
3—Reuben Dresser,
John Williams,
Jos. Naramore.
4—Justin Parsons,
Ambrose Stone,
Geo. Salmon.
5—Justin Parsons,
Ambrose Stone,
Geo. Salmon.
6—Reuben Dresser,
Dr. E. Coney,
John Williams.
7—Reuben Dresser,
Ambrose Stone,
John Grant.

1845—F. Naramore,
Ralph Utley,
Freeman Sears.
1846—Ambrose Stone, Jr.,
F. Sears,
West Tilton.
1847—Freeman Sears,
F. Dresser,
West Tilton.
1848—Freeman Sears,
F. Dresser,
West Tilton.
1849—Freeman Sears,
F. Dresser,
West Tilton.
1850—Freeman Sears,
Frank Naramore,
West Tilton.
1851—F. Naramore,
Asahel Billings,
George Abell.
1852—J. Milton Smith,
Asahel Billings,
George Abell.
1853—Asa White,
Franklin Naramore,
Ralph Utley.
1854—Franklin Naramore,
Asa White.
Ralph Utley.
1855—F. Sears,
Asahel Billings,
Reuben Gardner.
1856—F. Sears.
Hiram Barrus,
Calvin A. Packard.
1857—F. Sears,
Hiram Packard,
Henry White.

1808—John Grant,
Giles Lyman,
Gershom Cathcart.
1809—John Grant,
G. Cathcart,
Timothy Lyman, Jr.
1810—John Grant,
J. Abell, Jr.,
Timothy Lyman, Jr.
1811—John Grant,
J. Abell, Jr.,
Timothy Lyman, Jr.
1812—John C. Lyman,
J. Packard, Jr.,
Oliver Taylor.
1813—Oliver Taylor,
Ambrose Stone,
John C. Lyman.
1814—Ambrose Stone,
John C. Lyman,
Benj. White.
1815—John C. Lyman,
Josh. Packard, Jr.,
Benj. White.
1816—John C. Lyman,
Josh. Packard, Jr.,
Benj. White.
1817—Ambrose Stone,
Tim. Lyman,
Reuben Dresser.
1818—Timothy Lyman,
Benj. White,
Joseph Putney.
1819—Timothy Lyman,
Benj. White,
Robert Webster.
1820—Timothy Lyman,
Robert Webster,
Luther Stone.
1858—Hiram Barrus,
Calvin A. Packard,
C. C. Dresser.
1859—Hiram Barrus,
Calvin A. Packard,
C. C. Dresser.
1860—F. Sears,
Hiram Packard,
Ralph E. Smith.
1861—Hiram Barrus,
Calvin A. Packard,
C. C. Dresser.
1862—Calvin A. Packard,
C. C. Dresser,
Alonzo Shaw.
1863—Calvin A. Packard,
C. C. Dresser,
Geo. Dresser.
1864—Calvin A. Packard,
Geo. Dresser,
Alonzo Shaw.
1865—Calvin A. Packard,
Alvan Barrus,
J. Knowlton.
1866—Calvin A. Packard,
Alvan Barrus,
Joshua Knowlton.
1867—Freeman Sears,
Daniel Williams,
Tim'y D. Pierce.
1868—Freeman Sears,
Daniel Williams,
Tim'y D. Pierce.
1869—C. A. Packard,
Geo. Dresser,
Alvan Barrus.
1870—Alvan Barrus,
Timothy P. Lyman,
John H. Godfrey.

1821—Timothy Lyman,
Robert Webster,
Luther Stone.
1822—Timothy Lyman,
Robert Webster,
Luther Stone.
1823—Timothy Lyman,
Robert Webster,
Luther Stone.
1824—Benj. White,
John Grant,
Joshua Simmons.
1825—Benj. White,
Asahel Billings,
Francis Lyman.
1826—Benj. White,
Luther Stone,
Joshua Packard.
1827—Benj. White,
Joshua Simmons,
Asahel Billings.
1828—Timothy Lyman,
John Grant,
Samuel Luce.
1829—Timothy Lyman,
John Grant,
Luther Stone.
1830—Timothy Lyman,
John Grant,
Luther Stone.
1871—Alvan Barrus,
John H. Godfrey,
Joseph Beals.
1872—Alvan Barrus,
John H. Godfrey,
Joseph Beals.
1873—Wm. S. Packard,
Geo. Mayor,
Elisha H. Hayden.
1874—Wm. S. Packard,
E. H. Hayden,
Lorin Barrus.
1875—Wm. S. Packard,
Lorin Barrus,
J. H. Godfrey,
1876—Wm. S. Packard,
Lorin Barrus,
J. H. Godfrey.
1877—Alvan Barrus,
Hiram Packard,
J. H. Godfrey.
1878—Alvan Barrus,
Hiram Packard,
J. H. Godfrey.
1879—Alvan Barrus,
Hiram Packard,
Alonzo Shaw.
1880—Alvan Barrus,
Hiram Packard,
Alonzo Shaw.

Representatives to General Court.

1805, Justin Parsons; 1806, Nehemiah May; 1808, Rev. S. Whitman; 1809, Wm. White; 1810-11-12-14, Oliver Taylor; 1813, Nehemiah May; 1815, Ambrose Stone; 1816, Timothy Lyman; and he was also chosen delegate to the Constutional Convention in 1820, 1827, Ambrose Stone; 1829, Joshua Simmons; 1834, Asahel Billings;

1835–6–7, Rev. Wm. Hubbard; 1838, Benjamin White; 1839, Luther Stone; 1840, Asahel Billings; 1841, Frederick P. Stone; 1842, Franklin Naramore; 1843, Benjamin White; 1849, Luther Stone; 1851, William Tilton; 1852, Asahel Billings; 1853, Franklin Naramore; 1853, Benjamin White, delegate to Constitutional Convention; 1862, Rev. John C. Thompson, elected from the district comprising Goshen, Plainfield, Cummington, Worthington, and Middlefield, without an opposing vote; 1867, Calvin A. Packard; 1873, Hiram Packard; 1879, Alvan Barrus.

Justices of the Peace, with dates of Commission.

William White, 1785, 1792, 1799, 1806, 1813, 1819. Died 1821.
Benjamin Burgess, 1786.
Oliver Taylor, 1810, 1817, 1824. Died 1826.
John Williams, 1811, 1817, 1824, 1832*.
Timothy Lyman, 1822, 1829. Died 1831.
Joseph White, 1827, (removed from the county).
Benjamin White, 1832, 1839, 1846, 1853, 1860*, 1867*.
Asahel Billings, 1834*, 1841*.
Luther Stone, 1837, 1845, 1852, 1859, 1866*.
Hiram Barrus, 1856, 1861, (removed from the county).
Calvin A. Packard, 1861*, 1867, 1774*.
Alvan Barrus, 1874.

Coroner.

Ambrose Stone, 1803 to 1850.

Special County Commissioner.

Benjamin White, 1838 to 1842.

Deputy Sheriff.

Solomon Parsons served under Sheriff Mattoon.

*Did not qualify.

REV. J. C. THOMPSON.

REV. J. C. THOMPSON.

CHAPTER V.

The Congregational Church.

True to the Pilgrim idea, the church and the school—the heart and the head of true prosperity—received early attention and have always been cherished institutions among the people here. This, church, the first in the place, was organized December 21, 1780, nearly five months before the incorporation of the town. It is a fact, not without interest, that its organization, whether intended or not, occurred on "Forefather's Day,"—160 years from the day on which the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock.

The earliest record of the church is the following:—

Chesterfield Gore, December 21, 1780.

A church was gathered in this place and properly incorporated [organized] by the Reverend Mr. Josiah Kilburn, pastor of the church in Chesterfield. At the same time the church made choice of one of the brethren, viz: Thomas Weeks for their clerk. Also at the same time, said church agreed to the following confession of Faith, Covenant, and Rules of Church Discipline—that is to say:

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, the brethren of the Church of Christ in Chesterfield Gore, have mutually agreed, and unanimously Consented, to the following Confession of Faith, Covenant, and Rules of Church Discipline as the Rule of our Faith and Practice in this church.

(Signed) THOMAS WEEKS,
LEMUEL LYON,
THOMAS BROWN,
DANIEL BROWN,
JOHN SMITH.

The Confession, Covenant and Rules follow, but it seems unnecessary to reproduce them here.

The records do not distinctly indicate the names of all who joined the church at its organization, but the following are given without date as members previous to 1783:

Thomas Weeks,	Nehemiah May,
Mary Weeks,	Jeremiah Hallock,
*Lemuel Lyon,	Alse Hallock,
*John Smith,	Mary Grimes,

*Sarah Smith,
*Thomas Brown,
*Judith Brown,
*Daniel Brown,
*Dorcas Brown,
Artemas Stone,
Jerusha Stone,
Joseph Banister,
*Deborah Banister,
Christopher Banister,
Mary Banister,
*Justin Parsons,
Hannah Parsons,
Ebenezer Putney,
Farnum White,
†Marcy White,
Christopher Grant,
Elizabeth Grant,
Abiel Banister,
Margaret May,
*David Stearns,
Lemuel Banister—30.

The first meeting of the church for business was held one week later, when choice was made of Rev. Josiah Kilburn of Chesterfield, as moderator in case of emergency while they continued destitute of a pastor. Voted, that brother Thomas Weeks read the Psalm in this church when they assemble for religious worship. Voted, that brother John Smith lead in singing.

March 26, 1781, it was voted to call to the pastorate, Rev. Joseph Barker, who had been preaching here for nearly a year. The "covenanters" and others in the vicinity, were invited to join with the church in calling Mr. Barker and in making proposals for his support. Thomas Weeks, Thomas Brown, and Lemuel Lyon were a committee to wait on the candidate with the call. He did not accept, but in the same year became pastor of the church in Middleboro, where he died in 1815. He appears to have been an able man, and was member of Congress 1805 to 1808.

From the earliest settlements in this state it was a pre-requisite of the incorporation of a town that it should have a church already organized, or about to be. For a long period, none but church members could hold office in town or state. Naturally enough church membership became very popular with two classes, those who wished to be thought respectable and those who wanted office. Very efficient men outside of the church were often wanted to serve in important positions, who were not available under this disability. So the "half-way covenant" was invented, by which men of correct morals could so far become church members as to avoid the disabilities of

* Received from first church in Chesterfield. † Wife of William White.

non-membership. Akin to this was the parish system—well intended and in some respects desirable. But these devices for qualifying men for office and filling the churches, proved a ruinous policy for what were known as the Orthodox churches. Moral men did not always prove to be in the strictest sense religious men. They did not relish some of the doctrines held by the church and proclaimed from the pulpit. So there came to be a demand for more liberal preaching and preachers. The moral element of the churches--the half-way covenanters--found themselves, in many cases, the majority of the church and parish, and the "liberal" preachers were put in the place of the less liberal. The new pastors preached easy doctrines, church membership became more easy than ever, morality was substituted for religion, and so in many cases the Orthodox Congregational churches naturally drifted over into Unitarian Congregational churches, taking with them the church building and property.

But this church appears to have kept due watch and care over its members. One sister confesses to having told wrong stories, and heartily asks the forgiveness of the church; on a subsequent complaint for absolute lying, she is excommunicated. One brother complains of the discipline of the church in receiving a verbal complaint against himself "without proof." The church takes the place of the alleged offender and acknowledges its error. Another brother makes amends for having ordered another member to withdraw from communion; another for breach of covenant, absence from the meetings, and denying in particular the doctrine of Free Sovereign Election, is admonished.* Occasionally one is excommunicated, and, that the offender might fully realize the full force of this act of the church, one of the articles of discipline required the members to forbear to associate, or familiarize with him any further than the necessity of natural, civil, domestical relations, or humanity required, that he might be ashamed; agreeably to 2 Thess. 3: 14, 15. Notwithstand-

* What the church at that time understood by "denying the doctrines of Free Sovereign Election," we are not informed. It may mean, however, that the church did not understand the doctrine as the offender understood it. From what is known of the offending brother, it is safe to infer that his views were more nearly in sympathy with the church of the present, than of his own time. Like some of the old English martyrs, he may have been one who had the fortune, or misfortune, to live in advance of his time, and therefore not in sympathy with his contemporaries. The man who bases his theology on his own careful and prayerful study of the bible is usually in advance of the creeds of his church and times.

ing this seeming strictness of discipline there were lines of charity running through its action. A vote was passed, embodying the apostolic idea "if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual restore such an one in the spirit of meekness" in the following terms:

Voted that aggrieved members who have taken the first steps in discipline without success, lay their case before the committee that "transacts the prudentials of the church, who are to use their endeavors for the reconciliation of the contending parties. If unsuccessful they are to prepare and present the case to the church.

The matter of singing seems to have been, as it sometimes has in later years, an element of occasional discord, which probably caused the passage of the following votes:

Voted that the church ought to govern in the worship of God.
Voted the church shall govern.
Voted that we disapprove of the present mode of singing.
Voted to choose a committee to make a collection of tunes to be sung in the time of public worship.

It was finally decided to sing on the Sabbath in the forenoon and the first time in the afternoon only, by reading line by line. Hymn books were scarce, and made this necessary, which was called "deaconing off the hymns."

But singing matters, always sensitive and often uncertain, generally have their own way in the end, and within a year a vote was passed allowing the singing to be performed without reading as often as the choristers see fit. Up to this time the men seem to have had the church meetings all to themselves, but now a vote was passed breaking up the exclusiveness, by declaring that "the sisters of the church have a right to attend all the church meetings."

For seven years no pastor was settled, though calls had been extended to Elisha Hutchinson; Jeremiah Hallock of this town, who settled in West Simsbury, (Canton) Conn.; Mase Shepard, father of Prof. C. U. Shepard of Amherst college; Abraham Fowler, who accepted, but finally withdrew, though a council was to meet for his settlement April 2, 1783.

In 1787 two deacons were chosen—Oliver Taylor and Artemas Stone. Rev. Samuel Whitman of Ashby was called to the pastorate and was installed January 10, 1788. The leading parts of the installation services were as follows:—

Rev. Timothy Allen of Chesterfield, the moderator of the council, preached the sermon; Rev. Aaron Bascom of Chester, the scribe, led in prayer; Rev. Joseph Strong of Williamsburgh, gave the charge; Rev. James Briggs of Cummington, offered the closing prayer.

The church sometimes exhibited its militant character in matters that at the present day are more often passed over in silent regret. The young people would have their parties and would sometimes dance. One of the church members kept a hotel, and perhaps allowed these parties the use of his hall, which may account for a vote passed in 1796—that "professors of religion are under obligation to disallow and disapprove of frolicking and dancing in their houses, and should prevent their children and others under their care going abroad for the purpose of frolicking and dancing." On one occasion, a prominent member of the church, thought it his duty to enter his protest in person against one of these parties having a ball at the hotel. He was politely received by one of the leaders, who, understanding the purpose of the visit, said, "Deacon, if you wish to dance a figure with us I will introduce you to a partner, but if you come in to make trouble you will go out a mighty sight quicker than you came in." The good man took the hint and did not wait to dance, or to be helped out.

The landlord had a human, as well as religious side, and like editors of the present day did not hold himself responsible for all the communications of his patrons. Complaint was entered against him for allowing dancing at his house, and kept before the church for ten years, when it was dismissed and he was restored to fellowship.

In the year 1800 the church passed a vote that seemed more lenient than the general sentiment of that day allowed in regard to the doctrines. The vote was "that no confession of faith be read to persons in order for admission to the church," but assent was required to a covenant then adopted for future use. The church interested itself early in the cause of missions, and in 1802 chose Dea. Taylor as delegate to a convention in Northampton to ratify a constitution for a missionary society. The church adopted "the plan of the Berkshire Association for the family covenant and catechising of children." The features of this plan are not explained, but may have been that which was carried out by the pastor in his weekly visits to the schools, when the pupils were required to answer

the questions in the Westminster catechism. It was considered quite an accomplishment to be able to answer every question. Mr. Reuben Smith, an Amherst boy, in later years a member of this church, committed the catechism to memory when ten years of age. In his 88th year he repeated it to his pastor, Rev. T. H. Rood, without an error. The Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, on learning the fact, sent him an elegant volume of its publications.*

The pastorate of Mr. Whitman, though the pastors of his day were understood to be settled for life, was brought to a close in 1818, after a long and unpleasant controversy. One of the chief reasons said to have been urged for his dismission, was that he had made some departure from the orthodox standards of faith. But possibly feeling had as much to do with the matter as principle had. He was a studious man, and the author of several theological volumes. Absorbed in matters of thought, he was reserved in manner, and possibly had imbibed to some extent the old time notion that a minister was something more than a man; for the poet once said: "Ministers and monarchs are awful names." One of the boys of his day, now residing in another part of the State, gives the following recollections of him. Pastors who ignore the boys may profit by the lesson they furnish.

"Mr. Whitman was not social with young people. My father once sent me with a nice quarter of veal as a present to him. On learning my errand he said: 'Well lay it down on that table'—and that was all. I never carried another. A boy went to visit one of his boys, and Mr. Whitman asked, 'Boy, what did you come after?' 'Nothing sir,' was the reply. 'Well, take nothing and go home.' 'I have nothing to put it in, sir,' from the boy, ended the colloquy, and perhaps also the boy's respect for the pastor.

"Many thought him erroneous in doctrine, but I now think he did not explain his views clearly, and therefore was not understood. The council which met to investigate matters in relation to his dismission was composed of nine ministers and their delegates. The council was in session three days. It was in the years before the temperance reform had made much progress, and the society had to pay for 120

* One boy who occasionally attended the rehearsals had a less tenacious memory. Being asked by Mr. Whitman, "Who was the first man?" replied, "Well, I don't remember exactly. It was rather late when I got here, but I guess it was Adam, or Eve, or Methusaleh."

mugs of sling used by the council during their session. In these times explanation may be needed to learn what a mug of sling was: a half pint of spirit with water, well sweetened with loaf sugar. Yet I believe the council were good pious men, but without the light that shines upon us."

His work—the best test of his ministry—appears to have been approved of his Master, and nearly one hundred and twenty were added to the church during his pastorate. He died suddenly December 18, 1826, aged 75 years. He was a graduate of Harvard College, 1775. His wife, Grace Cheever, was a relative of the renowned Ezekiel Cheever, for 70 years a teacher in Boston and New Haven. Mr. Whitman resided where Mr. Emmons Putney now lives. His son Ephraim was a printer, and worked his press in his father's house. He published some of his father's works here, and a few pamphlets for other parties. His press afterward went to Poultney, Vt., and was used in iprnting a newspaper there.

Rev. Joel Wright, second pastor of the church, graduate of Dartmouth College, 1809, was installed September 26, 1821, and remained here seven years. The house of J. H. Godfrey was built as a parsonage for him. An affecting incident attended his removal to this town. The parents brought with them the remains of a deceased child for burial in the cemetery here.

The pastorate of Mr. Wright was not marked by any specially stirring incidents. He labored faithfully for the best interests of his people, by whom he was much beloved.

Mr. Wright was previously installed in Leverett, Mass., December 9, 1812; dismissed January 26, 1820.

Rev. Henry B. Holmes from Stratford, England, third pastor, was installed September 25, 1830. He was active in doing good, an eloquent speaker, and greatly endeared to his people. 75 were added to the church during his short stay here. He was dismissed January, 1833. The church numbered January 7, 1831, 69 members—21 male, 48 female; January 1, 1832, 98 members—29 male, 69 female.

Rev. Stephen Mason, graduate of Williams College, 1812, fourth pastor of the church, was installed June 22, 1836, dismissed April 10, 1837. He removed to Marshall, Mich., where he died November 8, 1870.

Rev. John C. Thompson, of Heath, fifth pastor, graduate of Amherst College, 1829, was installed October 4, 1837. The installation services were conducted as follows: Introductory prayer by the scribe, Rev. Wm. Lusk of Williamsburgh; installing prayer by the moderator, Rev. Moses Miller of Heath; sermon by Rev. Horatio Bardwell of Oxford; charge to the pastor by Rev. M. G. Wheeler of Conway; right hand of fellowship, Rev. Israel G. Rose of Chesterfield; address to the people by Rev. Mr. Mitchell of Northampton; concluding prayer by Rev. M. E. White of Southampton.

In 1841 Mr. Thompson was compelled by failing health to give up active labor, for a time, and was dismissed in 1842, greatly to the sorrow of his people, by whom he was highly respected. He was a model pastor, a peace-maker, a man of devoted piety, zealous in every good work, a faithful preacher. The result of his labors was more manifest in the healthy growth and general prosperity of the church during his pastorate than in large accessions by revivals.

Rev. Royal Reed, sixth pastor, was installed October 19, 1842, dismissed June 15, 1847. He was a man of ability, sociable, and faithful in his calling. 42 were added to the church under his ministry.

Rev. Wm. J. Boardman, who had supplied the pulpit for a time after the dismission of Mr. Whitman, again supplied till the failure of his health in 1849. His death occurred in Northford, Conn., the same year. He was a good man, an earnest preacher, and much respected.

Rev. Robert Crossett from Alstead, N. H., came soon after and remained till 1853, but was not installed here. He was an active laborer in christian work, a faithful minister, a ready speaker and a good man. He died in Cincinnati.

Rev. Thomas Hancock Rood, the seventh settled pastor of the church, was born in London, Eng., March 5, 1823, and commenced preaching at the early age of twenty with great promise of usefulness. Soon after, he came to this country, and resided for a short time at Albany, N. Y. There he lost by a fire a fine library which he brought from England. About the year 1848 he preached two years at Jamaica, Vt., as his first stated ministry in this country. Having

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REV. THOMAS H. ROOD.

married a second wife* in that place, he removed to Sheboygan, Wis., where he preached about the same length of time. His health failing, he came east for a more favorable climate, and settled in Goshen, Mass., May, 1853, but was not installed until Jan. 31, 1855. Rev. J. H. Bisbee, of Worthington, preached the installation sermon; the right hand of fellowship was given by Rev. W. H. Gilbert of Ashfield; charge to the people by Rev. George Adams of Conway; charge to the pastor by Rev. Jared O. Knapp of Hatfield. He was dismissed in 1861, having had a longer pastorate than any of his predecessors except Rev. Mr. Whitman. He removed to Southwick, Mass., where he was pastor of the Congregational church three years and a half, and was there married to Mrs. M. C. F. Vining.

Closing his labors there he removed to Westfield, in 1865, for the purpose of educating his children. For the last five years of his life he was engaged most of the time in supplying in various places vacant churches, which uniformly highly esteemed his labors. He was an accurate scholar, a rapid writer, social, correct in doctrine, upright in life, firm and courteous.

His death occurred at Westfield, September 29, 1870, from typhoid fever, after an illness of only a few days. His wife and two daughters survive him. His remains were brought to Goshen and interred by the side of his second wife, and among a people whom he remembered with affection, and who loved him tenderly while living, and revere his memory being dead.

Rev. J. C. Thompson again supplied for a year, and was chosen by a unanimous vote to represent the district in the Legislature of 1862. He removed to Belvidere, Illinois, where he now resides.

Rev. Sidney Holman succeeded Mr. Thompson, and preached here for about four years, then four in Windsor, and nearly four in Wethersfield, Vt., when, his health failing, he preached his last sermon May 31, 1874. He returned to his daughter's home in Goshen, and there closed his life December 31, 1874. He was born in Royalston, Mass., January 5, 1800; graduated at Williams College, 1830; studied theology at Auburn Seminary; settled first in Saugus, afterward in Killingly, Conn., Webster and Millbury, Mass., preaching and teaching in the latter town for several years. His first wife,

* Miss Jennie E. Kellogg.

Myra Fisher of Templeton, the mother of his five children, died here, and he married, second, L. Emeline Griswold, who survives him. He afterwards removed to Holyoke and taught school for seven years, preaching also as he had opportunity. Mr. Holman was a faithful servant of his Master, and won the respect and good will of his people and pupils wherever he labored. He was a strong advocate of temperance, and started a total abstinence pledge in college. Dr. Griffin, the president, said, "Holman, you are too fast, for I drink a little wine;" but afterwards he said, "Holman, you was right and I was wrong."

While in college he was classmate and room-mate with Hon. J. M. Howard, U. S. Senator from Michigan. Howard was not a professor of religion, but he much respected the quality of that which Holman possessed, and would turn the key of their room before retiring, and say, "Chum, read the good book and say the good word before we turn in."

Rev. H. M. Rogers came in February, 1867, and supplied till the summer of 1868. A man of good talents, and much energy and decision of character. He has been pastor of the church in Holden since 1877.

Rev. Townsend Walker commenced his labors here September, 1868; a native of Great Barrington, a graduate of Williams College; settled first at Baldwinsville, N. Y., remaining nine years. His health was delicate for several years, and in March, 1873, he proposed to close his labors here, but such was the affection of his people that they continued his salary till his decease, July 31, 1873. In reply to a brother who asked how he felt in view of his approaching change, he replied, "Why, just as I expected, and I want to disabuse your mind, and that of the brethren whom I often hear praying to be prepared for death, of the idea that you have anything to do with it. Your business is to be prepared for life and its obligations, and you need have no fear of death." He was buried in Goshen.

Rev. Mr. Juchau succeeded Mr. Walker, and remained two years. He was an Englishman by birth.

Rev. D. B. Lord commenced his labors in December, 1876, and continued here about three years, when he removed to Blandford.

The earnest and faithful labors of Mr. Lord resulted in a large accession to the church and the quickening of its christian graces.

Rev. Edward Clarke and others supplied till October, 1880, when J. E. M. Wright, of Needham, accepted a call to the pastorate, and commenced his labors. He was installed December 8, 1880.

Deacons.

*Oliver Taylor	served	1787 to	1826
*Artemas Stone	"	1787	1790
*Thomas Brown	"	1790	1801
Justin Parsons	"	1801	1810
Cyril Carpenter	"	1809	1819
Jonathan Lyman	"	1810	1834
Stephen Parsons	"	1822	1837
Eben'r W. Town	"	1833	1838
Asahel Billings	"	1837	1846
Marcus Linsley	"	1839	1841
*Benjamin White	"	1845	1873
*Francis Lyman	"	1845	1851
Theron L. Barrus	"	1858	now in office.
Henry H. Tilton	"	1861	1865
*Elijah Billings	"	1872	1879
George Dresser	"	1880	now in office.

Artemas Stone died September 16, 1790, aged 43 years. The epitaph upon his gravestone states that about seven months before his death, he with great fortitude of mind, endured the amputation of both his legs. Justin Parsons became a minister of the gospel and removed to Whiting, Vt. Asahel Billings, dismissed in 1846 to South Hadley Falls, returned in 1850, was re-elected, but did not formally accept, though he continued to officiate till his death, December 4, 1866, at the age of 80 years. One of his pastors recorded against his name, "As good a deacon as ever lived." Carpenter and Town removed to Enfield, Stephen Parsons to Buckland, Marcus Linsley to Southwick. Jonathan Lyman was "dismissed" 1818, re-chosen 1822, removed to Northampton 1834. H. H. Tilton removed to Williamsburgh. T. L. Barrus resided in Cummington, 1864 to 1867.

* Died in office.

Revival Seasons.

The church was early favored with revivals of religion, and seems to have been organized soon after such a season. The summer of 1779 is said to have been "remarkable for the display of the power and mercy of God, in bringing lost men from the bondage of sin into the liberty of the gospel." Jeremiah Hallock, (afterwards Rev.) was one of the first fruits of this revival. In his Autobiography and Life, published in 1830, it appears that the first religious meeting of young people ever held in the town, was in June or July of that year. Not many weeks after this, he wrote, "I was called to do military duty; on the release of the company for a little refreshment—without any plan or intention of mine,—I found myself in a barn, near the place of parade, surrounded by my fellow-youth and others, and exhorting them on the things of religion. One of my friends was then awakened, who afterwards obtained hope. About this time the awakening, which had been secretly advancing, began to break forth, and by the first of January, 1780, it was spread considerably over the town. And though the season was cold and the snow very deep, (for this has since been distinguished by the name of "The Hard Winter") yet the meetings were frequent, full and solemn. As we had no minister, and I was the first of the apparent converts, the lead of the meetings often devolved upon me; and my dear mates looked to me for instruction, showed me great respect, and put confidence in what I said. I lived this winter with Mr.—[Ebenezer Putney]. As we were dressing flax, February 9th, in a back room, the flax took fire, and burnt so quickly and furiously—the wind being high—that in a few minutes the flames pervaded the whole house, which was consumed, with nearly all its contents. * * * It gave me an impressive sense of the end of the world, and the inexpressible consternation of poor thoughtless sinners, who think as little of that dreadful hour as the old world thought of the flood, or as we thought of this fire till it came. During March and April I attended meetings most of the evenings. * * * I trust the Lord was gracious with us and blessed my poor exhortations to his children and to some thoughtless sinners."

Mr. Hallock united with this church on the eighth of March, 1781. About 20 others were probably received at this time or soon after. In 1798 more than forty were added; in 1808, forty-seven; in

1819, twelve; in 1831, a season of remarkable revivals throughout the country, this church became more active. The Confession of Faith and Covenant were printed; it was voted to lay aside the requirement of a written relation of experience from candidates for membership; the church met "to consult for the prosperity of *Zion*, and after many confessions on the part of the members, they resolved to be in their closets every morning at 6 o'clock to pray for a revival of religion." The revival came, and during the year thirty-two persons were received into the church.

One of the subjects of this revival—J. Milton Smith—gives the following account of it:—

"Before there was any apparent interest, Mr. Holmes preached a very affecting discourse from Jeremiah, 13:17—"But if ye will not hear it, my soul shall weep in secret places for your pride, &c.," and from the text you may infer his subject. In the spring, a four days meeting was appointed, which was attended by neighboring ministers. Mr. Kimball of Plainfield, preached from the words, "Treasuring up wrath against the day of wrath;" and Mr. Holmes preached a very impressive sermon upon the long suffering patience of God. Rev. Mr. Boardman, then of Connecticut, (a man who saw deep into the human heart) was very successful in driving sinners from their refuge of lies. There were also inquiry meetings while the church was engaged in prayer in another apartment. Another means of promoting the revival that was perhaps as efficient as any, was the work of a visiting committee through the different districts for personal conversation with each individual."

In 1843 a series of meetings, held for many days in succession during the months of February and March, resulted in adding thirty-two more to the membership of the church. In 1848 there were 22 additions; in 1877, twelve; in 1879 twenty-six.

During the first ten years of the history of the church, from 1780 to 1790, seventy-one were added to its membership; from 1790 to 1800, fifty-nine; 1800 to 1810, seventy; 1810 to 1820, twelve; 1820 to 1830, forty two; 1830 to 1840, eighty-four; 1840 to 1850, seventy-nine; 1850 to 1860, forty-one; 1860 to 1870, fifteen; 1870 to 1880 inclusive, sixty-three.

The question is sometimes started, "what good comes of the church?" The influence of the church upon the people of this town may help to answer the question.

The number of young men, natives and residents of the town, who have fitted for the ministry has been large as compared with the population.

Jeremiah Hallock came here with his father, Wm. Hallock, in 1776, at the age of eight years, was ordained as a preacher and dismissed from the church in Goshen and recommended to the church at West Simsbury, in 1785, preached forty years at Canton, Conn., with great success, died 1826. His memoir is too well known to need further remark in this sketch.

Moses Hallock, brother of Jeremiah, united with this church in 1784, graduated at Yale, 1788, was installed at Plainfield, 1792. He fitted more young men for college, it is said, than any man of his time. He died in 1837, at the age of 77.

Rev. Justin Parsons, a native of Northampton, son of Lieut. Benjamin, who died in Goshen in 1777, was not a graduate of any college. He united with the church in Goshen at its organization or soon after. He was a man of strong intellect, of good business capacity, and received from his townsmen frequent proofs of their confidence, by electing him to positions of trust and honor. When nearly fifty years of age he commenced the study of theology with his pastor, Rev. Mr. Whitman, and the Rev. Dr. West of Stockbridge. He was ordained pastor of the church in Whiting, Vt., January 24, 1810. He was dismissed in 1812, and in the next year was installed pastor over the united churches in Pittsfield and Stockbridge, Vt. He remained here till 1831, and after his dismission preached in Jamaica, Vt., for about ten years. He then removed to Oberlin, Ohio, and was a benefactor of the college founded there in 1833. He married 1st, Lucretia Parsons of Stockbridge, 1786; 2d, Electa Frary of Hatfield, 1788. He died at Ridgeville, Ohio, April 1847, aged 88 years.

Levi Parsons, son of Rev. Justin and Mrs. Electa (Frary) Parsons, was born in Goshen, July 18, 1792. He possessed from childhood a most amiable disposition, and his parents never had occasion sharply to rebuke or correct him. He united with the church in the revival of 1808, but soon after removed with his parents to Whiting, Vt. He graduated at Middlebury college 1814, Andover 1817, embarked at Boston under the direction of the American Board as a missionary to Palestine, Nov. 3, 1819, and arrived at Jerusalem, Feb 17, 1821. He remained there for a short time busily engaged in distributing Bibles and tracts and visiting the principal places of historical interest, but

REV. LEVI PARSONS.

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the unsettled state of the affairs of the country caused him to leave for Smyrna. At Syra he was detained with serious sickness. At Smyrna his health again failed, and he went with his associate, Mr. Fisk, to Alexandria, hoping a change of climate would restore it. But he lived only a short time after his arrival. He died at Alexandria, Feb. 10, 1822. The annual report of the Board said of him, "Few men in any employment, even among those who have been distinguished for their piety, leave so spotless a name as was left by Mr. Parsons." His native town possesses a pleasant memento of him in the beautiful maple shade trees that line the avenue leading to the residence of F. Willis Sears, about a mile north of the meeting house. The setting of the trees was the work of Levi in his boyhood, while this was the homestead of his parents. An interesting biography of him was written by his brother-in-law, Rev. Daniel O. Morton.

Benjamin Parsons, brother of Rev. Justin, became a lawyer, resided for some years in Chesterfield, which town he represented in the Legislature 1805-8, and soon after removed to Boston. He subsequently became a preacher of the Unitarian faith in the West and author of several theological works.

Silas Parsons, another brother of Rev. Justin, united with the church in Goshen by letter from Shelburne, in 1790; removed from Goshen to Charlemont about 1802; studied theology, and became pastor of the church in Sudbury, Vt.

Erastus Parsons, son of Rev. Silas, entered Middlebury College 1810, and was active in Christian labor. In the winter of 1811 he taught school in Pittsford. His labors for the good of his pupils were indefatigable; a revival of religion in his school resulted in adding thirty youth to the church. His health failing, he took a dismission from college, but was licensed to preach in May, 1812. He declined a pastorate, but continued to preach as his health permitted, till his decease in May, 1813.

Rev. Horatio Bardwell, D. D., born in Belchertown, November 3, 1788, removed to Goshen with his father's family in 1803; united with the church in May, 1808; entered Andover Seminary, 1811; licensed to preach, 1814; ordained, June 21, 1815, as missionary; sailed October 23, 1815; arrived at Bombay, November 1, 1816.

Mr. Bardwell continued there till January, 1822, when his health

having failed, the physicians decided he could not live and labor in that climate. He reached Boston in November following, and was eventually released from the service. His improving health allowed him to resume his labors in the ministry, and he was installed pastor of the church in Holden, in 1823. He was appointed agent of the American Board in 1832; installed pastor of the church in Oxford, June 8, 1836, from which, at his own request, he was dismissed June 5, 1864. Amherst College conferred upon him, in 1857, the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

His biographer says: "The key to the entire life and character of Dr. Bardwell, is found in his consecration to the work of missions. He pursued his studies just at the period when the churches began to be stirred with a new zeal for extending the kingdom of God among the heathen. It was an untried experiment and demanded singleness of purpose, firmness of faith and heroic self-denial. * * He was a man singularly unselfish, never shrinking from service, never obtruding himself, always courteous, affable, and genial, always a man, a christian always." Says another, "his ministry was successful and he kept his church united."

Preston Taylor, a native of Ashfield, united with the church in Goshen in 1821. He gave up agricultural pursuits for the ministry, and preached for several years in Putney and Bridgewater, Vt. He afterwards removed to Schoolcraft, Mich., where he preached for many years, serving also as postmaster and Justice of the Peace. He died some years since.

Rev. E. Putney Salmon, born in Goshen, April 5, 1804, studied medicine in New York, and theology at Andover and Princeton. In 1833 he moved to Ohio and practiced medicine successfully for ten years. Having secured a competence, he gave up the practice of medicine and devoted all his time to the ministry. In 1860 he removed to Allen's Grove, Wisconsin, took charge of the Congregational church, and became President of the Academy, the preparatory school of Beloit College. He removed to Beloit in 1865, and retired from active life. He died December 11, 1880. He had been an invalid for five years.

Rev. Jason Olds was long engaged in the ministry at the West. He was settled in Ohio.

Ezekiel Cheever, son of Rev. Samuel Whitman, graduated at Williams, preached some, was the author of several pamphlets, died in 1862.

Rev. William Williams, son of Jonah, a graduate of Amherst, and classmate of Henry Ward Beecher, was a professor in Lagrange College, Alabama, till the breaking out of the rebellion, when he was obliged to flee to the north. He returned to his home at the close of the war, and died several years since.

Benj. F. Brown, son of Thomas, graduate of Amherst, became a preacher, went to Virginia, where he died in 1812.

Alvan Stone, son of Maj. Ambrose, studied at Amherst, but his devoted piety demanding a more active field of labor, he took a dismission from the college in 1831, went to Illinois, and was there zealously engaged in establishing Sabbath schools and in other missionary efforts, till his early death, which occurred at Alton, Illinois, in 1833, at the age of 25. His short life was full of good works. An interesting memoir of him was published by Rev. David Wright.

Frederick W. Burgess, son of Silas, studied at Williams, but graduated at Union College. He preached for some time in Michigan and other places, was a very devoted and faithful christian, but was soon called to his reward. He died 1838, at the age of 27.

Rev. Joseph S. Burgess, another son of Silas, studied theology at Whitestown, N. Y. He is now settled at Lewiston, Maine.

Rev. D. Grosvenor Wright, D. D., son of Rev. Joel, the former pastor of the church, is pastor of a church in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

B. Franklin Parsons, son of Willard, a graduate of Williams, won a good reputation as teacher. He was for some time principal of Baron Academy, at Colchester, Conn., and afterwards at New Marlboro', Mass. He is also licensed as a preacher.

J. Fisher Crossett, son of Rev. Robert, entered the ministry and went to China as a missionary.

Rev. Rufus Cushman, son of Caleb, born in Goshen, 1778, graduated at Williams College, 1805; united with this church in 1798;

married Theodocia, daughter of Dea. Artemas Stone, June 9, 1806; became pastor of the church in Fair Haven, Vt., 1807; died February 3, 1829, having been pastor of the same church 22 years. The Cushman Genealogy says,—"He was a good, plain, Puritan man, distinguished for solid, rather than brilliant qualities; sedate, firm, and persevering in his labors; willing to 'work on—work ever' in the cause of his Master, whose service he loved, and whose life he aimed to imitate. He did what he could to bring sinners to repentance, and to promote and diffuse love to God and love to man among his people."

It is told of him that he had a rich parishioner, who was fond of jokes that were not always free from sharp points. He rode up to Mr. Cushman's door one day, and the pastor stepped out with his sermon in his hand to see what he wanted. "Good morning, Mr. Cushman," said he, "what have you got there?" "My sermon for next Sabbath. I am sewing it together." "Ah, yes; but if it is no better than the rest of your sermons you had better sew it up all round." The pastor dropped his head and turned away, for he never joked his parishioners. The man's fun was spoiled. He went home in the deepest sorrow. Now, thought he, I have done wrong. I am not a gentleman, and though I am not a christian, and I am not a member, and have never done enough for him, I will henceforward be his friend. He unharnessed his horse, went in, and made out a deed of a farm giving the minister the products of it during his natural life. He continued to reap its fields, and to enjoy the sweetest friendship of the generous parishioner through life. His son, Rev. Rufus S. Cushman, D.D., thirty-four years in the ministry, died three and a half years ago in Manchester, Vt.

Rev. Ralph Cushman, born in Goshen in 1792, brother of Rev. Rufus; united with this church 1808; graduated at Williams College; married Sophia Moseley of Westfield, 1820; licensed to preach in the same year, and went to Hopkinsville, Ken., as a home missionary; was installed pastor of Presbyterian church in Manlius, N. Y., 1825; appointed General Secretary of American Home Missionary Society, 1830, for the Western States, and removed to Cincinnati; died at Wooster, Ohio, August 27, 1831. He is said to have been a devoted servant of Christ, and many friends bore testimony to the faithfulness and success of his labors in the ministry.

Calvin Cushman, brother of the above, born June 13, 1784; married Laura Bardwell of this town, November, 1809; taught school when a young man, but had not a college education. In the early efforts of the American Board for the civilization of the Cherokees and Choctaws, Mr. Cushman, Mr. John Smith and Mr. Elijah Bardwell, all members of the church, were sent out with their families as assistant missionaries and teachers to the Choctaws in Mississippi.

They left Goshen, September 13, 1820, for their field of labor, going by way of the Ohio, Mississippi and Yazoo rivers. The account of their journey shows a wide contrast between the modes of travel of that day and the present. They embarked in a craft in common use in those waters, called an ark. It was 56 feet long, 14 wide and 6 high, bottom flat, roof convex, the walls at the sides and ends straight and perpendicular. Two long oars at the side served for rowing and one at the stern for a rudder. It had three apartments. In one was a cow, one served for a kitchen and sitting room, and the other for a school room, where, during the three months of their passage down the river, was taught a school of ten children. Such arks cost about $100, and being unmanageable against the current were sold at New Orleans for a mere trifle. In floating down the river the missionary company were not idle. They sent copies of the "Swearer's Prayer" on board another ark, which induced the crew to quit profane swearing by agreement, and procured for Rev. Mr. Byington from Stockbridge, who went as missionary with the others named, an opportunity to preach to the crews of seven or eight other arks on successive evenings. A man at a village on the western bank of the river, hearing of these meetings, besought the missionaries, with tears, to land and have a meeting at his house, as some of his neighbors had never heard a sermon. They complied and had a very interesting meeting, and the people promised that they would thenceforth meet every Sabbath and read the scriptures.

They arrived at the mouth of the Yazoo, January 27, where it became necessary to leave their ark. Mr. Cushman and family passed through the wilderness with a wagon, and arrived at his destination early in March. Mr. Bardwell also went by land and arrived in May. Mr. Smith and others ascended the river in a batteau. His oldest son, after toiling three weeks at the oar, sickened and died in a week. A hundred miles from any human habitation the remains were buried and the bark peeled from a tree to mark the grave. For three weeks

longer they were obliged to toil in rowing against the current, the females assisting at the helm, before reaching the end of their journey.

It has been sometimes intimated that these missionaries engaged in their work from motives of a mercenary character. A historical sketch of the mission referring to the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi in 1833, sets this matter probably in its true light. It says, "As fewer laborers would be needed among the Choctaws, Messrs. Cushman, Smith, Bardwell and others, with their wives, were, at their own request, released from the service of the Board. Most of them had expended ten or twelve of the best years of their lives in missionary labors and sufferings, with no compensation but a bare subsistence for the time; and such of them as had property had given it to the board. Now, when they were about to be left without employment, in the decline of life, and with impaired health, the board was not authorized to give, nor were they willing to receive such compensation for past services as their labors might have commanded in some worldly pursuit; but from the household and other movable property least salable, which no longer could be used for missionary purposes, they were allowed to take such articles as would enable them to commence frugal arrangements for future support."

They were released from service January 15, 1833. Mr. Cushman and wife and Mr. Smith and wife spent the remainder of their days in Mississippi. Mr. Bardwell removed to Michigan and became a preacher. Mr. Cushman became a prominent citizen, was Judge of Probate, and an elder in the Presbyterian church. He died August 8, 1841.

Miss Electa May, daughter of Nehemiah, born in Goshen, 1783, went as missionary to the Choctaws in 1823, and was married the next year to Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, one of the earliest missionaries to the Choctaws, and accompanied them to their new home beyond the Mississippi. Mr. Zechariah Howes of Ashfield, and Mr. Anson Dyer of Plainfield, also were sent out to this mission field in 1820.

Minerva Cushman, born August 20, 1788, married first, Amos Dresser, 1808, and removed to Peru. They were parents of Rev. Amos Dresser. The father died 1813, and the mother married, second, Henry Pierce, and of their children was Rev. Charles Henry Pierce, a successful pastor.

It may not be out of place to say a word respecting Rev. Amos Dresser, so nearly connected with this church and people. Born in 1812, an orphan before he was four months old, he entered Oneida Institute, 1830, which, in company with Horace Bushnell, he left to enter Lane Seminary, but they found on arrival it only existed in prospect, and would not be opened for some months. They hired and furnished a room, and commenced their studies, and so *Lane Seminary was commenced.* Other young men came and followed their example, prosecuting their studies regularly, as if the institution had been fully equipped with officers and teachers.

The discussion of the slavery question by the students in the winter of 1833–4, in the absence of Dr. Beecher, the president, created much excitement, and the faculty dissolved the anti-slavery society which the students had formed. Young Dresser and about 70 others, feeling aggrieved, left the institution. Soon after, his health failing, he purposed visiting his uncle Calvin, the missionary in Mississippi. He purchased a horse and carriage, took a quantity of bibles and other books to pay his expenses, and set out on his journey. Stopping at Nashville he was seized and brought to trial. A bible had been found wrapped in a copy of the *Emancipator*, which had thrown the people into intense excitement. His trunk was searched, and his journal examined to find some evidence against him. The mayor, after scanning its pages, said, "It cannot be read, but it is evidently very hostile to slavery." He was sentenced to receive 20 lashes, after which he found it necessary to leave at once, and in disguise, in order to avoid a worse fate. He is now, and has been for many years, a pastor in the west.

Vesta Cushman, another daughter, married Moses Dresser. They had a family of eight children, one of whom, George Dresser, is now an officer of the church, chosen in 1880—its centennial deacon.

Wealthy, the eldest daugher of Caleb Cushman, born in this town October, 1779, married Jonathan Wright, of Northampton, November 19, 1799, and subsequently removed to Jackson, Me., where she died in 1846. One of her sons became a minister of the gospel, served faithfully as a chaplain in the army of the Union, and is now the beloved pastor of the church of his maternal ancestors; a worthy son of worthy parentage—the Rev. J. E. M. Wright.

A goodly number of the daughters of Goshen have married ministers and missionaries. Their names are entitled to remembrance, and as far as can be ascertained, are given. The family of Elijah Bardwell seems to have borne off the palm in this respect. Rhoda, the oldest daughter, married in 1807, Rev. Wm. Fisher; Laura, married 1811, Calvin Cushman, the missionary to the Choctaws; Sarah, married 1813, Rev. James Richards, missionary to Ceylon. Two of the brothers, Rev. Horatio Bardwell and Rev. Elijah Bardwell, were the missionaries already referred to. Lucretia, daughter of Rev. Justin Parsons, joined the church in 1808, married Rev. Daniel Morton. They were the parents of Hon. Levi Parsons Morton, member of Congress from New York city, who is now prominently before the public as worthy of, and likely to receive, a position in President Garfield's cabinet.

The family of William Hallock have also a worthy record. Of Revs. Jeremiah and Moses, nothing needs to be added. Abigail, married Rev. Joel Chapin; Esther married Rev. Josiah Hayden. They were the parents of Lieut. Gov. Joel Hayden.

Hannah, daughter of Reuben Dresser, married Rev. Abel Farley; Electa, daughter of Col. Nehemiah May, married Rev. Mr. Kingsbury, missionary to the Choctaws; Hannah, daughter of Ebenezer Putney, (1st,) married John Smith of the Choctaw mission; Prudence May married Rev. Isaac Babbitt; Electa, daughter of Jared Hawks, niece of Electa May, married Rev. Wm. H. Boardman; Theodocia Stone married Rev. Rufus Cushman; Ruby Kellogg, daughter of Stephen, married Rev. Preston Taylor; Sophia B., daughter of Capt. Reuben Dresser, married Rev. Samuel Whalley; Ellen E., daughter of J. M. Smith, married Rev. Robert C. Alison; Mary Leora, daughter of J. M. Smith, married Rev. J. C. Houghton; Clarinda B., daughter of Hinckley Williams, married Rev. Lucius M. Boltwood; Martha Baker, adopted daughter of Daniel Williams, married Rev. William Carruthers.

Another daughter of the church, Mrs. Deborah (Smith) Williams, is worthy of remembrance. In February, 1856, the *Congregationalist* published a communication containing the following extracts:

Messrs. Editors:—"In your paper of Nov. 30, is a communication from Rev. J. H. Rood of Goshen, Mass., volunteering from one of his lady parishioners an offer-

ing of $500, as the nucleus of a fund to be applied to the building of churches in Kansas, and if deemed expedient, Orthodox churches throughout the West, payable whenever a plan should be adopted for carrying the designs of the donor into effect. * * * The Congregational Union of New York, acting under a provision of its constitution authorizing to aid in church building, have taken the matter under consideration and have decided to carry out the suggestion of Rev. Mr. Rood's communication by rendering immediate and permanent aid towards building churches in Kansas. An agent has been sought to carry their measures into effect, and we trust an appeal will soon be made to the churches for further means to sustain the work."

The work was immediately commenced, the churches responded nobly to the appeal, and the result has been most gratifying. More than one-third of the Congregational church edifices in our country have been aided in their erection by this society.

[NOTE. The records of the church in former years were kept by the pastors; more recently by one of the deacons. Benjamin White was clerk 1853 to 1855; T. L. Barrus 1861-65 and from 1867 to the present time.]

The Congregational Society.

In 1828, the Congregational society severed its connection with the town and became a separate organization. Benjamin White, Esq., was its first clerk. Benjamin White, Asahel Billings and William Abell were its first board of assessors; Reuben Dresser was collector and treasurer. Benjamin White served many years as clerk. Hiram Barrus was clerk from 1850 to 1860. Daniel Williams was collector and treasurer from 1850 for several years. Col. Luther Stone, Capt. Horace Packard, Elijah Billings, Freeman Sears, George Abell, Ezra Carpenter often did service as assessors. Alvan Barrus, Hiram Packard and T. L. Barrus were assessors in the years 1874-5-6-7, and Maj. Joseph Hawks, collector and treasurer; Charles Barrus, clerk, 1874-5-6. Officers for 1878:—T. L. Barrus, John H. Godfrey, E. C. Packard, *assessors;* J. Hawks, *collector and treasurer;* E. C. Packard, *clerk.* 1879—T. L. Barrus, J. H. Godfrey, A. B. Dresser, *assessors;* T. L. Barrus, *collector and treasurer;* E. C. Packard, *clerk.* 1880—George Dresser, A. B. Dresser, T. L. Barrus, *assessors;* Lorin Barrus, *collector and treasurer;* E. C. Packard, *clerk.*

The society has the annual income from a fund of five thousand dollars, which is to be appropriated to the support of "a minister of the Congregational Trinitarian Order." This fund was the donation also of Mrs. Deborah (Smith) Williams, a native of the town. The

fund has been for many years in the hands of a trustee, Harvey Kirkland, Esq., of Northampton, who was appointed by Mrs. Williams. The society in 1851, purchased the former homestead of Dea. Jonathan Lyman near the church and built the present house for a parsonage. The income of the fund and the productions of the parsonage land are important aids to the small but earnest society in the support of the ministry.

"The service of song" was formerly sustained by the town, which often raised money to hire a singing master. In 1786, Ebenezer White, and in 1789, Josiah White, were chosen to lead the choir. In 1793, Joshua Abell, Jr., Alpheus Naramore and James Orcutt, were invited by the church to act as *quiristers*. Calvin Cushman, of a family noted for musical talent, Asahel Billings, Frederick P. Stone, Maj. Joseph Hawks and Elijah Billings successively served as choristers. Maj. Hawks is still at his post, having been connected with the choir for 56 years. C. C. Dresser rendered valuable aid to the choir as violinist and organist for nearly thirty years. J. Milton Smith was long an efficient member of the choir and also chorister. Among the teachers from abroad were, first, James Richards of Plainfield; then Capt. Anderson of Chesterfield, about 1800; Capt. Frary of Whately, 1809–10; Asahel Birge of Southampton, Nehemiah White—"Master White"—of Williamsburgh; Geo. W. Lucas, 1832, 1842, 1852; Col. Asa Barr, 1837–8; Jacob Jenkins, 1855–6, 1861–2. The singing schools terminated with a concert and address, a gala day for the young people for miles away. In 1842 the choirs of Chesterfield and Norwich united with Goshen in giving the concert, and Lowell Mason gave the address. In 1852, Wendell Phillips was present with the same choirs and gave an eloquent lecture on music.

No better conclusion can be given to this chapter than is found in the eloquent thoughts of the Rev. Dr. Horace Bushnell. In one of his sermons he speaks of the church below, as Society Organizing; of Heaven, as the Upper World Church, or Society Organized, both one, as regards their final end or object, and the properties and principles in which they are consummated. The church below, is called a family—"of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named," just as we sing in our sublimest of all hymns:

One family, we dwell in Him;
One church above, beneath,
Though now divided by the stream,
The narrow stream of death.

Dr. ELIJAH BILLINGS.

L. M. SMITH.

Dr. ASAHEL BILLINGS.

Dea. ELIJAH BILLINGS.

Rev. SIDNEY HOLMAN.

C. C. DRESSER.

Rev. J. E. M. WRIGHT.

J. M. SMITH.

Dea. ASAHEL BILLINGS.

Maj. JOSEPH HAWKS.

One army of the living God,
To his command we bow;
Part of the host have crossed the flood
And part are crossing now.

The church below, in its best sense, is what is called "the Communion of Saints,"—not Calvanistic, not Wesleyan, not Presbyterian—it includes all who are here in training for the society "of just men made perfect," church brotherhood is a continual drill in and for society. In this we are schooled, in fact, into the very law of God, for the whole of our fraternity is tinged with badness, troubled by disorder, damaged by sore faults, hurt by offences. Envy looks up with bitterness, pride looks down with contempt, jealousy looks every way, snuffing the scent of wrongs that are only to be. Some are covetous, some are mean, some are passionate, some are sensual, some are strong only in hate, some are weak only in principle. But we come back shortly to the love of God, and take a new lesson; where it is opened to us that *we ourselves* are in this divine society just because it is God's hospital, where he is nursing and watching his poor, morally broken children, loving them, never at all for what they are, but only for what he can make them. And so we learn to love with patience, and to bear even as God does, loving what we do not like, and cannot approve, and can only hope to benefit.

There is no other cause, or institution, now on foot in this world, at all comparable for benefit and dignity with the church of God. It has outlived the great empires. It has leavened all human society with elements of progress, by which education, laws, liberties, sciences, inventions, constitutions, have been coming all this while into flower. It would take whole hours just to give the shining roll of names that, in worth, and genius, and true sainthood, have been marching out into their great history for these almost 1900 years. In some sense it has been an awful history. The woes are sharp, the fires are hot, the prisons burst with wail; women martyrs, child martyrs, the general bleeding host of persecuted merit, move on as it were in procession to die. But from age to age it has been a rock, as the Saviour promised, to the wrath surging heavily against it. It stands firm as no political state or kingdom could have stood, even for a generation. The church is everlasting, the only structure, society, or state that is. Against all else runs the statute of limitations. Getting wealth, we get no charter for breathing. Getting

CHAPTER VI.

The earliest schools in the "Gore" and in "Quabbin" were kept in private houses. Capt. Thomas Weeks taught school in the house of John Williams, but names of other teachers at that date are unknown. The first school house in town was erected just west of the bridge, in the North West district, near the former residence of Col. L. Stone. The first teacher in it was James Richards of Plainfield. Another school house was built near the meeting house, and a third near the house of Ebenezer Putney.

The division of the town into four school districts, as made by the committee named on page 18, is indicated below by numbering each person named by the committee, and printing his name in italics. In order to identify their places of residence, the successors of each of the persons, as far as known, are also given. The names of the earlier residents are given as recollected by Maj. Ambrose Stone.

District No. 1.

1. *Nathaniel Jewell.*—His house stood on the high land south of No. 2, near Chesterfield line.

2. *Samuel Olds.*—Abner Damon, Jared Damon, Marlon Damon, Lorenzo Willcutt.

3. *John Hatch.*—Joseph Naramore, Calvin Loomis, Almon B. Loomis, Alcander Hawks.

4. *Deborah Naramore.*—House stood east of last, on Stone's "Hill lot."

5. *James Packard.*—House stood in Maj. Stone's "Old Mowing."

6. *Isaac Kingman.*—House stood on the site of Stone's barn.

7. *Ezekiel Thomas.*—House stood east of No. 8.

8. *Wait Burk.*—Joseph Jepson, Alonzo Shaw.

9. *Samuel Snell.*—Jona. Shaw, Joseph Brown, Isaac Kingman, Reuben Kingman, J. Bush.

10. *Joshua Packard.*—Joshua Packard, Jr., Levi Barrus, 1838; Hiram Barrus, 1845; L. Barrus estate.

11. *James Orr.*—First house stood west of Mt. Rood. Eli Part-

Albertype — Forbes Co., Boston.

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE LEVI BARRUS.

ridge, Thos. W. Stearns, —— Albro, Isaac Alvord, B. Bissell, Daniel Burt, L. Barrus estate.

[Note:—The farm between numbers eleven and twelve was probably first occupied in 1784 or 5 by Elijah Weeks, who began here. His father, Capt. Thomas Weeks, probably came soon after. Elijah sold in 1789 to his brother-in-law, Cyrus Stearns. The large elms near the house were set out about that time by Capt. Weeks and C. Stearns. Stearns in 1823, deeded the farm to Levi Barrus and Thos. W. Stearns; Thos. W. to L. Barrus in 1827. Cyrus and Thomas Stearns sold in 1832 to Cyrel Jepson; Jepson 1833 to D. Hall; Hall 1841 to A. & S. Kingman, who sold to Levi Barrus in 1843. It remained in his possession till his decease in 1877. It has been the residence of his son Alvan since his return from the army in 1864. The present house was built in 1812.]

12. *John Jepson.*—Cyrel Jepson, Forrace Jepson, Dryden Dawes, Lorin Barrus, William Bartlett.

13. *Moses Elwell.*—Samuel Thomas made here the first opening in this neighborhood. Daniel Kellogg, Daniel Hubbard, Leonard Jenkins, Levi Barrus, B. Morton, Bennett Allen, L. Barrus estate.

14. *Ambrose Stone.*—Capt Bigelow began here and sold to ——— Thwing, of whom Maj. Stone bought. House built 1796. Frederick P. Stone resided here till his decease, 1840. Ambrose Jr. from 1844 to 1847; Col. Luther Stone 1847 to 1875; now the residence of Amos H. and Edward G., son and grandson of Col. Luther, having been in the possession of the Stone family 101 years.

[NOTE. Col. Stone's Red House was built in 1816; sold to Hiram Barrus 1854; to Chas Barrus 1863; subsequently owned by Dea. T. L. Barrus; Jas. L. Barrus; Willie Barrus.]

15. *Justin Parsons.*—Silas Parsons, Capt. Lewis Jones, Sol. Parsons, Col. Stone, "Jones Place" of H. and A. Barrus.

16. *Caleb Cushman.*—David Carpenter, David Williams, Dexter Beals, Capt. F. Rice, Wm. Packard, T. L. Barrus.

17. *Barzillai Banister.*—Joseph Maynard, Willard Packard, Willard Jr., Hiram Packard, Joseph Beals.

18. *Silvenus Lyon.*—Solomon Parsons, Theodore and Willard Parsons, Levi and B. F. Parsons, T. L. Barrus.

19. *Nathan Bigelow.*—Lived with No. 18.

20. *Thos. Hamilton.*— —— Halbert, Nathan Fuller, Nathan Jr., John Fuller, Joshua Simmons, D. Carpenter, F. Naramore. D. Carpenter built new house 1843, now residence of his son-in-law, H. Packard

Hiram Packard built the house next above this about ten years later; sold it to his brother William S.; now owned by Edward C., son of Hiram.

District No. 2.

21. *John James.*—Bought of Benjamin Truesdale, Malachi James, George Mayor.

22. *Oliver Taylor.*—Joseph Putney, W. H. Webster, Charles Mary, Philip Keen.

23. *Lemuel Banister.*—Lived a little westerly of No. 22.

24. *Ebenezer Amadown.*—Lived a little southerly of No. 22.

25. *Joel Gustin.*—Capt. Robert Webster, Robert Jr., Hiram Bates.

26. *Barnabas Potter.*—Lived westerly of Webster's.

27. *David Stearns.*—John Stearns, Daniel Beals, David Beals.

28. *Cyrel Leach.*—Enoch Willcutt, Philip Willcutt, John K. Fuller. Gershom Bates' farm was part of No. 28.

29. *Jesse Woolcott.*—House stood west of the Eleazer Hawks farm.

30. *William Banister.*—East of Gloyd farm.

31. *Benjamin Bourn.*———— Gloyd, Jacob and Zenas Gloyd, Rodney Hawks.

32. *Christopher Banister.*—Moses James, Eleazer Hawks, Amos Hawks.

33. *Samuel Grimes.*—Silvenus Stone, ——— Washburn, Jones, Webster, "Jim Place."

34. *Isaac Tower.*—In lot near north end of "Lily Pond."

35. *Cyrus Lyon.*—Ezra Carpenter, Gurdon Williams, Capt. N. Tower, Warren Ball.

36. *Thomas Weeks.*—House east of Lyon, on the hill. Thaddeus Naramore. Weeks began there.

School District No. 3.

37. *John Smith.*—John Smith, Jr., Am. Board Com. For. Miss., John Williams, 2d, Willard Packard, Maj. Joseph Hawks, Hiram Packard, William S. Packard, Edward C Packard.

38. *Ebenezer Parsons.*—Jared Hawks, Joseph Hawks, T. W. Pomeroy, J. R. Mollison.

39. *John Williams.*—Hinckley Williams. Has been in possession of father and son since 1778.

40. *Lemuel Lyon.*—Silvenus Stone, Geo. Salmon, Elias White, Joseph Hawks. (House removed).

41. *Nehemiah May.*—Ezra May began there. Jared Hawks, Marcus Lindsley, Forrace Jepson, Josiah Miller, S. J. Gould, Marlon Damon.

42. *Benjamin Burgess.*—John C. Lyman, Z. Richmond, Ezra Brackett, H. T. Godfrey, George Kellogg.

43. *Timothy Lyman.*—Francis Lyman, Lieut. Timothy P. Lyman, farm divided; new house built by Thomas Lyman; F. W. Lyman, N. Hayden, Hiram Barrus, Ralph E. Smith.

44. *Dea. Artemas Stone.*—Elisha Putney began here. House stood west of present one. Justin Parsons, Reuben Smith, A. G. Sidell, F. Willis Sears.

45. *Widow Hulbert.*—Capt. Wm. Lyon began here. Enoch Beals, Col. Timothy Lyman, V. Pierce. Various residents—new house built by N. Russ—Oren Russ.

46. *Reuben Lummis.*—East of No. 45, toward More's Hill. House gone—street closed.

47. *Jedediah Buckingham.*—Same as last.

48. *Stephen Grover.*—Same as last.

49. *Thomas Brown.*—Thomas Brown, 2d, Leonard Smith, West Tillton, Henry H. Tillton, Henry T. Godfrey.

50. *Daniel Brown.*—Gershom Cathcart, Zimri Newell, E. A. Carpenter, Champion Brown. House gone.

51. *Dexter May.*—House stood south of No. 50.

52. *Edward Orcutt.*—House stood east of Reservoir. Dr. Isaac Robinson preceded Orcutt, and perhaps began there.

53. *Farnum White.*—William Tillton, Spencer Tillton.

54. *Christopher Grant.*—Easterly about 100 rods, (off the road.)

55. *Asa Grant.*—Capt. John Grant, Elijah Bardwell, S. Porter.

56. *Adam Beal, Jr.*—Freeman Mayhew, Asa Partridge, Rolon Rogers, Robert Rogers, Joseph Rogers.

57. *William Hallock.*—Stephen Hosford, ——— Wilds. House long since gone.

58. *Adam Beal.*—Sol. Butler, Capt. Elijah Bardwell, Selah Bardwell, Frebun W. Packard.

59. *Wm. Meader.*—Samuel Luce, Sears Luce. House gone.

60. *Benjamin Abell.*—Silas Burgess. House burnt about 40 years ago.

School District, No. 4.

61. *Joshua Abell.* — —— Pool, Capt. Wm. Abell, S. Brayman, Elijah Billings, Chauncy Guilford.

62. *William White.*—Joseph and Benjamin White, Henry White, —— Green, Marshall Dadmun. This was the home of the White family for about 115 years.

63. *Ebenezer Putney.*—Joseph Putney, C. C. Dresser, who built present house in 1842, J. C. Richardson, C. Damon.

64. *Reuben Dresser.*—Moses Dresser, Levi Dresser, George Dresser, who built present house, 1846.

65. *Richard Tower.*—Below the Dr. Pierce farm near the brook.

66. *Thomas Tower.*—Owned no real estate here.

67. *Moses Dresser.*— —— Ely, —— Owen, Simeon Cowls, Amasa Cowles, Henry Hayden, William and Ralph Packard.

68 *John King.*—Nathaniel Phelps, Abner Phelps. House gone.

69. *Daniel Wyman.*—Lived on road from 63 towards Williamsburgh. House gone.

70. *Nathaniel Vinton.*—House gone.

71. *James Lull.*—House gone.

72. *Joseph Blake.*—House gone—stood near Williamsburgh.

73. *Eben'r Pain.*—Same vicinity.

74. *Ezekiel White.*—Josiah White, Asa White.

75. *Widow White.*—About 70 rods south of last.

76. *Noah White.*—Owned no real estate here.

The schoolroom of former years but very faintly foreshadowed that of the present. In dimensions seldom exceeding sixteen or eighteen feet square, it was often packed with children of all ages from four to twenty-one years, to its utmost capacity. Eighty or a hundred scholars were not an unusual number in some districts. When the seats were insufficient to accommodate all, other seats were extemporized of logs of wood or whatever else was most convenient, till the floor and every available spot in the room was occupied. In the cold season a roaring wood fire in one corner of the room sweltered the pupils located near, with more than tropical heat, while those remote suffered with cold. The teacher, unable to pass around the school room among the dense mass of pupils, says one who knew, "used to keep a birch switch, ten or twelve feet long, standing within

reach, which often came down upon the heads of distant transgressors in a style more effective than merciful." The ferule, a piece of heavy wood about the size and shape of the hand, was the chief instrument of punishment. Some teachers, with an eye to convenience kept a pointed thumb nail always sharp and in good order, for pinching the ears of the smaller offenders, who soon came to regard the instrument of torture as the martyrs did the rack.

Arithmetic, reading and writing were taught to the exclusion of almost everything else. A few of the more advanced young men studied surveying. Grammar was so rare a study that some of the best teachers, not considering it of sufficient consequence, never learned it themselves. So recent as 1815, a young man qualifying himself for teaching, in order to be a little in advance of the usual standard for the profession, studied grammar with Rev. Mr. Whitman for two weeks, which was considered quite sufficient for his purpose. Female education was still more limited. Reading was the highest accomplishment bestowed upon the girls. Some of the more gifted were allowed to look into the mysteries of arithmetic. When they had passed over the fundamental rules—addition to division—they had reached the limit of their literary ambition. Sewing was for many years taught in the schools, both as an art and as an accomplishment. Many a mother and grandmother keeps to this day, and shows with pride to their little namesakes, the neat "sampler" of canvas diversified with alphabets of red green and blue silk, a few mottoes, a text of scripture, a few lines of poetry, the date, and their own name, wrought out with a needle, under the instruction of a long time ago teacher of the district school.

The school books of the old time fell far short of the present, in number, and possibly in merit. We are told of the "Psalter" and a Dillingworth's spelling-book, that served several generations of our ancestors and came down to the memory of our grandfathers. Following at a long distance after came "Scott's Lessons," and "Webster's Third Part." These were followed in turn by the "Columbian Orator," "The Common Reader," and "English Reader." "Pierpont's Reader" and the "Rhetorical Reader" begin the new era, when of the making of school books there is no end. Webster's spelling books were of ancient date, as well as modern.

Arithmetics by various authors were used. There were Hill's, Root's, Pike's, Daboll's and Adams, the latter having run parallel

with Webster's spelling book, for nearly sixty years. Hill's arithmetic contained some rare things. It defined arithmetic "as an art or science that teacheth us the dextrous handling of numbers." Among its questions for solution was this, "How many feet and tails have 30 thrave of dogs, when 24 dogs make one thrave?" It also gave a table of Latin words, "showing any person, though he knows not a word of Latin, how to make thousands of Hexameter and Pentameter verses in good latin and in two hours' time; all in perfect sense." Had the author done as much for English poetry, ensuring "perfect sense," he would have won lasting gratitude, if not fame.

Slates were unknown in the schoolroom of former days. Paper was used instead, and was frequently preserved in book form, the arithmetical examples being written out in the full, round style of the times, which is not often equalled in the present. "Maynard and Noyes" had not then begun to send out their ink-bottles to the ends of the earth, and the school-boy made his own ink by extracting the color from the bark of the maple and "setting" it with copperas. His pens, till the advent of steel pens, about 1840, were plucked from the geese that in former days pertained to every farm-yard. His inkstand was generally of "pewter" cast in the proper form by himself or older brother, or sometimes wrought by patient labor out of soapstone.

Private schools, generally termed "Select Schools," have been occasionally taught by college students or graduates from abroad, and by others. One was taught by a Mr. Bradford in 1824; E. W. B. Canning, the poet, and for several years Deputy-Collector of Boston Custom House, in 1830; Alfred Longley (since Rev.), 1832; Frederick Vinton, 1836; J. H. Partridge, 1837; L. F. Clark (since Rev. of Whitinsville) 1839–41; W. H. Sheldon, 1840; R. C. Alison, (now Rev.), 1848; Hiram Barrus, 1852 and 1858; Miss Myra Holman, 1862.

Among the more noted teachers of the district schools in the olden time were John Grant, Thankful Orcutt, Mercy Burgess, Hannah Williams, Rufus and Calvin Cushman, Ambrose Stone, Jr., Lucinda Parsons; and later, F. W. Lyman, L. L. Pierce, Geo. M. Burgess, Joseph S. Burgess, Geo. Dresser, Hiram Barrus, Theron L. Barrus, Misses Eliza Webster, Augusta Stone, Hannah and Lucy Smith, Julia M. White, Naomi and Maria Putney, Mary Parsons, Martha Pierce, Sarah W. Naramore, Rhoda Parsons, Ellen E. and Mary L.

Rev. J. B. [illegible]

F. W. LYMAN

Rev. D. D. WRIGHT, [illegible]

LEVI PARSONS

GEO. M. BURROWS, [illegible]

Rev. J. S. BURGESS.

F. W. LYMAN.

L. L. PIERCE.

Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, D. D.

LEVI PARSONS.

GEO. M. BURGESS, M. D.

Smith, Clarinda B. Williams, Emma and Vashti Tilton, Carrie Abell, Helen Parsons, Helen Lyman, Fannie E. Hawks, Susie P. Hunt.

The law requiring the election of school committees for examining teachers was passed in 1826, but the town had previously chosen committees for this purpose. In 1823, Rev. Joel Wright, Joseph White, and Capt. John Grant were chosen, and in 1825 Joseph White, Emmons Putney and Enoch James. Under the new law committees were chosen, as follows:

1826. Rev. Joel Wright, Joseph White, Capt. John Grant, Doct. Geo. Wright, David Carpenter, Jared Hawks, Jr., Emmons Putney.

1827. Rev. J. Wright, Benj. White, Doct. G. Wright, E. Putney, D. Carpenter.

1828. Rev. J. Wright, Doct. G. Wright, Capt. Grant, B. White, E. Putney.

1829. Doct. Geo. Wright, Capt. John Grant, Rev. Wm. J. Boardman.

1830. Doct. Geo. Wright, Capt. John Grant, E. Putney.

1831. Rev. H. B. Holmes, Doct. Geo. Wright, Benj. White.

1832. Rev. H. B. Holmes, Benj. White, John Grant.

1833. Rev. Wm. Hubbard, Benj. White, E. Putney.

1834. Rev. Wm. J. Boardman, Doct. J. W. Rockwell, E. Putney.

1835. Doct. Rockwell, E. Putney, Barney Prentice.

1836. Eben'r W. Town, E. Putney, B. Prentice.

1837. Rev. Stephen Mason, B. White, E. Putney.

1838. Rev. J. C. Thompson, B. White, L. L. Pierce.

1839. Rev. J. C. Thompson, F. W. Lyman, L. L. Pierce.

1840. Rev. J. C. Thompson, Doct. Dan'l Pierce, F. W. Lyman.

1841. Rev. J. C. Thompson, B. White, Alfred Jones.

1842. F. W. Lyman, Geo. Dresser, Rev. J. C. Thompson.

1843. Rev. Royal Reed, Geo. Dresser, F. W. Lyman.

1844. Rev. Royal Reed, Geo. Dresser, Hiram Barrus.

1845. Rev. Royal Reed, F. W. Lyman, Geo. Dresser.

1846. Doct. D. Pierce, Hiram Barrus, Geo. Dresser.

1847. Rev. R. Reed, E. Putney, Doct. Pierce.

1848. Rev. Wm. J. Boardman, H. Barrus, Geo. Dresser.

1849. Rev. Wm. J. Boardman, Amasa Putney, B. White.

1850. Rev. R. Crossett, Sanford Gage, Geo. Dresser.

1851. Rev. R. Crossett, Hiram Barrus, Geo. Dresser.

1852. Rev. R. Crossett, Hiram Barrus, George Dresser.
1853. Rev. R. Crossett, Hiram Barrus, E. Putney.
1854. Rev. T. H. Rood, Hiram Barrus, E. Putney.
1855. Rev. T. H. Rood, Hiram Barrus, E. Putney.
1856. Rev. T. H. Rood, Hiram Barrus, E. Putney.
1857. Rev. T. H. Rood, Theron L. Barrus, E. Putney.
1858. Bennett Allen for 1 year, Theron L. Barrus for 2 years, H. Barrus for 3 years.
1859. Rev. T. H. Rood for 3 years.
1860. Miss Fannie Hawks for three years.
1861. George Dresser for 3 years, Rev. J. C. Thompson, vice H. Barrus resigned.
1862. Rev. J. C. Thompson for 3 yrs.
1863. T. L. Barrus for 3 years, Rev. Sidney Holman for 2 years.
1864. E. Putney, George Dresser for 2 years.
1865. Rev. S. Holman for 3 years.
1866. George Dresser for 3 years.
1867. Rev. H. M. Rogers for 3 years, T. L. Barrus 1 year.
1868. T. L. Barrus for 3 years, Alvan Barrus for 2 years.
1869. George Dresser for 3 years.
1870. Alvan Barrus for 3 years.
1871. T. L. Barrus for 3 years.
1872. Fannie E. Hawks for 3 years.
1873. George C. Dresser for 3 years.
1874. T. L. Barrus for 3 years.
1875. Fannie E. Hawks for 3 years.
1876. Edward C. Packard for 3 years.
1877. George H. Sears for 3 years.
1878. T. L. Barrus for 3 years.
1879. Edw. C. Packard for 3 years.
1880. George C. Dresser for 3 years.

School Statistics.

1845–6. 4 schools; number of children, 134; length of schools, 33 months; amount raised for schools, $300; value of contributions, $73; wages of male teachers, $16.67; female teachers, $10.24; population, 556; valuation of the town, $131,867.

1860. 5 schools; number of children, 101; length of schools, 32 mon'hs; amount raised for schools, $350; contributions, $200; wages of teachers, males, $23; females, $16; population, 439; valuation, $157,942.

1870. 4 schools; number of children 84; length of school, 27 months; amount raised for schools, $500; contributions, $188; wages of teachers, males, $28; females, $22.50; population, 368; valuation, $152,796.

1878. 4 schools; number of children, 92; length of school, 26; months; raised for schools, $350; contributions, $211; wages of teachers, males, $24; females, $22; share of school fund, $210.14.

CHAPTER VII.

Highways.

In 1755, the soldiers serving in the French and Indian war, when sent from Boston to Albany, were transported around via Long Island Sound, New York and Hudson River. In 1758, a more direct route by land was followed. This route led westward from Northampton through Williamsburgh, Goshen, Cummington, etc., and over it passed successive companies of troops, so that it may properly be considered as the first great highway across this portion of the country from Boston to Albany. The soldiers had frequent camp-grounds, where, in providing themselves with fuel, they made considerable openings in the forest. In Williamsburgh one of their camps was on land afterwards occupied by Ludo Thayer. A little eminence of land near by was long known as the "Coffee Lot," where the soldiers made and drank their coffee. In Goshen, they passed over the south part of the farm of the late Capt. Grant, and left a log bridge, which remained to his day. Their next camping ground was on the spot where Col. L. Stone's "Red House" was built. The remains of their bark huts were found here by Maj. Stone, later than 1780. Joshua Packard once passed over the route with the troops, and on this camp-ground he lost his pocket knife. After he became a resident of the place, he searched for the knife, and happily found it.

This "trail" seems to have been followed and preserved by the settlers in after years, till it finally became, and was perhaps dedicated as one of the public highways of the town. It had one element that recommended it to public favor in those days—it passed over the highest hills that could be found on the route. The highest available lands were then preferred for farms and dwellings, but were deemed especially important for the location of the principal meeting-house of the town.

Marked trees indicated the most approved course from one point

to another through the wilderness, till a path was worn into distinctness by repeated travel. Walking and horse-back were the chief means of locomotion for many years,—and even after the year 1800, saddle-bags for small, and panniers for larger packages, laid across the horse's back, served for the common "express" purposes of families and communities. The boy on horse-back carried the grist to mill; the man on horse-back carried upon the pillion behind him his wife and daughter to church; the females upon horse-back performed long equestrian journeys, that would surprise their posterity. Sophia Banister, who married a Foster, and removed to Ohio, performed the journey of 600 miles on horse back. John Williams had a wagon in 1786,—probably the first in town.

Soon after 1800, the old style chaise, with its ample wheels, was introduced by some of the more enterprising citizens. In 1807, Oliver Taylor, Nehemiah May, Ebenezer and Solomon Parsons, were severally taxed on pleasure carriages, the only vehicles of the kind then in town. Wagons were not much used till after 1810. They were made without springs, or with rude springs of wood. The first great improvement in these was about 1830, when the "thorough-brace" was introduced, by which the body of the carriage was attached by strong pieces of leather to the "running gear." Wagons with elliptic springs, introduced a new word, or a new application of an old word, into our vocabulary,—*buggy*,—followed in five or six years after.

The people themselves were the first mail-carriers here. A few of the more interested arranged between them for one of their number and then another, in succession, to go to Northampton every week, to bring the mail and the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE. When one had fulfilled his task, he wrote upon the GAZETTE belonging to the coming man, "your turn next," and so each succeeding week was provided for. At length a post-rider, (said to be a Mr. Richardson,) commenced doing this business. In a short time he was succeeded by that veteran of post-riders, Ebenezer Hunt, late of Cummington. He was succeeded by an elderly man named Kingman, of Worthington, who carried the papers about one year. The next was Josiah Shaw, late of Haydenville, who was succeeded by Theron A. Hamlin, I. A. Hamlin, Jacob Lovell, Frederick W. Belden, Jason C. Thayer, —— Loud, and O. P. Clark.

John Williams, Esq., was first postmaster. He was appointed probably in 1817, and retained the office about 23 years. His son Hinckley Williams, succeeded him, and was postmaster till 1853, when the office was removed. John L. Godfrey held the office for about two years, when Maj. Joseph Hawks received the appointment, and still retains it.

Between the years 1810–35, quite an extensive business was done in carrying farmers' produce, pork, butter, cheese, etc., and other goods, leather being quite an item, from the hill towns to Boston, and bringing in return goods for the merchants and others. The teams usually stopped the first night at Gilbert's, in Belchertown, and reached Boston early on the fifth day, in season to exchange loads and get out of the city on their way back to spend their first night. An old teamster, many years on the route, relates that the tediousness of the journey was quite often forgotten by reason of the number that were able to join company. At one time he counted thirty-four teams moving on together, each having from two to six horses.

In 1813, the town had a pauper who left his keepers and went to Boston. A man was sent to bring him back, who charged the following, as his expenses on the way. It is interesting as showing the rate of travel, and the cost and kind of items deemed a reasonable charge for such a journey. The bill of particulars reads: "Spencer, March 17, 1813, Half a mug sling, 10 cents; 1-2 peck of oats, 13 cents. Worcester, hay two baiting, 12 cents, sling 10 cents, dinner 30 cents, supper 25 cents, lodging 8 cents, gate 6 1-4 cents, hay 8 cents, gate 6 1-4 cents. Framingham—sling 12 1-2 cents, gate 6 1-4 cents. Newton—sling 12 1-2 cents, oats 13, gate 6 1-4. Boston—supper 30 cents. Boston, March 19—Oats 1-2 peck, 20 cents, horsekeeping 56 cents, lodging 13 cents, sling 12 1-2 cents, hay 8 cents. (He secured his fugitive, and set out on his return the same day.) Dinner for Sam and I, 62 cents, gate 6 1-4 cents. Needham—sling 12 1-2 cents, ("Sam," the pauper, probably didn't have sling,) gate 6 1 4 cents. Supper for two at Framingham, 62 cents, gate and oats. Westboro, March 20, horsekeeping 30 cents, lodging for two 16 cents, cider 8 cents, (probably for Sam). Worcester—sling 12 1-2 cents, hay 8 cents, breakfast for two 50 cents. Leicester—sling 12 1-2 cents, (no oats). Spencer—Oats 12 1-2 cents, sling 10 cents, supper for two. Sam staid over Sunday, 21st, at Brookfield, lodging 8 cents, cider 6, vitualling 34. Next day at Ware—one glass of sling 6 cents. (Prices

are tending downward.) Belchertown—lodging 8, sling 6, breakfast 25, lunch 12. (Probably took supper in Goshen that night.)

The late Hattil Washburn, Sen., a native of New Bedford, came here in 1790, at the age of nine years, and lived with Dr. Burgess till he was of age. When he first became acquainted with the road to Northampton, there were quite a number of houses between that town and this. The first house this side of Northampton was the old —— Warner house, aud the next, the Clark tavern, standing near Williamsburgh line. The old Fairfield tavern, where Haydenville now is, was next, then Thayer's house, in Skinnerville, then a house standing under the great elm, where W. S. Pierce lived, next was Samuel Bodman's, near where the town house in Williamsburgh now stands. The Dr. Cary house, Hubbard's tavern, was then standing, and opposite was Abner Williams'. At Thayer's factory, —— Taylor had a mill. On the hill, at the brick house, where Squire Clapp formerly resided, lived a man named Wilds. Next was Rev. Mr. Strong's, and opposite, Joshua Thayer's tavern; at the top of the hill beyond, was Bartlett's tavern; and at the Dea. Rogers' place was Dwight's store, and then a little off the road was Dr. Paine's—recently Spencer Bartlett's. Next was a house owned by —— Lull, then Ludo Thayer's, then James Hunt's—Theron Warner's; then followed the houses of Joshua Abell, Richard Tower,(Dr.Daniel Pierce's,)Rev. Mr. Whitman, Col. May, Lieut. Lyon, John Williams, Eben Parsons. The last named lived on the Jared Hawks farm, northwest of the center of Goshen.

Stores.

The first trader in town was John James. He had a store in 1782, and did a successful business. Nehemiah May and Ebenezer Parsons were also in trade for some time. May died in 1813, and —— Adams, of Conway, took the business. Dr. Hutchins bought him out and finally closed the store.

John Williams was connected in trade for a short time probably with Mr. James, but about 1786, he commenced the sale of dry goods and groceries on his own account, and eventually secured an extensive trade. His son Hinckley continued the business for many years, completing more than half a century in which a store was kept at this place. A store was kept by George Salmon, 1810–15, in the Lemuel Lyon house. E. W. Town, in 1832–8, occupied the store which

D.W. Graves previously kept for some years. W. A. Godfrey commencing again in 1853, sold to Joseph Hawks, and in 1858 the building was removed and attached to the hotel. A. W. Crafts and Alvan Barrus opened a store in 1860; Joshua Knowlton bought the house of Alvan Barrus in 1863, and after about three years sold to J. H. Godfrey, who still continues the business in the same place. The store is in the house built for Rev. Joel Wright as a parsonage in 1821, and subsequently became the residence of Widow Timothy Lyman.

Taverns—Hotels.

Public houses for the "entertainment of man and beast,"—particularly the man,—formerly abounded. Col. Nehemiah May was one of the earliest engaging in the business, which he carried on while he lived. Jared Hawks, his son-in-law, continued it for several years after May's decease, and the house was closed about 1819.

Lemuel Lyon was among the first to open his house as a tavern, but he did not long continue the business. An incident is related that caused considerable merriment at his expense. He had a hogshead of liquor so large that it could not be rolled into his cellar, and he was obliged to draw it off and carry it in, a pail full at a time. While waiting for his pail to fill, he unwittingly fell asleep. The liquor ran till the pail was full and then ran away till the cask was empty. It was probably quite as well for the public, but rather depleting to his pocket. Lyon afterward lived where Lowell Hunt now lives, and kept tavern there. A tavern was again kept from 1821 to 1824, at Lyon's former residence. Ebenezer Parsons, in 1785; Solomon Parsons, in 1791; Jonah Williams,* in 1816, severally opened their houses as public inns for brief periods.

John Williams kept liquors in connection with his store, as early as 1786. The amount of his sales in '87 and '88 appear to have been more than a thousand dollars per year. He soon after opened a

* NOTE. It is told that Mr. Williams in reply to the question why he opened a tavern, said: "Because I have a neighbor who goes every day to get his dram of brother John, and will eventually drink up all his property. I may as well save him the travel and get the property myself, as to let another have it." The neighbor heard of it, and taking the hint, wisely concluded to keep his property in his own hands. He immediately reformed and lived to a good old age, a temperate man, with a comfortable estate. There may be room for criticism in relation to many things done in former times, but we need to remember what the dear old friend of somebody used to say with the truest Christian charity, when he heard anyone being loudly condemned for some fault: "Ah! well, yes, it seems very bad to me, because that's not my way of sinning."

Albertype — Forbes Co., Boston.

tavern, which he ultimately relinquished to his son, H. Williams, who leased it in 1837–8, to Edwin A. Carpenter. It was closed as a hotel in 1841.

A hotel was built by Capt. Reuben Dresser, in 1818. He sold to Downing W. Graves about 1824, who kept it about eight years, and was succeeded by Israel B. Thompson. Alfred Jones was his successor in 1838, and remained till 1841. Then followed W. H. Guilford, L. Gurney, and Edward Bridgman, the last named remaining from 1842 to 1851. L. Gurney then returned and and staid till 1855, when Maj. Hawks became proprietor.

It was burnt October 31, 1867, and was succeeded by the present large and well arranged house, which, under the management of the Major and his efficient daughter, Miss Fannie E. Hawks, has become a very popular resort for persons seeking for health or pleasure. The location is elevated, the view one of the finest in the state, the air pure, the scenery diversified and charming, the village quiet; and all combine to make the place attractive. The "History of the Connecticut Valley," says,

"Once located here under the care of the Major, upon the highest land in Hampshire County, enjoying the purest air of the Green Mountain chain, it is no wonder that guests are loath to leave and quick to come again. No where does day dawn over the eastern hills with lovelier tints, nor paint the western sky with more resplendent colors. From the wide and pleasant piazzas of the Highland House charming views greet the eye in every direction—landscapes of unequalled beauty, comprising mountains and valleys, forests and fields, rural homes and village mansions. Beautiful drives are everywhere open to the tourist. Moore's Hill is but a short distance away—a fine rounded elevation of open fields and unobstructed views,—rising six hundred feet above Mount Holyoke, with a far wider range of vision. The whole town is so elevated that to climb the highest summit is an easy affair, neither fatiguing the traveler, nor requiring a perpendicular railway. The Cascade, the Devil's Den, the Lily Pond, are worth many a visit, while numerous unnamed localities offer abundant attractions. The geologist may gather the choicest specimens known to science and the botanist cull flowers of rich and rare beauty."

Physicians.

Dr. Isaac Robinson has been referred to as the first physician here. His son, Dr. Joseph Robinson, was here in 1794–5. Dr. Job Ranger from Brookfield lived here in 1789–90; he boarded with John Williams, whose wife was his cousin; his mother and the wife

of Capt. Thomas Weeks were sisters. William White, Jr., studied medicine with him. Dr. Ranger's health failing he returned to his native town, and soon after died. In answer to the inquiry where he went when he left Goshen, of one who knew him well, the reply was, "To heaven,"—referring to his devoted piety and early death.

Dr. Benjamin Burgess studied medicine with Dr. Perry of New Bedford. He went into practice on Martha's Vineyard, first, it is said, in Chilmark and then in Tisbury. He came to Goshen about the time of its incorporation, and had an extensive and lucrative practice. Further notice of him and his family will be found in a subsequent chapter.

Dr. Ellis Coney, a physician of good abilities, came from Worcester county, served as Selectman and Treasurer, died in 1807, after a residence of only a few years.

Dr. George Rogers was in practice here about 1810–12. He removed to Conway.

Drs. Childs and R. C. Robinson were here about 1812–13. Dr. Robinson removed to North Adams. Dr. Erastus Hawks practiced here 1817 to 24. At the latter date Dr. Wm. C. Dwight of Northampton came and spent a year or two. A Dr. Fuller was here in 1820, and A. W. Rockwell in 1822. Dr. Geo. Wright from Northampton, 1826 to 1831, was much esteemed as a physician and as a man. He removed to Montague. J. W. Rockwell, his successor, 1833–4, staid only two years. Dr. Daniel Pierce from Worthington, came in 1836 and remained till his death in 1857. During the later years of his life he relinquished the active duties of his profession for other pursuits. He was a native of Peru. Of a vigorous mind he distinguished himself as a medical student under the care of Dr. Peter Bryant of Cummington, father of the poet, became a practitioner of good ability, residing in the towns of Brookfield, Peru and at Worthington, and, at the latter place was for some time a deacon of the Congregational church. Since his death, the town has not had a resident physician. Its proverbial healthfulness does not offer to the profession an inviting field.

In former times, physicians were "called," by act of the people to

settle with them, though in a less formal manner than the calling of the minister.

Dr. Charles Knowlton, of Ashfield, who died in February, 1850, was the leading physician in this vicinity for nearly twenty years, and was often employed in this town. His son, Dr. C. L. Knowlton, suceeeded his father and had an extensive field of service for many years. He removed to Northampton 1867 or '68.

The following too truthful lines are borrowed of him:

> God and the Doctor we alike adore,
> Just on the brink of danger, not before;
> The danger passed, both are alike requited,
> God is forgotten and the Doctor slighted.

Industrial Pursuits.

Agriculture has always been the chief employment of the citizens of Goshen. Hay, lumber and firewood have always been sold out of town to some extent.

The State Census for 1875, gives a list of agricultural products for the year from all the towns in the state.

The following table gives a list of each product whose value exceeds fifty dollars:

Apples, 1,604 bushels,	$695
Beef, 29,275 lbs	2,475
Beets, 84 bushels	67
Blueberries, 1,304 quarts	145
Buckwheat, 85 bushels	85
Chickens, 1,285 lbs	232
Corn, 578 bushels	578
Eggs, 3,885 doz	1,083
Hay, English, 1,227 tons	17,818
Hay, meadow, 105 tons	1,240
Manure, 990 cords	5,778
Milk, 8,175 gallons	1,550
Oats, 260 bushels	196
Pork, 15,876 lbs	1,572
Potatoes, 7,377 bushels	3,689

Straw, 9 tons	$107
Turkey, 949 lbs	201
Turnips, 1,061 bush	431
Veal, 3,215 lbs	306
Wool, 264 lbs	116

DOMESTIC PRODUCTS FOR SALE.

Butter, 14,578 lbs	4,724
Cider, 2,197 gallons	259
Firewood, 473 cords	2,243
Maple Sugar, 6,400 lbs	911

DOMESTIC PRODUCTS FOR USE.

Butter, 8,667 lbs	2,805
Cider, 1,793 gallons	224
Dried fruit	59
Maple Sugar, 13,600 lbs	1,629
Maple Molasses, 140 gallons	147

AGGREGATES.

Domestic products for sale	8,185
" " " use	4,947
Hay crop	19,088
Other agricultural products	19,664
	$51,884

PROPERTY IN THE TOWN—CENSUS OF 1875.

Farms	93	value	$195,105
Houses	83		
Barns	97		
Sheds	23		
Corn crib	1		
Sugar houses	2		
	206		76,600

Land in crops	1,896 acres	$ 45,552
Orchard land,	39 "	1,180
Unimproved land,	5,529 "	37,328
Unimprovable land,	350 "	110
Woodland,	1,837 "	34,335
	9,651	118,505

Bees, swarms, 8	$ 45
Bulls, 18	557
Calves, 98	903
Colts, 14	1,175
Dogs, 28	199
Geese, 2	2
Guinea fowls; 6	8
Heifers, 75	1,536
Hens and chickens, 1,000	790
Hogs, 45	600
Horses, 87,	8,596
Lambs, 24	92
Milch Cows, 190	8,648
Oxen, 32	2,750
Pigs, 14	124
Sheep, 64	270
Steers, 40	1,241
Turkeys, 50	84
	$27,620

AGGREGATES.

Land	$118,505
Buildings	76,600
Fruit trees	3,870
Domestic animals	27,620
Agricultural tools in use	7,366
	$233,961

Mills and Manufactories.

Reuben Dresser built a saw mill, one of the first in town, more than a hundred years since, below the Dresser Pond. A broom-handle factory was added about forty years ago; and later, button moulds have been manufactured there. It now belongs to the heirs of C. C. Dresser. About two miles above, Emmons Putney built a saw mill not far from 1835, which ran for twenty years or more, and was owned finally by Wm. H. Webster.

Ezekiel Corbin had a grist mill on Swift River a little below Shaw's bridge near Cummington line, as early as 1796. James Patrick had a saw and grist mill two miles or so above, on Swift River, near Ashfield line, built about 1788. Daniel Williams, many years later built a new mill and and stone dam a few rods above the old mill, which has since been owned by Samuel Ranney and others, and later, for many years, by J. D. Shipman, who sold in 1880 to Ansel Cole. Stone's saw mill and broom handle factory, on Stone's brook, a branch of Swift River, were erected in 1828. It was the first factory for turning broom handles by machinery in this vicinity. Planes were made here from 1854 to 1859 by Hiram Barrus and brothers. At the present time, the works comprise a saw mill and brush handle factory, owned by Amos H. Stone and Son. The second grist mill in town stood about forty rods higher up the stream, built by Capt. Bigelow. Maj. Ambrose Stone in 1780 changed the works to a fulling mill and clothier establishment, the first by nearly forty years for many miles around. Nearly a mile above, Willard and Hiram Packard had a saw mill which was abandoned more than 20 years ago. Still further up, on a branch of Stone's brook at the outlet of Beaver Meadow, is Sears' saw mill, formerly owned by Dea. Stephen Parsons. Beaver Meadow is connected by a small stream with the upper Reservoir, which in time of high water, discharged its waters in two directions—one, through Stone's brook into the Westfield River, the other through Mill River into the Connecticut. Near the south end of the upper Reservoir, built in 1873, was another saw mill erected by Francis and Thomas Lyman about 60 years ago. At the lower Reservoir, on the street east of the meeting-house, there was an ancient saw mill, owned by John Williams—called "Carpenter John," to distinguish him from "Squire John," the Postmaster. It was afterward owned by Abner Moore, who added a small grist mill with

broom handle and button mould factory. A little below is the saw mill of Rodney Hawks, on the site of another built some forty years ago.

Farther down Mill River is the remains of an old dam that marks the place where Nehemiah May and Ebenezer Putney about 1788 erected a mill for grinding sumac to be sent to Europe for tanning morocco. But it did not pay and was given up. Just below, Emmons Putney erected a saw mill in 1839. He has made button moulds here for many years. He states that one girl turned off for him in one day 150 gross of moulds, equal to 21,600 pieces. Below Putney's mill, was another, built about 1815 by Ebenezer White and Elias Lyon, and afterwards owned by Capt. Horace Packard and sons. About a mile below, Nehemiah May built a grist mill more than a century since, said to have been the first in town, which stood for 50 years. Not a vestige of the old timbers remain, but Maj. Hawks remembers going there to mill in his boyhood. On Harding's brook, a tributary of Mill River, coming down from the vicinity of Moore's Hill, Asa White built a saw mill nearly fifty years since, which run for only a few years.

Cider mills, run by horse power, belonged to Dresser, White, James, Gloyd, Lyman, Packard and Naramore. The Packard mill, owned by Joseph Beals, still exists; and E. C. Packard has recently set up another.

In 1812 Major Stone and Sons furnished considerable quantities of cloth for our army. It was narrow in width, but sold for a high price. In 1780 he bought wool at an average price of 25 cents per lb., which in 1812 was worth $2. Other mills of the kind becoming inconveniently numerous, Stone finally gave up the business, having pursued it for nearly fifty years.

Levi Kingman, of Cummington, did a successful business here about 1812–14, in the manufacture of patent overshoes, called "Tuscarora socks." They had an extensive sale, and were long a popular article.

Solomon Parsons and John James engaged quite largely in the manufacture of potash, and continued in the business for many years.

There was formerly a tannery owned by Oliver Taylor where Wm. H. Webster lived. It was in operation before the Revolutionary War. Taylor enlisted and went into the army, but it becoming known that he was a tanner, he was sent home to work at his trade, as he could be more useful in that department, laboring for the soldiers, than by serving in the field with them. Another tannery near where William Tilton lived was owned for many years by his brother, Benjamin Tilton.

Thomas Weeks, Jason Olds, Silas Olds, and Levi Stearns were the principal cabinet-makers that have carried on the business here ; and they belonged to a former age. Capt. Weeks did all his wood-turning by means of a spring-pole and treadle-lathe, the foot being the motive power. Spinning-wheels were made by him, and at a later day by Reuben Kingman.

The blacksmiths doing business here have been few. John Williams, Jonah Williams, Thomas Brown, Cyrus Stearns, Thomas W. Stearns, Asahel Billings and Elijah Billings comprise all, or nearly all, of that trade. Cyrus Stearns claimed to be the inventor of the circular "claw," forming a part of the modern nail hammer. The "claw" was formerly a right angle, and none others were in use till Stearns made several with a circular claw, which soon became the universal pattern.

Professional shoe-makers were never a numerous class in this community. Joshua Packard, Sr., was one of the principal of his day. Later, there have been Hattil Washburn, Sr., John V. Hunt, Lysander and Spencer Gurney and Lowell Hunt. The public in former times were served in this line by a class of shoe-makers who, in the common parlance, went round "whipping the cat," or in other words, went to the house of the person employing them and worked by the day till the family were supplied for the winter, the employer furnishing the leather and "findings." Then the shoemaker took his "kit" of tools and went to work for another customer in the same way. Moccasins instead of boots and shoes were worn by the early settlers.

A tailor by profession was unknown in the early history of the town. The mother generally understood the art of fitting the garments to her family, and if she needed assistance there were a class

of maiden aunts known as tailoresses that were always obtainable, and wherever and whenever wanted, in their peculiar vocation.

The most prominent carpenters and mill-wrights of the past were Samuel Mott, Ebenezer White, Joshua Packard, Jr., John Williams, 2d, (known as "Carpenter Williams,") Wm. Abell, George Abell, Horace Packard and Asa White, Frebun W. Packard and C. C. Dresser. Previous to 1812, buildings were framed by the old system, known as the "try rule." It necessitated putting together every joint in a frame, and marking it by a number or character, so that when the building was raised each tenon should have its appropriate mortise, otherwise the work of raising the frame would be impossible. In 1812, Levi Bates of Cummington framed the house now owned by H. and A. Barrus, by the new system, called "square rule." A prominent house-builder from New York city, who worked only by "try rule," was present one day, and said in the hearing of Bates, that the house framed by his new-fangled notion of square rule could never be raised. But Bates went on with his square rule work, and the New Yorker left with an arrangement to have a letter sent to him detailing the result. As Bates anticipated, the raising was a perfect demonstration of the superiority of the modern system. Never was frame more easily raised or more perfect in the fitting of its joints. "There," said the correspondent of the New Yorker, when he saw the work completed, "the next mail shall carry word to my friend of the satisfactory performance of such a remarkable feat."

The first wooden clocks made in this vicinity were the work, it is said, of Zelotus Reed, about 1796. Portions of his work still remaining, show that the art of clock-making had not then reached perfection. The weights of the clocks were of stone, and the bells were of Reed's own casting. His prices were from $25 to $30 each. While living here, he became interested in the expansive power of steam, and actually constructed a small steam engine of considerable power.

Maj. Ambrose Stone stated that this engine turned a small shaft with so much power that he was not able to hold it with both hands, although the boiler held only about a pint. It is not known on what principle his engine was constructed. Simeon Reed, the father of Zelotus, belonged in Cummington, and was also a man of much in-

genuity and a maker of clocks. It is said that he constructed the first machine in the country for making cut nails; that when he had brought it nearly to perfection, two of his neighbors, with a friend of theirs from Abington, stealthily ascended a ladder they had set up to a window of the room of his house, where he worked on his machine in secret. After comprehending the idea of the inventor, they departed and soon afterward brought out a new machine of their own at Abington, which was the starting point of the present extensive business in nail making in that portion of the state.

In 1851, a joint stock company, comprising about 40 members, was formed for making planes and other tools, under the name of the "Union Tool Co." They purchased the shop and stock of Abner Moore, who had been for a short time engaged in the business, employed about 20 hands and carried on the manufacture about two and a half years. The results were not such as to render "joint stock companies," in this section, very popular. The expenses not only absorbed the capital invested, but involved the private property of the stockholders. Litigation followed and several questions were carried to the Supreme Court for decision. The last question decided by the Court was one of much interest to the stockholders and of some surprise to the public, considering the long time the business of manufacturing tools has been carried on. The decision was substantially this:—That inasmuch as the organization of the concern was incomplete, the company had no legal existence; and as a necessary result, no one could be held as a stockholder, liable to pay any of the company's debts.

Military Companies.

The "Gore" had what was called a Lieutenant's company, commanded by Lieut. Lemuel Lyon, which afterwards became the Goshen Company of Infantry. Its first Captain was William White. His successors were Barzillai Banister, Lemuel Banister, Ambrose Stone, Joseph Naramore, Cheney Taft, Malachi James, John Grant, Timothy Lyman, Reuben Dresser, John Smith, Francis Lyman, Joseph White, William Abell, George Abell, Fordyce Rice, Zimri Newell Cyrel Jepson. Ambrose Stone became Major of the company and Timothy Lyman, Colonel of the regiment.

A company of artillery was early formed here, with Freeborn Mayhew for captain. He removed to Charlemont and was succeeded by

Nehemiah May, who became colonel of the regiment, and Alpheus Naramore as captain, who died in office in 1806. It was a popular company and its membership was extended into other towns. The Plainfield members soon outnumbered the others, chose officers belonging to that town and removed the field pieces thither from Goshen. The name was finally changed to "Plainfield Artillery." The Company in its early days was noted for its stalwart men. It boasted at one time of having half a ton of sergeants. Thaddeus Naramore, Stephen Kellogg, Josiah White and —— Bates.

The first field pieces used by the company were iron, mounted on "slug" wheels—wooden wheels without spokes. The inspecting officer caused these pieces, on account of their great weight, to be exchanged for brass. The new pieces when received were taken to the common near the old church for "trial." They were heavily loaded, and the first discharge produced such a concussion as to break out a large quantity of glass from the windows of the church, and satisfied the company of the efficiency of their guns. The gun-house stood upon the east side of the street, just south of the common.

A flourishing company of cavalry, belonging to this section, had a large number of its members from this town. The first Captain is said to have belonged in Hatfield. The persons succeeding to the office were as follows, and as nearly as can be ascertained in the order given: Edmund Lazell and Stephen French, Sen., of Cummington; Trowbridge Ward, of Worthington, afterward Colonel; Eli Bryant, Consider Ewell, —— Kingsley, of Chesterfield; Joseph Warner, of Cummington, Luther Stone of Goshen, afterward Colonel; Chester Mitchell of Cummington; Lewis Gibbs of Chesterfield; Horace Packard of Goshen; Oren Stone of Worthington; Joseph Hawks of Goshen, Major; Hudson Bates of Chesterfield.

In its palmy days, this company had the reputation of being one of the best in the state. Efficient men only were allowed to enlist in it and it long maintained its pre-eminence. It was remarked by one who knew, that wherever the company made its appearance, all other parties were careful to give them elbow-room.

The following is the company as officered in 1820.

Roll of Capt. Joseph Warner's Company of Cavalry, April 5, 1820.

Captain,	Joseph Warner,
Lieutenant,	William Hubbard,
"	Luther Stone,
Cornet,	Chester Mitchell,
Sergeant,	Thomas Darling,
"	Asa Cottrell, Jr.,
"	Levi Clapp,
"	Nathan Fuller, Jr.,
Trumpeter,	John Moore,
Corporal,	Amasa Putney,
"	Simeon Streeter,
"	Daniel Goodwin,
"	Rufus Meach.

Privates.

William Meach,	Moses Jewell,
William Parish,	James Snow, Jr.,
Thomas Lyman,	Chester Anable,
Joseph Jepson, Jr.,	William Davis, Jr.,
Abraham Edwards,	Quartus Warner,
Amos Moore,	Ephraim Finney,
Theodore Parsons,	Solomon P. Fitch,
Jacob Gloyd,	Bela Mitchell,
Ralph Utley,	John W. Brown,
Gershom House,	William Knapp,
Consider Pynchon,	Rolin Foote,
Horace Packard,	Rufus Cottrell,
William Jones,	Timothy Hall,
Elisha Baker, Jr.,	George Kingsley,
Hiel Dunham,	Nathan A. Wilder, *saddler.*

CHAPTER VIII.

The War of the Revolution.

The records of the town, incorporated as it was so near the close of the war, show, of necessity, but little of the real amount of burden borne by the inhabitants during the great contest for liberty. But the account of the votes of the town given in a former chapter show that the town was not remiss in doing its whole duty.

Some of the men who were drafted for the army, had the choice of going in person, or providing substitutes, or paying a fine, which varied in amount as the war progressed and the paper money depreciated. Benjamin Abell was notified May 19, 1777, by Lieut. William White, that he was drafted, and on the next day paid ten pounds as his fine for a discharge till January 10, 1778. June 25, 1779, Nathaniel Abell paid a fine of forty-five pounds to William White, Captain, for a release for nine months. June 25, 1780, Joshua Abell paid one hundred and fifty pounds to Paul King, Lieut., having been drafted for six months.

There is no authentic record of the names of *all* who went from this town into the army, but the list of minute men who marched on the Lexington alarm has been given, and the original papers are in possession of Wm. H. Webster, grandson of the captain.

A brief account of the services of several of the veterans, gathered from their own statements and from other sources must supply the lack of records.

Joshua Abell was at the battle of Bennington, and after the fighting was over came near losing his life. A stray bullet struck his gun barrel with which he was marching, just over his heart, and glanced off leaving him unhurt. The gun is an heir-loom in the family of the late Capt. George Abell, and the indentation made by British lead, is still to be seen. The same gun was also in service in the war of 1812. Abell was at Burgoyne's surrender.

Christopher Banister became a captain, and had command of a company that were sent to watch the British, while at New York and Long Island. He afterwards, before the close of the war, attained the rank of Major. Ezra May, as Major, was with Banister, and was afterward at the taking of Burgoyne, being then Colonel. He returned home in consequence of ill health, and died in January, 1778, at the age of 46.

Wait Burk and Ezekiel Thomas went into the army from the "Gore" in 1780. A pay roll of "six months men" is on file at the State House in Boston, showing they were in service from July to December.

Asa Grant, father of the late Capt. John Grant, was out one season at Fairfield, Conn. He was an expert at sharp-shooting. While on the Long Island coast, several sentries had been shot on one of our vessels by the enemy from the opposite shore. Grant, with this knowledge as a caution, was directed to take the place of the last sentry shot. He took his position partly behind the mast of the vessel. Soon came a bullet and struck the mast. Another, and at length another followed. Grant had discovered the covert whence they came. Taking good aim at that, he fired. Whether he killed any one, he never knew, but he had the satisfaction of knowing that no more men were shot off our sentry post from that source.

William Hallock and his son Moses went for a term into New Jersey. Jeremiah Hallock had two terms of service, one of which was at Ticonderoga.

Isaac Kingman, John and Joseph Jepson, Caleb Bryant, David Stearns, Jr., with his brothers Lemuel and John, served in places unknown to the writer.

Major Josiah Lyman, who lived in this town, probably from about 1800 till his decease in 1822, was an officer of the Revolution. He was then of Belchertown, and commanded a company in Col. Elisha Porter's Regiment that went to Quebec. The town of Belchertown voted "that in consideration of the great hardships Capt. Josiah Lyman went through in last year's campaign at Quebec, and also that he has been in the war ever since, voted that his poll and estate be freed from being taxed in this levy for raising men to go into the continental service."

Timothy Lyman was at the taking of Ticonderoga, the battle of Bennington and at the surrender of Burgoyne. At the close of his services, he brought home a musket taken from the British at Saratoga, called a "Queen's arm," which is now in the possession of his grandson, Lieut. Timothy P. Lyman.

Phineas Manning, who came from Stafford, Conn., served through the whole war, was acquainted with Gen. Washington, and had seen him during a battle ride between the contending armies, regardless of danger. At the battle of Monmouth, Manning was one of the participants, and suffered intensely from the heat, during that terrible day. He went to a spring of water to slake his thirst, and there found several of his companions dead from drinking too much cold water, heated and thirsty as they had been. He was at the battle of White Plains, wintered in Virginia, was at the taking of Cornwallis, and was on the vanguard that covered the artillery at the battle of Trenton. He received from Gen. Washington a "badge of merit."

The "badge of merit," was an honorary badge of distinction established by Gen. Washington in August, 1781, and was conferred upon non-commissioned officers and soldiers who had served "three years with bravery, fidelity and good conduct," and also upon every one who should perform any singularly meritorious action. The badge entitled the recipient "to pass and repass all guards and military posts, as fully and amply as any commissioned officer whatever." His widow received a pension in consideration of his services, and, it is believed, was the last of the Revolutionary pensioners in this town.

James Orcutt was stationed for a time at West Point. He was in command of the guard at the great chain across the Hudson on the night when the troops of Washington came to take possession of the place, on the treachery of Arnold. Orcutt had learned nothing of the Arnold defection, and challenged the approaching column. But they were too intent on securing Arnold, to notice challenges, and rushed by without note or comment.

Caleb Packard, son of Joshua, at the age of 17 was at the taking of Burgoyne. He drew a pension in the latter years of his life.

Maj. Ambrose Stone served under Gen. Ward at Boston, and under Arnold at Lake Champlain. When the British vessels on the lake attacked our vessels and drove them ashore,most of the men escaped in boats. Maj. Stone and several others, when the British gave up the chase, were in a boat some two miles distant. A round from a cannon ricocheted over them, which the enemy sent as a parting salute. Before they left the larger vessels, several of our men were killed in the action. Maj. Stone was in the battle of Saratoga when Burgoyne surrendered. At one time during the battle the smoke suddenly cleared away and he found himself standing face to face with the enemy—alone—his own men having retreated under cover of the adjoining wood. The Major discharged his musket, leaped a rail fence and escaped. He spent the winter at Valley Forge under Gen. Washington, whom he often saw while there. When asked if the likeness of Washington gave a correct idea of his appearance, he said he never saw a likeness that did full justice to him. The statue of Washington in the State House at Boston, he regarded as the closest resemblance to him of anything he ever saw.

Abiathar Vinton was in the army for a short time, but disliking that kind of life, Levi Vinton took his place and subsequently drew a pension.

Zebulon Willcut was in service nineteen months. He was engaged in several skirmishes with the enemy in Rhode Island and at Ticonderoga. During the latter years of his life he received a pension.

Isaac Walker was with our army in Canada. He was there taken with small pox, and before recovering, our troops were compelled to retreat and leave him to the tender mercies of the enemy and of his terrible disease. He was never heard of again. Polly Walker, his daughter, was long a town pauper. His residence was on the road toward Chesterfield, beyond the Capt. Webster place.

Thomas Weeks, a Lieutenant in 1775, marched from Greenwich, where he then resided, April 20, on the Lexington alarm, in command of part of a company, "in defense of the liberties of America"—as it was expressed on the pay roll of his men. He was at camp Roxbury later in the year. He served as paymaster and in other positions of importance. He left many papers relating to the affairs of his time and several journals. One of these, relating to events occurring in 1776, in Boston harbor, is worthy of preservation.

"Lieut. Thomas Week's Journal for the present campaign, after arriving at Boston, June 4, 1776.

Took barracks on Winter's wharf, where we tarried till the 13th, when we were ordered to embark on board of sloops and flat bottomed boats for Hull, or Nantasket, Point Alderton, &c., opposite George's Island and the lighthouse. It being about sunset when we left Boston, the wind and the tide did not serve us till we got to our journey's end, which caused us to toil all night on the mighty waters. A little after sunrise of the 14th we sailed by the fleet, within gun shot of the Commodore's ship, and landed under cover of a hill on Nantasket Point, with about 200 of Col. Whitney's regiment. The same evening there went a detachment on to the head of Long Island opposite to us. Soon after landing they commenced firing on the ships, and soon bored the Commodore's through the stern. The ships, being 14 sail, weighed anchor and put about in order to depart, but kept up meanwhile an incessant fire upon us.

"Although the cannon balls came among us in great plenty and very near many of us, yet a righteous God suffered none of them to harm us. About 12 o'clock the fleet had towed along out about a mile and a half and lay alongside the lighthouse, out of reach of our battery on Long Island. By this time we had our cannon mounted on an eminence near Point Alderton, and after firing several shots at the enemy set fire to the lighthouse and blew it up. They hoisted sail, gave us one shot from the Commodore, and made their departure. By this time we were reinforced by a large body of militia and other troops, and being in sight of the departing enemy, with one voice we gave three cheers. Truly, where is there an American son of liberty who will not join in acclamations at the thought that America has, by force and arms, under God, repealed the Boston Port Bill, the fourteenth of June, 1776, which, by an act of British Parliament, took place June 14, 1774. May God grant the Colony of Massachusetts may ever have occasion to commemorate this 14th of June, 1776.

"June 16, Sunday morning. A ship and a brig of the enemy were discovered off the Sound, engaged with our privateers. About sunset the ship and brig came in and lay alongside of our battery, the privateers behind them. We fired upon the brig, as she was nearest, which soon struck to us, and sent on shore a captain of a Highland company which was on board. We called to her to send her master on shore, but it being now dark, she got off and made after the ship, which then had got to George's Island, and being ignorant of the departure of the fleet before, and now being jealous they were in a trap, were making round George's Island in order to flee out. By this time our privateers came up with them, and were reinforced by the Connecticut, a brig of 16 guns, which came up within musket shot of the ship. It being about 10 o'clock, and very dark, a very warm engagement followed with cannon and small arms, which lasted an hour and a quarter, when the ship and brig struck; the firing ceased, and three cheers were given by the privateers. The captured vessels had about 180 Highlanders on board. The ship had one Major, and several killed; the privateers, four wounded.

"June 18. Another ship hove in sight and fired a signal gun. Our privateers being then in the road answered her. The ship came up, a privateer fired a gun at her

bow, another at her stern, when she surrendered without firing a gun. She had on board 1000 Highlanders.

"Sunday, June 23, still at Hull. Discovered in the Bay about 10 sail heading towards us. 24th. The fleet lay in sight and cruising in the bay. 25th. The fleet made up almost to Nantasket Road near the lighthouse. They sent a boat on shore at the light, which was out of our reach, but immediately put on board again. The fleet then made about, luffed their sails and lay to. The next day they bore away toward Marblehead. June 27th. One of the ships returned to the light, (where our people had erected a mast in place of the lighthouse, and put a lamp and flag on the top,) and sent a number of their barges and took the lamp and flag and proceeded to Great Brewster, an eminence opposite Nantasket, where were a number of people making hay, on which the people ran to us and had shelter. The barge crew then returned to the ship, when they all made off and returned no more.

"July 1. Went to Boston, and on the way went on board the Connecticut brig, where we were courteously treated. The next day returned on a sloop. A storm came up on our passage, with thunder, wind and rain. We were in some danger, but by Divine goodness we arrived safe the same evening.

"July 3. Azor Smith, a soldier in our company, in the bloom of youth, departed this life, I hope for a better. God grant it may be sanctified to his surviving friends and to this company.

"Sunday, July 8. This day came in a brig taken by the privateers, her loading about 300 hogsheads of rum. We hear also that a ship of about 600 tons burthen was carried into Salem with 570 hogsheads of sugar."

In March, 1777, he was at Ticonderoga, and remained till its evacuation by our own troops, on the night of July 5. He left an account of his losses of property in that disastrous retreat, which were considerable in amount, expecting that the government would eventually make his losses good. But his expectations were not realized.

March 28, 1777, he writes a letter from Ticonderoga, to his wife at Greenwich, which contains some items of interest concerning the affairs of that day. He says:

"There is a post that comes by Capt. Dwight's in Belchertown every week, so that they may send to us any time. We had a sleigh come up with us all the way, but very expensive. We are to be paid for it, however. The paymaster has not arrived, and I have not received a farthing yet. Elijah (his son) is well, well contented, and lives as well as at home. We live with the Major in a good barrack, have good pork and beef, good bread and peas, and sometimes beans that grew in Greenwich. We have but few troops here yet, but expect more daily. The Indians are about us. They have killed four men and taken 20 more prisoners. I am much exposed, being constantly in camp."

William White, who went in Capt. Webster's company to Dorchester, does not appear to have had at this time a long service in the

army. When he returned home from Dorchester, he brought several large folio volumes of "Flavel's Works," in his knapsack, taken from the Light House captured by our troops from the British, which are still retained by his descendants. In June, 1780, he went as delegate to the Provincial Congress from the town of Chesterfield, and his bill, rendered to the town for services and expenses in that capacity, serve to show the state of the currency at that time. The charges are:—

15 days' attendance	$36	per day.
Expenses 8 days	25	"
Horse-keeping 9 days	10	"
Horse 112 miles	2	per mile.
Expenses on road	97	

But the depreciation soon became much greater, so that a certain soldier in returning home paid $80 of it for his breakfast. This currency, known as "Continental money," was made of thick, strong paper, 2 to 3 inches square, containing on one side the following (varying for different amounts):

"This Bill entitles the Bearer to receive ONE *Spanish milled* DOLLAR, or the value thereof, in Gold or Silver, according to a Resolution of CONGRESS, passed at *Philadelphia*, November 2, 1776." On the other side was printed, "ONE DOLLAR—Philadelphia. Printed by Hall and Sellers, 1776." A few specimens of this currency are occasionally found among the older families residing in the town.

The value of twenty shillings in paper money, January 1, 1777, was 19 shillings; in January, 1778, 6 shillings; in January, 1779, 3 shillings; in January, 1780, 8 pence; in January, 1781, 3 pence. This town and others in this vicinity, at a little later date, appear to have been almost unanimously in favor of paper currency; on the contrary Lexington instructed its representative to oppose the emission of *any* paper money. Experience shows that when a dollar in paper will purchase a dollar in gold, the paper is generally preferred. When a dollar in paper will not purchase a dollar in gold, it quickly goes into the category with "rags."

It has been mentioned that a portion of the prisoners taken upon the surrender of Burgoyne, passed through the town under guard, on their way to Boston. The late Capt. John Grant, then a lad of six

or seven years, remembered seeing them pass his father's house. There were not far from two hundred of them. There were several women with them, riding on horses. Another portion of the prisoners passed through Chesterfield. Quite a number of them deserted and remained in these towns. One, by the name of Hughes, built a log house, married, and lived for many years on land belonging to the heirs of Levi Barrus, which still retains the appellation of "Hughes' Lot." Daniel Brown, who had served in our army, was once relating to Hughes the circumstance of his practising as a sharpshooter, upon the British troops at a certain place. Hughes recollected the event, and told Brown that one of his shots took effect and seriously wounded a companion of his.

The father of James and Daniel Prince, known for some years as tho oldest *twins* in the United States was another deserter. He married a daughter of James Packard of this town.

An aged citizen of the town a few years ago repeated the following old song learned in his boyhood, which belongs to the literature of the Revolution. Some wag of those times made the British troops say:

'Twas on the fourteenth day of May
When we set sail for America.
'Twas in the dark and dismal times
When we set sail for the northern climes.

Our drums did beat and trumpets sound
As unto Boston we were bound,
And when to Boston we were come
We thought to beat a British drum—
To drive those rebels from their place,
And fill their hearts with sore disgrace.
But to our sorrow and surprise
We saw them like grasshoppers rise;
We saw those brave Columbian sons
Spread death and slaughter from their guns.
They fought like heroes much in rage,
Which did affright old General Gage.

In 1782, the King of Great Britain, dissatisfied probably with the conduct of the war in America, changed his ministry. A witty critic put the fact into rhyme and pointed it with a suggestion that our people would be likely to appreciate. The following verse contains the chief point:

The King in a pet, his affairs all deranged,
Has at last his unmerciful ministers changed;
Brave news, quoth the Congress; but better would be
Had the King, when he changed them, *omitted the c.*

The War of 1812.

The details of the action of the town and its military record during this war has already been given on pages 26–7–8. The name of another soldier may be added to the list. John Manning, son of Phinehas, enlisted and served through the war. He received a wound which so far disabled him that he was pensioned for life.

It is doubtful whether any family in the country can show a better war record than this family of Mannings. Phinehas, the pioneer, served through the entire war of the Revolution. This son John served through the war of 1812. Geo. W. Manning, brother of John, sent five sons and a son-in-law, the husband of his only daughter, to the defence of the country in the war of the rebellion, of whom an account is given under the next caption. Mr. Manning lived to about four score years of age, and for many years was very appropriately brevetted by his neighbors with the title of "General." The family have always been among the most peaceable citizens of the town, and would from that fact seem unlikely to be among the "first in war."

The Great Rebellion.

The town fulfilled its share in the work of crushing the Great Rebellion, with commendable promptness and fidelity. The whole amount of money paid out for bounties and substitutes was $5,440. The whole number of soldiers assigned to the town, as its share of the quota raised, was 41. Of these, 30 were citizens of the town. Charles Barrus, Gershom Damon, Warren Ball, Frederick S. Billings and Spencer Tilton furnished substitutes; six other persons were procured from abroad, through agents, one representative recruit was obtained, and two of the soldiers re-enlisted, making a total furnished by the town of 47—6 more than was required to fill its quota.

One of the first persons to enlist from the town, and that without bounty, was Timothy P. Lyman, son of Capt. Francis, who enlisted in the

1st Massachusetts Cavalry, Co. E, in August, 1861. He left camp at Readville in December, with a portion of the regiment that went to Hilton Head, S. C. Thence he went to Virginia in August, 1862. At the battle of Aldie, June 17, 1863, with some eighty others, he was taken prisoner and sent to Richmond. After a residence of about a month in Libby Prison and at Belle Isle, he was paroled and returned within the northern lines. Being with others declared exchanged by the President's order, by reason of Gen. Pemberton's (rebel) army violating their parole, he again returned to the service, and was in most of the battles in which the regiment was engaged in the army of the Potomac, never receiving a wound, though his clothing was badly cut by bullets on several occasions. He re-enlisted in February, 1864, receiving from the town, for the first time, a bounty of $125. He attained the rank of 1st Lieutenant and was Quartermaster of his regiment.

George F. Tilton, son of West, enlisted in Co. F, 1st Mass. Cavalry, Aug. 4, 1862. He had entered Amherst college, but believing he owed a duty to his country which could only be discharged by serving in the army, he cheerfully acquiesced. He proved a good soldier, served as orderly for Gen. Stoneman in his grand raid toward Richmond, at the time the battle of Fredericksburg was raging, and was afterwards wounded in the hip by a pistol ball, while attempting to rescue a comrade from capture in one of the skirmishes under Gen. Meade which proved fatal. He died at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 21, 1863, at the age of 23. He was a graduate of Westfield, Normal School.

Lorin Barrus and Alvan Barrus, sons of Levi, enlisted in the same regiment, Co. B, at the same time with young Tilton. They were but little with the regiment, the former being on detached duty at the division headquarters, at Warrenton, City Point, and other places. The latter, finding his health not equal to his patriotism, was reluctantly compelled to abandon field for hospital service. He was at Patterson Park and the Marine Hospitals in Baltimore for nearly two years, serving at the latter place as hospital steward. He was with his regiment for two months before their discharge, and was in several skirmishes. While on picket duty on the Weldon railroad, a ball passed through a portion of his clothing, but he escaped without a wound.

At another time, while stopping for a few moments to put the lock of his musket in working order, a ball from the rifle of some unseen rebel sharp-shooter, struck the stump on which his musket rested.

Joseph Beals, son of Dexter, a descendant of the "Mountain Miller," enlisted with those last named, Co. F., and was chiefly on detached service, away from his regiment.

Geo. Austin Abell, son of Capt. George, a native of this town, enlisted from Conway into the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry. He was taken prisoner with several others, and marched for several days toward Richmond. He and a comrade managed to escape from their captors under cover of night, and after an absence of about ten days reached our lines in safety.

Henry Parsons, son of Theodore, residing in Ashfield, belonged to Co. H., 10th regiment, one of the first to enlist, was wounded in the arm at Fair Oaks. He states that many of his comrades in that battle fired about thirty rounds at the enemy, though himself, not choosing to fire unless, as at an old-fashioned squirrel hunt, he could bring down his game, discharged his musket only about a dozen times. He was in nearly all the battles in which the army of the Potomac were engaged, including Malvern Hill, the seven days' fight, Yorktown, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, and the Wilderness.

Augustus A. Manning (better known in the regiment as "Old Goshen," a complimentary title,) son of George W., and grandson of the veteran Phineas, of revolutionary memory, belonged to Co. C, 10th regiment, was another of the few who enlisted without bounty, and was with the regiment for three years and in twenty-nine battles and skirmishes. He was wounded once only, at Fair Oaks, but did not leave the field. He served as Sergeant of his company.

George P. Manning, son of George W., of Co. C, 21st regiment, was wounded with a rifle-ball while gallantly defending a masked battery, in the Cypress Swamp, on Roanoke Island, in the battle of February 8, 1862, under Burnside. He died February 16, aged 22.

John H. Manning and Joel D. Manning, sons of George W., enlisted in the 31st regiment, Co. C, and went to Ship Island, where

both sickened and the former died at the age of 20. The latter was discharged for disability, but recovering his health, he re-enlisted September 2, 1864, in Co. A, 1st Heavy Artillery, and was in the battle of Hatcher's Run, October 27.

William Manning, son of George W., enlisted in the 20th regiment, was in two battles, wounded in each, the last time at one of the battles of the Wilderness, losing a leg by an explosive rifle ball.

James B. Taylor, son-in-law of George W. Manning, enlisted in Co. A, 1st Heavy Artillery, was taken prisoner at Hatcher's Run and paroled.

Lyman F. Rice, son of Fordyce, same company with Taylor and was with him taken prisoner, and returned home under parole.

Anson W. Godfrey, son of Henry T., belonged to the same company, and was killed by a solid shot in the battle of Boydton Plank Road, October 27. He, with the last named three, had enlisted early in September, and had been only a few days in the army at the time he was killed.

Levant and Leroy Phelps, Co. D, 1st Heavy Artillery, enlisted in December, 1863, and were in several battles. Leroy was wounded April 1 and died April 11.

Abner Phelps, father of the above, was in Co. I, 52d regiment, and went to New Orleans December, 1862. The regiment was mustered out of service August 14, 1863, having returned August 3d. Mr. Phelps died September 1st, of disease contracted in the service.

Horace H. Packard, Co. H, 29th regiment, was detailed for some time as a carpenter at Fortress Monroe, but was afterwards with his regiment and took part in many of the stirring scenes through which it passed.

Joseph H. Dawes, son of Dryden, enlisted in the 105th regiment, N. Y. Vols., and had an honorable record, serving for some time as Orderly for his Colonel.

Charles H. Dawes, son of Dryden, Co. B, 32d regiment, re-enlisted after his first term, and was four years in the service. He was in

nearly all the fighting for the possession of Richmond, twice slightly wounded, and for four days a prisoner.

Henry L. Naramore, son of Franklin, Co. B, 32d regiment, was with his regiment till, in consequence of a wound, he was detailed for other duty. He was for some time leader of a hospital band at Annapolis, Md.

Wm. Lyman Parsons, son of Willard, enlisted and went out with the 37th regiment, September, 1862. He was detailed as teamster, first carrying the regiment supplies, then for the brigade, and finally had charge of the personal supplies of Gen. Wright, commander of the 9th corps.

John H. Bissell, son of Benoni B., enlisted July 23 in Co. D, 37th regiment. He was in all the severe battles in which his regiment participated (15 at least) was twice wounded, and during his three years' service was in hospital only one week.

John Henry Godfrey, son of Henry T., belonged to Co. C, 52d regiment, was with the regiment in all its southern campaign, during the full term of its service.

Joel Wing, son of Isaac, Co. H, 27th regiment, was killed by the explosion of shell in the battle at Newbern, N. C., March 14, 1862.

Timothy D. Pierce enlisted in one of six companies composing the 1st Batallion Mass. Vols., organized for garrison duty at Fort Warren, in the fall of 1861. Failing health obliged him to leave the service before the close of the winter.

Henry Putney, son of John, enlisted in the navy.

Ansel A. Roberts of Co. C, 31st regiment, lived in town only for a short time previous to enlistment as one of the quota.

Thomas S. Holman, son of Rev. Sidney Holman, enlisted in 1862, and was in service as assistant-surgeon for several months at Camp Day, North Cambridge. Exposure to the vicissitudes of camp-life produced an affection of the lungs, of which he died at Goshen, December 7, 1862, at the age of 28.

Frederick A. Hubbard, Co. F, 52d regiment; Alexis R. Hubbard, Co. E, 34th regiment; Calvin A. Hubbard, Co. E, 5th Conn.; sons of Hollon Hubbard, although not accredited to the quota of Goshen, may properly be considered, with a single exception perhaps, as among the soldiers of the town. The last named was at the slaughter of Ball's Bluff, and was with Gen. Sherman in his great march through the southern states.

CHAPTER IX.

Miscellanies.

The town belongs the Hoosac Mountain System of Hitchcock's Geology. The principal rocks are granite and mica slate. The granite is easily wrought, and is of superior quality for building purposes. The mica slate is remarkable for the regularity of its stratification. Large quantities have been quarried for flagging, and sold in the neighboring towns. Layers of almost any size and thickness are easily obtained, with an eveness of surface that renders it valuable for many purposes. The best localities are in the northwest part of the town, on lands of Hiram Packard, Almon B. Loomis, and T. L. Barrus. The layers of the rock in this part of the town descend northerly at an angle of 25 degrees; but at the central part of the town the inclination is easterly, at an angle of about 45 degrees. At the south part of the town the dip of the rock turns southerly, while in the extreme western portion of the town above Swift River, the slope of the rock is westerly towards the river, extending north and south. These varying positions of the over-lying rock suggest to the student of nature that much of the territory of Goshen, including perhaps a portion of the town of Chesterfield has been, in some immensely remote age, pushed up with rocks, from the depths below through the mica slate formation to the surface-position it now occupies. The slope of the

mica slate rocks rests upon the granite in such a manner that seems to admit of no other satisfactory explanation. This theory, as all theories should do, seems to account for all the known facts.

There is an interesting locality of minerals on the farm of the late Levi Barrus, formerly known as the "Weeks Farm." Specimens of tin have been found here. The locality furnishes several varieties of tourmaline, rose quartz and mica, spodumene, Goshenite, and many other minerals of interest to the student in mineralogy. Hitchcock says of spodumene, "Goshen is its most abundant locality." It abounds on land of Geo. W. Manning, Levi Barrus, L. Stone, and in other places. Hitchcock, in referring to several minerals, including Columbite, which he says is found in two localities here, remarks: "Thus we find that in this region there exist several of the rarest metals on the globe." Crystals of beryl are occasionally found, and also specimens of lead ore in the granite rocks on the "James Farm." In the narrow valley lying between this farm and Goshen village, are found in considerable quantities crystals of quartz attached to fragments of rocks that do not appear to have originated in this vicinity. They probably drifted here from some foreign locality, and an eminent professor suggests they may belong to the tin formation. They were first discovered by the writer, about 20 years since, but he has been unable to trace them to any satisfactory origin.

The highest point of land in the town is More's Hill, 1713 feet above the level of the sea, and about 600 feet higher than Mount Holyoke, and 1800 less than Saddle Mountain. From the summit of More's Hill can be seen the mountains already named, and also Mt. Monadnoc in New Hampshire, and Wachusett in Worcester county. More than 30 church-spires can be seen here in a clear day. Amherst college is in full view. In every direction a panorama of considerable extent and beauty meets the eye, and if there was a good highway leading to the hill, it would become a popular resort for summer recreation.

The "Great Meadow," in the northerly part of the town, referred to as formerly being a beaver pond, was abandoned by the beavers long before the territory was occupied by white settlers. It is said that people from Hatfield were accustomed to come here and cut and stack grass, which grew in considerable quantities, and in winter drive out their cattle to be fed by some person left in charge of them while the hay lasted. Only a small portion of the meadow is now in

grass, and it is generally covered by water in the colder portions of the year.

The "Lily Pond" was a natural reservoir of mire and water. Cattle cannot cross it in safety, and the bridge which passes over it is continually sinking, so as to require repeated layers of logs and earth to bring it up to a suitable height above the water, to make traveling safe. Samuel Olds lowered the outlet to this pond nearly twenty feet, hoping to drain out the surplus water and reduce the land to cultivation, but without success. It is said that he invested the first hundred dollars of the "James Fund" in this enterprise.

The Reservoir Pond, owned by the Hayden Manufacturing Co., covers many acres of what was formerly a fine meadow. The dam was first built about 1840, but proving insufficient it was enlarged and re-built in 1854, in a substantial manner, and at an expense of $5,000. The pond is a beautiful sheet of water, nearly a mile in length.

Dresser's Pond is of similar extent to the above, requiring a dam of much smaller dimensions, and furnishes a valuable water power.

"The Devil's Den" is a wild rocky gorge in the southeast part of the town, through which Mill River flows after leaving the "Cascade," which in some seasons of the year is a waterfall of considerable beauty. To reach the "Den," it is desirable to have the company of some person acquainted with the place. "To *enjoy* it," says the *History* of Conn. Valley, "travelers should descend the bank with a guide; travel down the bed of the stream between and under the overhanging walls of granite; tread cautiously along the rocks carpeted with the beautiful but treacherous moss, avoiding if possible, an unexpected bath in some deep, dark pool."

The waters of the eastern part of the town pass through Mill river to the Connecticut, while Swift river, Stone's brook, and others of the western part, flow into the Westfield. None of these streams are as valuable for mill purposes as they formerly were. When the country was covered with forests, and the swamps and meadows were undrained, evaporation was much less rapid than now, the rains were retained as if by an immense sponge, to flow off gradually. Now, the heavy rains flow off rapidly, the springs consequently receive a more scant supply, and the brooks being more exposed to the direct rays of the sun, their rocky beds become heated, and the evaporation of the passing water is greatly accelerated. The result is that many of the mill brooks are not usually more than about half their former size.

The population of the town was formerly much greater than at present. Some of the old people gave it as being at one time about 900, but the decennial census does not indicate that it ever reached those figures. In 1790 it was 673; in 1800, 724; in 1810, 662; in 1820, 682; in 1830, 606; in 1840, 463; in 1850, 515; and in 1860, 439. On the street that formerly led from the Col. Lyman house eastward to More's Hill, and from thence southward to Tilton street, there was a considerable number of inhabitants, and many good farms. But there is not at present a house standing on the entire route, and the road has been closed for many years. In the southeastern part of the town, on the old road from Dresser's to Williamsburgh, the old orchards and cellars indicate a formerly populous neighborhood, but now there is not a family left. The reason given for the depopulation of this portion of the town, is that Reuben Dresser, the first settler, being a man of considerable means, bought out "everybody that joined him," till he had scarcely any neighbors within a mile. The cheap and fertile lands of the West and other promising fields of enterprise, have been the chief motive power in transferring so many of the population to other portions of the country. Much of the soil of the town is naturally of superior quality, and is capable of supporting a larger population than the town ever possessed. But it is doubtful whether the New England towns will be developed to their full power, till the West ceases to tempt her enterprising sons with the offer of richer soils and cheaper acres. If, in the long future, there should come a time—and come it will—when all the now uncultivated lands of the country shall become divided into farms, and each farm shall find its owner, the cry of "Westward, ho!" will cease. The cheap lands then will be the almost abandoned lands of the East. Then will be the day when New England will begin to find its real capabilities. Cultivated as Old England is, it may become capable of sustaining a population like that of Old England. This "good time coming" may not be so near as to encourage speculators to invest largely at present in this kind of property, nevertheless, even "the wilderness will yet blossom as the rose."

The prices of lands paid by the early settlers here, appear to have been very moderate. A hundred acres of some of the best farms cost less than $75. The late Capt. Grant states that after the lands had become cleared, their price was much higher than at present.

Wages were quite as low as the prices of land. Four dollars a month and board are given as the price of ordinary labor. Deacon Taylor hired a female teacher, after he came here in 1771, for fifty cents per week, and she boarded herself. In 1804, Maj Stone hired John Hayden, Jr., of Chesterfield, to teach the school in the north-west district, for three months, (probably) and paid $26 as wages for the whole term. In 1794, the wages of an able bodied man per day were about fifty cents, and of a boy in his teens, per month, about $3. The price of an ox at that time is given at $20; a live hog weighing 150 pounds, $4.50; beef, 3 to 5 cents per pound; wheat, per bushel, $1.17 to $1.50; corn, 60 cents; flax, 6 cents per pound; shingles, $1.50 per M; hay, $6 per ton; pasturage for cow, 20 cents per week; for horse, 42 cents. In the way of barter, a bushel of rye or corn was deemed equivalent to a day's work for a man in harvest time.

In ordinary business transactions between neighbors, a frequent settlement of "book accounts" was customary, in accordance with the oft-repeated adage, "Short accounts make long friends." Their accounts were generally closed in this form:—"Reckoned and settled all book accounts, from the beginning of the world up to this date," both parties signing their names.

Stone arrow heads are occasionally found here, indicating the former presence of Indians. In 1840 a stone gouge was found on the farm of Col. Stone, that evidently had been used by them in tapping the sugar-maple, which formerly grew upon the land. Two miles north, the fragments of one of their stone kettles, surrounded by decayed firebrands, was found several years since, another proof that Indians formerly procured their supplies of sugar from this vicinity. Fragments of flint and arrow-heads are found in such quantities as show that considerable time and labor must have been given to making their hunting-instruments in this vicinity.

In 1788, August 19, a tornado or hurricane swept over the central and northern portions of the town. Its course was easterly, not circling like a whirlwind, but "right onward," leaving the trees, large and small, prostrate in one direction. A person who saw it said the trees bowed before it as if they had been but grass. The frame of the Whitman house (now Emmons Putney's), just raised, was demolished by it, and required new timber in part for its re-erection. Thomas Brown, 2d, then a boy of eight years, with several

companions, took refuge in the house where he lived, to avoid the flying rails and missiles with which the air was filled. The house began to give signs of yielding, and Justin Parsons, who was present, disposed of the boys upon that side of the house next the wind, that their weight might keep it from overturning. "The wind passed by," said Mr. Brown, "and all out-doors seemed to be in chaos." The fences were prostrate, the cattle from the pasture running at will through the crops, and the first business of the men was to build temporary yards and gather their cattle into them. The Indian corn was entirely broken down, and would have been ruined had not the corn been so far ripened that the crop was almost entirely saved. In after years the corn was judged to be early or late as compared to the crop at the date of the tornado.

Another tornado following in the track of the other occurred early in the evening of August 14, 1834. Its path was narrow but was filled with ruins. It came with a violent thunder shower which had been gathering for several hours. The barns of Capt. Joseph Naramore, Hinckley Williams and several others were unroofed. A barn belonging to Willard Packard was leveled to the ground, the old meeting-house was uprooted, the Baptist church was moved several inches upon its foundation, apple and sugar orchards were ruined, and much other damage was done. Mr. Cyrus Stearns of this town, with a little grandson, on his way home from Cummington, was overtaken by the tempest in the woods above Swift River Village, at a point in the highway where it passes almost directly above the river at a height of nearly seventy feet. The wind lifted a portion of the wagon, carrying the man and boy over the fearful precipice. The boy fell to the water, but was taken out living, only to die the next day. Mr. Stearns fell only a portion of the distance and was saved, though severely injured by falling among the trees that lined the precipice. Many remarkable escapes occurred. A man passing near Hinckley Williams' house was thrown from his wagon, and his horse was found in a neighboring field which he must have reached by being carried over two intervening fences. The man himself, a little mystified by the shock, perhaps, said in relating the affair, that the first thing he *knew*, he lay there beside the wall *senseless!*

Reference is often made by old people to the death of young Truesdale, who perished in a snow storm in the early settlement of the territory. His father, Ebenezer Truesdale, lived on the James farm.

He had finished sugaring and went to Northampton to return a borrowed kettle, and carried a small quantity of sugar. On his return the snow fell in such quantities, although so late in the season, that he lost his way and wandered in the woods till he sank exhausted and died. His bones were found several years after, on or near land now owned by Spencer Tilton, by Thomas Brown while searching for his cows. His foot struck the box in which Truesdale carried his sugar and led to the discovery of his remains. In the same vicinity a man named Bryant (grandfather of Capt. Eli Bryant of Chesterfield) perished on his way through the forest from Ashfield to Chesterfield. His body also was found by Dea. Brown, some months afterward, and was so decayed that it was buried on the spot.

The winters of 1797, 1807-17-27-37-47-57, were singularly alike and remarkable for their mildness. In January, 1837, there was so little snow and frost that some farmers ploughed their fields.

Wild animals at the first settlement of the town were abundant. The depredations of wolves among sheep were frequent and severe. David Stearns lost nineteen lambs by them in a single night; Thomas Weeks fifteen at another time; John Smith as many more, and others are named as suffering from the same cause. In 1785 three pounds were paid by vote of the town to Wm. Meader for killing a wolf.

Deer were found in considerable numbers, and were much valued for their flesh and skins. Deer Reeves, annually chosen with other town officers, were required to prosecute those who killed deer contrary to law in those seasons of the year when they were not in good condition to be eaten.

Catamounts were seldom found. A trapper from Northampton killed one near Dresser's Pond, which is the only one known to tradition as being taken here. Wild cats were frequent.

Wild turkies were last seen here about the year 1800; the last bear was killed about 1785, just below the house of Col. Stone. The last deer, evidently a straggler from some northern forest, was shot in the winter of 1828, within thirty rods of the last named place, by Mr. John White of Williamsburgh. It had been followed for a day or two by the hunters and came into the North West district, passing between Col. Stone's house and the bridge into the "nigger pasture," so-called. He soon turned back and went up the sharp hillock overlooking the bridge. Mr. White, standing near the bridge, caught sight of him at the instant, and discharged his rifle, mortally wound-

ing him. The deer turned and ran up the river, plunging into the water through an opening in the ice near the line between the Stone and Packard places. He was taken out dead, thrown upon a passing load of wood, and carried off in triumph. In passing the school-house, the pupils, of whom the writer was one, were given an opportunity to see it—the first they had ever seen, the last ever killed in Goshen.

A lynx of formidable proportions was caught in a trap and killed sixteen years ago by Mr. Moses Dresser.

In the early years of the settlement here, a gang of counterfeiters carried on their operations in this vicinity. It is said that they had a secret place of resort among the rocks of the forest, that still stretches along the highway between the house of Hiram Packard and the top of the hill eastward.

Suspicion fastened upon a person supposed to belong to this gang, and upon his learning that his arrest was contemplated, he fled to the woods. A light snow in a few days after suggested pursuit, and several men starting out for the purpose soon came upon his track, and soon after upon him. He evidently considered himself in a desperate cause that warranted desperate measures, and drawing a circle in the snow around him, he said, "I will be the death of the first man that steps inside that line." One of the party, Mr. Ebenezer Putney, in a twinkling, stepped within the line, put his hand upon the rogue, saying, "you won't hurt *me*, will you?" Suffice it to say, Putney died a natural death, several years afterwards.

The olden time has many illustrations of conceits, whims and superstitions that were of the parentage of the dark ages. One popular fallacy was, that hernia might be effectually cured by putting the patient through a living ash tree, cleft and parted so widely as to allow the person to be "put through." The trees so devoted, were not allowed to be afterward cut down, lest the felling of the tree should be the killing of the patient. An Irishman named King had taken a negro boy to bring up that had trouble of the kind named. The cleft tree remedy was recommended and tried, but unfortunately at the moment the boy was fairly within the cleft, the wedges that kept it open suddenly came out, and the collapse of the tree instantly killed him. King left the boy and ran for help, saying to the first man he met: "Mr. Dresser, I've brought death to Cato, but I niver more thought to bring death to Cato than I would to yersilf, sir."

The honest simplicity of the Irishman saved him from legal trouble, but his remedy for hernia never became popular among his neighbors.

The first apple tree was set out by the wife of Capt. Webster. He brought it from Northampton, using it as a riding stick, and with much effort succeeded in making it grow. It stood just north of the Webster house. In her old age, Mrs. W. becoming deranged, often labored under the delusion that she was away from home, and like most people in that condition sadly bemoaned her imaginary absence. Her attention called to that tree would immediately reassure and quiet her.

The first and only slaves ever owned here belonged to James Packard. He inherited them upon the death of a relative, and took measures for their disposal, preferring *personal* property of a different character. Before completing his negotiations, however, Massachusetts became a free state and her slaves free men. There were nine of them, and Packard realized the truth of the old proverb, "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," and long mourned the mysterious Providence that prevented his becoming a rich man at the poor negroes' expense. Philip Allen, one of the number, was several years a citizen of the town, and lived near Maj. Stone's. The lot of land he owned and occupied, still retains the name of "Nigger pasture."

The Shays' rebellion found sympathy here, and one man to join the insurgents. Major Josiah Lyman, afterward a citizen of this town, was under Gen. Shepherd when they met the insurgent troops at Springfield. His two sons, Aaron and Giles Lyman, had charge of and fired the cannon used on the occasion. Maj. Lyman related that the order, on meeting the insurgents, by Gen. Shepherd, was first given to fire at their right, in the hope of intimidating them. But this having no effect, the order was then given to fire at their left. This also failing, the order followed, "Aim at their center, and the Lord have mercy on them." The result is too well known to need repetition. The person from this town who participated with the rebellious party, it is said, met with a narrow escape, the men who were shot standing each side of him.

The statement was made a few years since, that two young men lost in the woods travelled all night without finding their way out. In the morning it was discovered that they had travelled circles each a

few rods within the last, which is the usual experience of persons in similar circumstances. This is a singular fact that has not been satisfactorily explained. The writer, in his boyhood, with a younger brother, once undertook while blindfolded, to cross in a straight line a large field smoothly covered with snow. Every attempt was a failure, the path made being an arc of a circle. The divergence from a straight line was to the *left*. The conclusion drawn from this fact was that the right foot in an unrestrained movement makes a little longer step than the left foot makes. If this theory be correct, persons lost, "turned around," as it is usually expressed, would be likely to make their circuit in the same direction, to the left from a right line.

A writer in one of the Boston papers, referring to the above fact and its explanation, stated that the turning to the left and travelling in a circle was confirmed by his observation, but he knew of a single exception,—that of a man lame in his right leg, who, being lost in the woods, travelled in a circle, but turned to the *right*. The lame leg seems to have taken the shorter step and reversed the process by which the circle was produced.

It is a popular belief that lightning will not strike a beech tree. In a thunder shower in this town a few years ago a beech and maple standing near together, with branches interlocking each other, received the electric bolt, which shattered the maple and passed into the earth through a prostrate hemlock tree lying near, which was stripped of its bark nearly the whole length. No trace of the lightning was left upon the beech.

Friction matches, invented in 1829, made their appearance in this vicinity sometime after 1830, but were not generally introduced for several years afterwards. They were called, for some unknown reason, "locofoco" matches, and sometimes "lucifer" matches.

In 1835 the former expression became the nick-name of a political party. At a meeting of the New York Whigs, the Democrats, in order to obtain possession of the hall where it was held, blew out the candles, and after the Whigs had left the building, relighted them with these matches. Thence the name *Locofoco* was given to the Democrats, and borne by them for about thirty years.

Before the introduction of matches it was customary to keep the fire over night, by burying it carefully in its place in the heated ashes. A solid piece of wood, or better still an old dry hemlock knot which

then abounded in the fields and woods, were considered best for preserving the fire. Sometimes the fire would go out during the night, and none be found in the morning for kindling another. Various devices were resorted to for obtaining a new supply. The tinder box, with its flint and steel and stock of charred linen, called "tinder," and the old time musket lock and powder, were the most available means for producing the needed fire. A small boy, if neighbors were not over half a mile distant, was the more popular medium for obtaining the desired element, though; in justice to the boy, it should be said, that this method was never popular with him —it came too early in the day. To get up out of a warm bed between break of day and sunrise, on a snowy or rainy, or bitter cold morning, and go for a few coals of fire to a distant neighbor's, had little romance or fun in it.

The general introduction of stoves in those years, lacking as they were in fire-keeping qualities, made some more expeditious means of producing fire a necessity, which the invention of matches supplied.

The town has had its due share of fatal accidents.

Nahum Putney, son of Ebenezer 1st, went out to Ohio about 1815, and was drowned in Lake Erie, while trying to rescue another from the same fate.

James, son of Capt. Edward Wing, was drowned June 7, 1797.

Two sons of George Stephenson, Frank aged eight, and Fred aged ten, his only children, and Herbert, son of Henry T. Godfrey, were drowned while bathing in Hawks' pond, below the Reservoir, July 19, 1864.

H. Wright Williams, a young man of much promise, son of Hinckley, a member of the Junior class of Amherst College, was killed by the kick of a horse, August 25, 1864.

A Mr. Eddy, in the employ of C. C. Dresser, was killed in a similar manner several years before.

Philip Willcutt was killed June 19, 1845, by the falling of a tree.

Ezra Carpenter died May 10, 1863, in consequence of a fall from a hayloft.

Frederick Parsons, son of Theodore, while temporarily residing in Williamsburgh, was found dead in the barn, where, after feeding his horse, he had fallen into a deep manger in such a manner that he could not extricate himself.

The "Burying-ground" originally consisted of about two acres of land, set off from the northern extremity of Lemuel Lyon's farm; at what time is unknown. The first person that was buried here was named Nelson. The earliest death recorded upon any monument, is that of the first wife of Joshua Abell, Aug. 29, 1774. In 1776 no deaths appear to have occurred. William White lost three children by the black canker in 1788, in five days, and another within the month.

In 1815, a fever of fatal type prevailed and numbers fell victims to it.

In 1824, another malignant fever desolated many families. The victims chiefly resided upon the west side of the street passing through the center of the town, while every family upon the east side escaped, without a case of sickness.

In 1803–4–'31–'44–'52, the scarlet fever repeated its visits and its work of destruction among the young.

In 1794 the town was visited, as it previously had been by the small-pox, and Abigail, daughter of William Hallock, and wife of Rev. Mr. Chapin, was its first victim. It was soon checked, but it again appeared in 1797, to such an extent that the schools were closed to prevent its spreading. A committee of the town were appointed to adopt precautionary measures, and the house of Justin Parsons, which had been used for the same purpose in 1777, and that of Ebenezer Putney, were devoted to the use of those who were inoculated with the disease. About one hundred and thirty persons were inoculated and sent to these houses, till the artificial disease should run its course,and render them proof against the attack of the disease in its "natural way." These persons were kept on a diet of bread and molasses, to the entire exclusion of all salt and meats, which are said to aggravate the disease to a fatal degree. These persons appear to have had a pretty good time on the whole, and resorted to various amusements to break up the monotony of their retired life, as they were allowed no communication with the outer world, except through the committee who had charge of them. In the house of Justin Parsons they "pitched coppers" so much upon a portion of the floor of one of the rooms, as to wear it nearly through, which may be seen to this day.

The first white slab erected in the cemetery was in 1804, over the grave of Alvan Stone. Those previous to this date, and many after,

were mica slate. The most costly slab of marble is the monument of Capt. Thos. Weeks, who died in 1817. The first monumental shaft erected was to Frederick P. Stone, in 1841. Since that time several have been added.

Seven clergymen, Rev. Samuel Whitman, Elder Isaac Child, Abel Farley, Frederick W. Burgess, Rev. Wm. Willcut, Rev. T. H. Rood and Rev. Townsend Walker, rest here; also four physicians, Benjamin Burgess, Ellis Coney, George M. Burgess, Daniel Pierce; and six magistrates, William White, Oliver Taylor, John Williams, Timothy Lyman, Benj. White, Luther Stone.

Near the center of the cemetery, with no monument to mark the spot, are the remains of Sarah, a daughter of the renowned President Edwards of Northampton, and wife of Elihu Parsons of Stockbridge. Her son, Elihu Parsons, at whose side she is buried, removed here and brought her to reside with him, which she did till her death, which occurred May 5, 1805, at the age of 76. Dea. Stephen Parsons, son of Elihu, Jr., was her grandson. His daughter, Eunice, was the first wife of Freeman Sears of this town.

The wife of Elihu Parsons, Jr., Rhoda Hinsdale, who is buried at his side, was the first English child born in Lenox, Berkshire Co.

The names of those serving as sextons, still recollected, are Thomas Lyman, Richard Beebe, Hollan Hubbard, Henry T. Godfrey, and Augustus Manning, now acting in that capacity. Mr. Hubbard officiated in that capacity for a period of more than thirty years, assisting at the burial of more than two-thirds as many persons as were living in the town at the close of his term.

Near the extreme eastern part of the town, on the old road to Williamsburgh, is another burying ground, used in the early history of the town, where a considerable number of persons was buried.

The town has been quite free from fires—an encouraging feature to interested insurance companies. One of the first buildings burned was the house of Ebenezer Putney, said to have taken from a candle coming in contact with newly dressed flax.

Oliver Taylor lost, March 6, 1796, a barn and shop by fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

A barn of Capt. James was burnt—cause unknown.

A barn belonging to Dr. Burgess was burned January 30, 1802. A boy living with him, named Gideon Clary, was the incendiary, and was sentenced to jail for five years. He conducted himself so well,

that by advice, the jailor left open his cell door that he might escape. He went off, but voluntarily returned to his prison quarters.

Phinehas Manning's house was burnt about 1894.

Cyrus Lyon's house was burnt about 1812.

The mill of John Williams, 2d, below the Reservoir, was destroyed by fire.

The barn of Arvin Nash was struck by lightning, and consumed, July 25, 1841.

The house and barn of Dea. Town were destroyed in the same manner in July, 1848.

The buildings on the Greenwood Brown farm, were burnt May 16, 1840, set fire by children, in the absence of their parents.

The Silas Burgess house, about 1841; L. Stone's mills, March, 1846; Peregrine White's house and barn, on the Benjamin Tilton place, March 4, 1850; Ralph Utley's barn, March 16, 1851; C. C. Dresser's mill, March 12, 1861; J. Hawks' hotel, Oct. 31, 1867.

In 1854, there were fourteen persons in town above the age of 80 years, and three of this number were above 90. Their names and ages were as follows:—

Mr. Jared Hawks,	aged	80 years.
Mrs. Deborah Williams,	"	80 "
Mr. Gershom Bates,	"	80 "
Mrs. Malachi James,	"	82 "
Mr. Reuben Smith,	"	82 "
Mrs. Anna Williams,	"	83 "
Capt. John Grant,	"	83 "
Mrs. Abner Damon,	"	85 "
Mr. George Pierce,	"	85 "
Mrs. Geo. Pierce,	"	85 "
Mrs. Shepherd Moore,	"	86 "
Mrs. Phineas Manning,	"	90 "
Mr. Cyrus Stearns,	"	90 "
Mrs. John Williams,	"	92 "

Pamela, daughter of Elihu Hubbard, wife of Dryden Dawes, recently of this town, was born the first day of the week, month and year. She was the first child of her parents, the first grandchild of her grandparents, and the first great-grandchild of her great-grandparents.

The first Atlantic Telegraph Cable was laid in the summer of of 1858. The attempt of the year previous failed by the breaking of the cable when only 300 miles had been laid. The announcement, August 16, of the messages between the Queen of England and President of the United States, was an occasion of universal rejoicing throughout the country. The ladies of the Congregational Society in Goshen had arranged for a festival on the 18th of August, for the purpose of raising funds for the repair of their church. Dr. Lewis S. Hopkins and family, with several other Northampton people, mostly ladies, were spending the summer season at Major Hawks's hotel, who entered heartily into the work, and did much towards making it a success. Rev. T. H. Rood delivered an address in the church, entitled "An Englishman's Opinion of the People of America." It was of genial humor and wit, and greatly delighted the audience. Original pieces were sung by the choir, one verse of which will give the general sentiment :

O let our banners wave,
For Albion's nation brave
And country dear,
Wave o'er Columbia's shield
With Freedom's signet sealed,
For FRANKLIN, MORSE and Field,
With long, loud cheer.

The town hall, decorated in evergreens and garlands, contained a large variety of articles usually found in ladies' fairs, together with tea, coffee, cake and ice-creams.

The dinner tables were set under a large tree on the Common, where an excellent collation was served to the people of the town and to a large number of guests from abroad. After the repast, came toasts and speeches.

The first toast,—"The ladies of Goshen," was responded to by S. E. Bridgman, Esq., of Northampton, who read the following humorous "Appeal for the Church," written by one of the lady visitants:

"See the plaster falling, falling,
Dry and scattered to the ground,
To the sons of Goshen calling
With a sad and solemn sound,
Bring the mortar! bring it quick!
Bring the trowel! lay it thick!

See the shingles, shrinking, shrinking,
  Till the rain-drops trickle through;
Setting every one to thinking
  What a heavy shower might do.
Bring new shingles! bring them quick!
Bring the hammer! nail them thick!

* * * * *

See the paint, a-going, agoing,
  Like the fading light of day,
Unto all beholders showing
  How earth's pleasures pass away.
Bring the paint-pot! bring it quick!
Lay it on and lay it thick!

Israel's sons, so Moses taught us,
  Took the jewels, rich and rare,
From *old* Goshen's daughters,
  For the tabernacle fair;
But free gifts we ask of you;
Show what willing hearts can do.

The second toast—Our *expected* guests, the Pastors; like good shepherds they have sent their flocks out upon the hills. May the flocks be abundantly fed that they may return to their folds with rejoicing.

Samuel Wells, Esq., of Northampton, responded by reading a letter from his pastor, Rev. Gordon Hall, filled with pertinent thoughts and expressing regrets for his absence.

The following were some of the other toasts given:

The Atlantic Telegraph: a *line* of enterprise presenting an unparallelled *Field* of exertion.

The Atlantic Cable: a modern railway for the transmission of thought.

The Magnetic Telegraph: The *Press* and *Express* united. It does its own printing and carries its own mail.

The Atlantic Cable: A happy conceit got up by somebody to illustrate the case of the Siamese Twins. Merry England and Young America will doubtless enjoy the conceit immensely.

Landlord Joseph Hawks: As in the land of ancient Goshen there was a Joseph who fed the hungry strangers from distant lands, and who supplied the needy nearer home, so this modern Goshen boasts a Joseph who feeds the weary traveller and refreshes all who call.

May a long line of carriages hereafter invade the modern Goshen, and continue, for many years to come, to seek his home, attracted by his fame, his forethought and his hospitable name; may posterity revere that name, and continue to treasure his bones to the latest generation.

Editor Gere of Northampton was expected, but it was said that owing to his necessary absence his eloquent reply to the following toast was lost:

A paradox, it now may seem,
But in the best devised scheme,
Complete success cannot appear,
Till we get *something out of Gere.*

This brief sketch of the festival-celebration may serve to show the interest felt in that great work of modern times,—the Atlantic Cable. The electric conditions of this cable were faulty, and, after transmitting a few hundred messages, entirely ceased to operate. Every failure is said to be a step towards success, and so it proved in regard to the cable. Experiments continued and finally were crowned with complete success in 1866.

List of Town Officers—Supplementary.

	Moderator.	*Treasurer.*	*Collectors.*	*Constables.*
May 23, 1781,	J. Sherwin, Esq.,	Joshua Abell,		Thos. Brown, Eben'r Parsons.
March 4, 1782,	John James,	Thos. Brown,		B. Banister.
" 10, 1783,	Oliver Taylor,	Thos. Brown,		Nehemiah May, Edward Orcutt.
				Artemas Stone, Cyrus Lyon.
				Wm. Damon. Sam'l Grimes, Farn. White.
" 15, 1784,	O. Taylor,	Benj. Burgess,		Reuben Loomis.
" 7, 1785,	O. Taylor,	Benj. Burgess,	Oliver Taylor,	Oliver Taylor.
" 6, 1786,	B. Burgess,	Benj. Burgess,	Eben Parsons,	Oliver Taylor.
" 12, 1787,	O. Taylor,	Benj. Burgess,		Lem'l Banister.
" 3, 1788,	O. Taylor,	Benj. Burgess,		Eben'r Parsons.
" 2, 1789,	O. Taylor,	Benj. Burgess,	Adam Beals,	Adam Beals,
" 1, 1790,	O. Taylor,	Benj. Burgess,	Justin Parsons,	Justin Parsons.
" 14, 1791,	Barzil'l Banister,	Wm. White,	Adam Beals,	Adam Beals.
" 5, 1792,	Benj. Burgess,	Wm. White,	Eben'r Parsons,	Eben. Parsons.
April 1, 1793,	Oliver Taylor,	Wm. White,	Solomon Parsons,	S. Parsons.
" 7, 1794,	Reuben Dresser,	Thos. Brown,	Solomon Parsons,	S. Parsons.
M'ch 16, 1795,	Oliver Taylor,	Oliver Taylor,	Lt. John Rogers,	Lieut. J. Rogers.
" 14, 1796,	Oliver Taylor,	Oliver Taylor,	S. Parsons,	S. Parsons.
April 3, 1797,	Justin Parsons,	Oliver Taylor,	Eben. Parsons,	Eben. Parsons.
M'ch 5, 1798,	Justin Parsons,	Oliver Taylor,	Malachi James,	M. James.
			S. Parsons,	S. Parsons.

	Moderator.	Treasurer.	Collector.	Constable.
M'ch 11, 1799,		Oliver Taylor,	M. James,	M. James.
" 10, 1800,	Justin Parsons,	Oliver Taylor,	M. James,	M. James.
" 9, 1801,	S. Parsons,	Oliver Taylor,	Eben Parsons,	M. James,
" 15, 1802,	S. Parsons,	Oliver Taylor,	Thos, Brown,	M. James.
" 7, 1803,	Justin Parsons,	Wm. White,	S. Parsons,	M. James,
" 19, 1804,	O. Taylor,	Oliver Taylor,	S. Parsons,	M. James.
" 4, 1805,	O. Taylor,	Oliver Taylor,	S. Parsons,	M. James.
" 3, 1806,	S. Parsons,	Dr. Ellis Coney,	Capt. M. James,	M. James.
" 2, 1807,	S. Parsons.	Dr. Ellis Coney,	S. Parsons,	M. James.
" 7, 1808,	S. Parsons,	John C. Lyman,	M. James,	M. James.
" 6, 1809,	Dea. J. Parsons,	John C. Lyman,	Eben. Parsons,	Eben Parsons.
" 12, 1810,	Nehemiah May,	John C. Lyman,	M. James,	M. James.
" 4, 1811,	Oliver Taylor,	John C. Lyman,	M. James,	M. James.
" 9, 1812,	Oliver Taylor,	John C. Lyman,	S. Parsons,	S. Parsons.
" 15, 1813,	Major A. Stone,	John C. Lyman,	M. James,	M. James.
April 4, 1814.	Major A. Stone,	John C. Lyman,	M. James,	M. James.
" 3, 1815,	Oliver Taylor,	John C. Lyman,	Elias White,	E. White.
M'ch 11, 1816,	Ambrose Stone,	John C. Lyman,	Elias White,	E. White.
				A. Billings.
" 3, 1817,	Ambrose Stone,	John Williams,	Asahel Billings,	A. Billings.
" 7, 1818,	Ambrose Stone,	John Williams,	M. James,	M. James.
" 8, 1819,	John Grant,	J. Williams, 2d.,	Theo. Parsons,	Theo. Parsons.
" 6, 1820,	Major A. Stone,	Reuben Dresser,	Theo. Parsons,	Theo. Parsons.
" 5, 1821,	Major A. Stone,	Reuben Dresser,	Elias White,	Elias White.
" 4, 1822,	Major A. Stone,	Reuben Dresser,	Elias White,	Elias White.
" 3, 1823,	Col. T. Lyman,	Reuben Dresser,	Elias White,	Elias White.
" 8, 1824,	Col. T. Lyman,	Reuben Dresser,	Reuben Dresser,	Willard Parsons.
" 7, 1825,	Col. T. Lyman,	Reuben Dresser,	Reuben Dresser,	Willard Parsons.
" 6, 1826,	Benj. White,	Reuben Dresser,	Reuben Dresser,	Willard Parsons.
" 12, 1827,	Col. Lyman,	M. James,	M. James,	Theo. Parsons.
" 10, 1828,	Col. Lyman,	R. Dresser,	Reuben Dresser,	Luther James.
" 2, 1829,	Col. Lyman,	Thos. Brown,	Thos. Brown,	Thos. Brown.
" 1, 1830,	Col. Lyman,	Stephen V. Tilton,	S. W. Tilton,	Luther James.
" 7, 1831,	Col. Lyman,	H. Williams,	H. Williams,	Emmons Putney.
" 5, 1832,	John Grant,	H. Williams,	H. Williams,	E. Putney.
" 11, 1833,	H. Williams,	H. Williams,	H. Williams,	E. Putney.
" 3, 1834,	Col. L. Stone,	Daniel Williams,	H. Williams,	F. P. Stone.
" 2, 1835,	E. Putney,	E. Putney,	E. Putney,	F. P. Stone.
" 7, 1836,	Asahel Billings,	J. E. Cathcart,	J. E. Cathcart,	F. P. Stone.
" 6, 1837,	Frank Naramore,	Daniel Hall,	D. Hall,	E. W. Town.
" 5, 1838,	Col. L. Stone,	Joseph Hawks,	J. Hawks,	F. P. Stone.
" 4, 1839,	Frank Naramore,	F. P. Stone,	F. P. Stone,	F. P. Stone.
" 23, 1840,	Frank Naramore,	Ezra Brackett,	E. Brackett,	E. Brackett.
" 1, 1841,	Frank Naramore,	M. James,	M. James,	Theo. Parsons.
" 7, 1842,	Frank Naramore,	E. Brackett,	E. Brackett,	Theo. Parsons.
" 13, 1843,	Frank Naramore,	E. Brackett,	E. Brackett,	Theo. Parsons.
" 11, 1844,	Frank Naramore,	Geo. Dresser,	Geo. Dresser,	E. Bridgman.
" 3, 1845,	Fred W. Lyman,	E. A. Carpenter,	E. A. Carpenter,	E. A. Carpenter.
" 2, 1846,	A. Stone, Jr.,	E. Bridgman,	E. Bridgman,	E. A. Carpenter.
" 1, 1847,	Frank Naramore,	Elijah Billings,	E. Billings,	Daniel Williams,
" 6, 1848,	Frank Naramore,	Hiram Barrus,	H. Barrus,	H. Barrus.
" 5, 1849,	Frank Naramore,	H. Barrus,	H. Barrus,	E. Billings.
" 4, 1850,	Frank Naramore,	Forace Jepson,	F. Jepson,	E. Billings.
" 3, 1851,	Frank Naramore,	E. Billings,	E. Billings,	E. Billings.
" 1, 1852,	H. Barrus,	E. Brackett,	E. Brackett,	H. Barrus.

	Moderator.	*Treasurer.*	*Collector.*	*Constable.*
M'ch 7, 1853,	Frank Naramore,	Abner Pynchon,	A. Pynchon,	Sanford Gage.
" 6, 1854,	Frank Naramore,	S. Gage,	S. Gage,	S. Gage.
" 5, 1855,	H. Barrus,	E. Billings,	E. Billings,	E. Billings.
" 3, 1856,	H. Barrus,	E. Brackett,	E. Billings,	E. Billings.
" 2, 1857,	E. Putney,	E. Carpenter,	E. Carpenter,	C. C. Dresser.
" 1, 1858,	Hiram Barrus,	Henry Tillton,	Henry Tillton,	John M. Smith.
" 7, 1859,	Hiram Barrus,	Henry Tillton,	Henry Tillton,	Alvan Barrus.
" 5, 1860,	Hiram Barrus,	Henry Tillton,	Henry Tillton,	Francis Jepson.
" 4, 1861,	Hiram Barrus,	T. P. Lyman,	T. P. Lyman,	H. L. Naramore.
" 3, 1862,	Hiram Barrus,	Henry Tillton,		Francis Jepson.
" 2, 1863,	Hiram Barrus,	Henry Tillton,	Henry Tillton,	Josiah Miller.
" 7, 1864,	Elijah Billings,	Joshua Knowlton,	*	E. Billings.
" 6, 1865,	E. Billings,	Joshua Knowlton,		E. Billings.
" 5, 1866,	E. Billings,	Joshua Knowlton,		Daniel Williams.
" 4, 1867,	George Dresser,	Daniel Williams,		Daniel Williams.
" 2, 1868,	Freeman Sears,	C. A. Packard,		C. A. Packard.
" 1, 1869,	George Dresser,	John H. Godfrey,		John H. Godfrey.
" 7, 1870,	Alvan Barrus,	C. A. Packard,		Daniel Williams.
" 6, 1871,	Alvan Barrus,	Hiram Packard,		Lorin Barrus.
" 4, 1872,	Alvan Barrus,	Hiram Packard,		Lorin Barrus.
" 3, 1873,	T. P. Lyman,	Hiram Packard,		Ralph E. Smith.
" 2, 1874,	Caleb C. Dresser,	Hiram Packard,		R. E. Smith.
" 1, 1875,	C. C. Dresser,	Hiram Packard,		R. E. Smith.
" 6, 1876,	Freeman Sears,	Hiram Packard,	Hiram Packard,	R. E. Smith.
" 5, 1877,	Alvan Barrus,	J. H. Godfrey,	J. H. Godfrey,	R. E. Smith.
" 4, 1878,	Alvan Barrus,	J. H. Godfrey,	J. H. Godfrey,	R. E. Smith.
" 3, 1879,	George Dresser,	J. H. Godfrey,	J. H. Godfrey,	R. E. Smith.
" 1, 1880,	George Dresser,	Marlon Damon,	Marlon Damon,	R. E. Smith.

* No Collector chosen for 12 years.

CHAPTER X.

The leading character of American history is generally known as "Old Times," and it may not be out of place to give a condensed sketch of him. He seems to have been a sort of ubiquitous personage, not fixed to one locality, universally known, said to be old-fashioned, somewhat whimsical, a believer in signs and wonders, a maker of "Blue Laws," an executioner of witches; yet he is remembered as a lover of good order, a founder of schools and colleges, a benefactor of his country and his race. He had great faith in himself, and many was the proverb he coined and used to inspire himself with power to act as occasion required. Was he inclined to carelessness, he remembered that "willful waste makes woful want;" did he meet with obstacles, "where there's a will there's a way" helped him over them; discouraged, he fell back upon the lines:—

> "Never despair; the darkest day,
> Live till to-morrow, will have passed away."

If selfishness became clamorous, he offered the couplet:

> "With frugal care save what you can
> To bless your needy fellow man."

Old Times was a hard working old fellow. He spent more hours in his field than the sun shone upon them. He had a heavy forest to fell, and clear off the grounds before he could plant his first hill of corn. The log-house must be built, and it was far from being a palace. The stars could be counted through the openings between the joints. His infant boy was cradled in a hollow half-log—the concavity holding the infant, the convexity serving for "rockers." As families increased, wooden stools and blocks of wood served for chairs. The table was unacquainted with the "spread," or a substitute. The plate, the tray, the bowls, the spoons, were all of wood. A "boiled dinner" of beef, pork, cabbage, potatoes and beans, was

the staff of life for every day. What was left of the dinner was converted into bean porridge for supper, and care was taken to have ample allowance of the same, that there might be enough for breakfast. The first one rising in the morning hung the old iron pot containing the food upon the stout crane, swung over the roaring log fire, and in a short time the porridge was heated, and the breakfast was ready for the family. The luxury was so universal that its merits were immortalized in the old couplet:—

"Bean porridge hot, bean porridge cold,
Bean porridge best, nine days old."

Hasty-pudding was twin-brother to this popular dish, and the two walked hand in hand, doing good service for many a long year. As Old Times increased his means, he exhibited some of the traits of his more favored descendant, Young America, and increased his luxuries. The wooden furniture of his table was exchanged for dishes of pewter. Then were those old fashioned cupboards invented, that without doors or screens were permanent fixtures in the corner of the "best room," where the pewter dishes, scoured up to their brightest polish, exhibited the good fortune and the labored neatness of the proud housewife. Some of those old-fashioned pewter platters, which did service for several generations of grandparents and parents, are handed down to the present, as heir-looms in many a family. After the pewter came the earthern ware, the substantial giving way to the ornamental. The old log-house is disappearing, too. Old Times thinks he can afford something better than he has been accustomed to. He builds a one-story house, like his neighbor's, 28 by 40, a front entry, an "east room" on one side of it, a "west room" on the other, a kitchen on the back side, connected with the pantry and entry on one end, and two bed-rooms on the other. In the center of the whole is an immense chimney—wood is a nuisance, to be got rid of as fast as possible—a fire-place, ten or twelve feet long, with a deep oven at the back side, follows as a necessity. If such a length of fire-place is not needed for consuming wood, a portion of it will be a convenient asylum, where the children can retreat in the long winter evenings, and amuse themselves by watching the ever-varying flames of the cheerful fire, or raise their eyes and gaze upon the stars, that meet their vision through the ample chimney above them. The more studious, with book in hand, may, by improving the abundant light and the passing hours, become the sage of a future day. The

world hardly knows how much it is indebted to those old-fashioned fire-places for "thoughts that breathe and words that burn."

Old Times had the good sense to get him a wife that was a help fit for him. Her girlhood was spent in usefulness. She helped her mother in her labors for the family, or even her father in the lighter work of the fields. When she was married and had a house, she knew how to keep it. She could spin and weave, as well as sew and knit. While she performed her part in the labors of life, she knew how to enjoy its pleasures. She was social. Many was the time of a pleasant afternoon when she met the maidens and matrons of her neighborhood, and with cards and wool, they passed the flying hours in preparation for their autumnal spinning. This was her work —"two run a day of filling, or a run and a half of warp," was the limit of the day's labor. When the yarn was scoured and submitted for a proper time to the coloring process then it must be woven ; when woven it must be sent to the clothiers to be "fulled and dressed and pressed ;" and then comes the cutting and making of winter garments, and all hands are fully engaged. But the occasions for a "good time" for both sexes, occur even among all this pressure of labor. There are husking parties, and weddings and trainings and musters and raisings, and once or twice during an age, there is an ordination, at which all the younger population, for many miles around, do not fail to be present. There was another social occasion that eclipsed all others. It was "old-fashioned election day"—the last Wednesday in May. The women and the men had equal interest in it. After the clothing for the winter had all been made, the women then entered upon the labor of preparing linen cloth for the summer clothing.

The early winter labor of Old Times himself was to break his flax, swingle and hatchel, and twist it up in neat bunches of a pound or so in weight, which the good wives and daughters transferred to the distaff, and transmuted to thread, marvelous for its strength and fineness, and for its even attenuation. This was then to be woven into cloth for the summer wear of the family, for cotton was almost unknown at that time. The coarser part of the flax, known as tow, made strong cloth for the out-door service of the men. When the linen cloth of the nicer qualities was woven, it was submitted to the process or bleaching by exposure to the sun and storms. Every thrifty housewife was expected to have all this work done before the

aforesaid election day. This was to be a day of rest from the great labor of the previous season. No new labor was to be entered upon on this day. It was a day that stood between two eras, the women's great holiday of the year.

Old Times never forgot that he had an interest in this day. It was the day for the meeting of the "Great and General Court" and for the inauguration of the new Governor, a day that was universally appropriated to militia trainings, and social gatherings, and in short, it was *the* great holiday of the year, for all classes. Old Times was careful to have his corn and his potatoes planted, his fields of rye, wheat and oats all sown, that he too might be duly entitled to his share of the pleasures of the day. One thing in the way of planting only remained to be done. It was deemed appropriate that the morning hour of the day should be spent by every farmer's boy, in planting his two quarts of white beans—the finishing touch to the work of planting for that season. The boys expected it and did it, but to many a boy it seemed as if those two quarts of beans held out like the widow's oil, and to many a farmer, when the beans came up, it seemed as if every bean sent up a marvelous number of plants. But the two quarts of beans disposed of, the boys' holiday commenced. There were gatherings of boys at the corners of the streets, and upon the common ; there were parties for fishing excursions, and rambling excursions, and there was a training where every boy in town was sure at last to be found, and was equally sure to invest his "four pence ha' penny" or nine pence in baker's gingerbread from some peddler's cart, to be eaten to satisfy his own hunger, and the remainder to be carried home to regale the appetites of those who went not to the training. Such gingerbread as that is not made now,—it is numbered among the "lost arts."

Old Times, it is said, never engaged very heartily in the temperance cause. He has been accused of being, on the contrary, somewhat given to his cups. It has been said that he drank when thirsty, when fatigued, when cold, when hot, when wet, when in company, when alone, when abroad, when at home, when sick, when well. This seems rather frequent, and perhaps the statement is a little too strong. But it is well known that at every raising, and husking and all other similar occasions, it was "plenty of liquor, or no men." The farmer who had reduced his haying to the last acre, would send miles away, to replenish his decanter, if it was empty, rather than to finish

his haying without his regular drams. If the minister visited his people at their homes, a failure to offer him a glass of spirits, would have been considered a want of proper respect. When the ministers met in council, liquors were deemed as indispensable as food.

Old Times was a practical, matter-of-fact man. He abhorred the assembling of the young for balls, dances and similar amusements, and often was the time when such occasions had been planned by the young men, that he would circumvent them by preventing the attendance of the young ladies, if he could not otherwise effect his purpose. The lively times that the young enjoyed, and the violin that helped lend enchantment to such occasions, were alike discarded as unhallowed inventions of the devil for the ruin of young souls, and the use of such tunes with words of a religious character, or a violin in the sanctuary to assist the choir, he would have esteemed a heaven-daring sin. Yet he had an appreciative ear, and was once heard to remark that "the devil has all the best tunes."

The "fashions" were a source of vexation to him, and he attempted to regulate them by law. His idea of their origin is illustrated by an anecdote. His son asked him, "Where do the fashions come from?" "From Boston." "Where does Boston get them?" "From London." "Where does London get them?" "From Paris." Where does Paris get them?" "From the d—l," was the conclusive reply. Yet he himself was not above criticism in such matters. His red coat, yellow pants, broad knee and shoe buckles, cocked hat, long cue of hair hanging down his back, powdered head, and immensely ruffled shirt, would make quite a sensation at the present day, notwithstanding he had adopted it as a pattern suit, for a pattern man.

Lest it should be inferred that Old Times was always rigid, it should in justice be said that he did at times so far relax his sternness as to allow the youth to play blind man's buff and similar games that he considered innocent. At husking parties when one found a red ear of corn, it was deemed proper for him, especially if the older people were present, to kiss the prettiest girl in the crowd. How much this had to do with giving husking parties their popularity, it is not necessary to decide. Inferences are in order.

Old Times had much of the religious element in his character. He was a non-conformist in England, served with Cromwell, suffered persecutions beyond measure, and at last sought these shores, where he might have liberty of conscience and freedom to worship God ac-

cording to his own interpretation of the Bible. Here he founded a church, on the true democratic idea, that all its members were equal before God, and had equal right to enjoy private opinions; that each church should be independent of all dictation from others, except by way of mere advice, and owed no allegiance to priest, bishop, pope, or king. The congregation regulated its own affairs, and the church took the name "Congregational." Old Times was satisfied. His effort was successful. For centuries the bible had not found such freedom, and bible men had not found such rest. Schools flourished, education and religion walked hand in hand, prosperity reigned.

Old Times was, in short, a man clear through; "e'en his failings leaned to virtue's side." Deducting all these, there was still enough left for a man of large pattern. He was just in his dealings, charitable to the needy, a firm believer in the capacity of man for unlimited progress, true to the great principles of human liberty, first to declare that all men are created free and equal, first to gird on the sword in defense of a government whose highest officer should be the servant of the humblest individual. To found such a government, he fought the battles of Bunker Hill, Monmouth and Yorktown, pouring out his blood like water; enduring trials, practising the most rigid self-denials, resigning all the endearments of home, hazarding all in the present that the future might be glorious.

His sufferings, his labors, his example were not in vain. His posterity have seen the enemy assault the government he bequeathed to them; inspired by his teachings, they too, have shed their blood in its defense; and this day they rejoice under that government as the noblest ever founded and the strongest the world ever saw.

CHAPTER XI.

Family Sketches.

Joshua Abell, *Sen.*, came from Rehoboth about 1767. His first wife, Elizabeth, died Aug. 29, 1774; his second wife, Ruth, died Aug. 29, 1777. The town records gives the following as the children of Joshua and Molly, the third wife: Betty, born Aug. 5, 1781, died 1782; Sarah, born July 14, 1783; Joseph, born Nov. 24, 1785; Ezra, born Nov. 23, 1788, died 1802; Mrs. Molly died Oct. 26, 1802.

Joshua, *Sen.*, had other sons, Benjamin, Joshua, and Nathaniel, probably by one or both of the former wives. Benjamin married Persis Banister. Their children were: Benjamin, born Jan. 16, 1781; Elizabeth, born May 8, 1782; Banister, born Oct. 14, 1783; Cynthia, born June 8, 1785; Asa, born June 19, 1787, removed to Swanton, Vermont.

Children of Joshua, Jr. and Dorothy Abell: William, born Sept. 15, 1788, married Jerusha Arms; Anne, Dec. 19, 1790; Prudence, born Oct. 6, 1792, married —— Whitney; George, born March 2, 1796, married Tryphena Cathcart; Nancy, born April 13, 1797, married Oliver T. Cathcart; Calvin, born April 5, 1799; Susannah, born Feb. 7, 1802, died single; Mrs. Dorothy died Sept. 3, 1803. William, known as "Captain," removed to Plainfield, New Jersey; George, also "Captain," removed to Conway, where Lewis S., his son, still resides. His second son, George A. resides in Greenfield. His eldest daughter, Caroline P., married Joseph Blake, now of Amherst.

Children of Nathaniel Abell and Eunice, his wife: Versal, born Sept. 23, 1789; Clarissa, born June 3, 1791; Polly, born Oct. 15, 1792; Sally, born April 26, 1794; Mittie, born March 1, 1796; Asahel S., born Sept. 7, 1797; Laisdell, born April 16, 1801; Esther, born May 27, 1803; Ansel, born April 15, 1805; Austin, born Feb.

27, 1807; Nathaniel, born July 16, 1809. Versal removed to Williamsburgh; Asahel S. and Ansel to Northampton.

The Amadon family lived in the West district toward Chesterfield. Ansel, probably a son of Ebenezer, (No. 24, page 70,) is said to have had "a family of seventeen children, all boys but one; all grew up, all went to school to Mr. Emmons Putney, as the latter still delights to relate."

The Banister family, from Brookfield, was numerous and influential. Joseph, one of the first members of the church here, may have been father of the family. John removed to Conway; Christopher and his wife Abial, members of the church, perhaps died here; Lemuel removed to Phelps, N. Y.—a son, Caleb, became a prominent physician there. Mary and Elizabeth Banister, members of the church, removed to Conway. Elizabeth united with the church 1784, dismissed 1796. Barzillai Banister removed to Framingham. William, a brother, early removed from town. His wife was Mehitable ——. They had a son Jotham, born Oct. 26, 1781. Rachel, sister of Lemuel, married Asa Partridge. They were the parents of Katherine, who married Major Ambrose Stone, and Calista, who married Ebenezer White. Persis, another sister, married Benjamin Abell; a third sister, married —— Warner of Chesterfield; a fourth sister, married John Burnell of Chesterfield, parents of Rufus and Joseph Burnell; (grandparents of K. A. Burnell, the evangelist and J. S. Burnell, the missionary to Ceylon.) The children of Barzillai and Deborah Banister are given in the records of the town as follows: Irena, born April 17, 1775; Allerton, born and died 1778; Dolley, born April 30, 1780; Tryphena, born Feb. 23, 1782; Sophia, born June 11, 1784; Deborah, born June 13, 1786; Abigail, born Aug. 7, 1788, Lucy, born July 13, 1791.

Capt. Elijah Bardwell and family removed to this town from Belchertown in 1803. Several members of the family have already been noticed—pages 55-6-9-60-1. Araunah Bardwell united with the church in 1806, became a physician, was dismissed by letter to North Carolina in 1824. He died in Mississippi in October, 1838. Selah removed to Minnesota with several of his family about 1856. His son, Jeremiah H., resides in Easthampton and has been postmaster there for many years. The following is a record of the children of

Capt. Bardwell and Sarah, his wife: Rhoda, born 1778, married Rev. W. Fisher; Sophia, born 1780, married Reuben Dresser; Laura, born 1782, married Calvin Cushman; Araunah, M. D., born 1784; Elijah, born 1786, married Lavina Howes; Horatio, born 1788, married Rachel Furbush; Selah, born 1791, married Clarissa Hosford; Sarah, born 1793, married Rev. J. Richards; Aurelia, born 1796, married 1st, Samuel Naramore, 2d, Benj. White, Esq.

Thomas Brown (No. 49, page 71,) probably had no children. His nephew and namesake, Thomas Brown 2d, son of Daniel and Dorcas Brown, born Feb. 1, 1780, lived with him and succeeded to the farm. Thomas 2d, married Zervia, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Burgess. His children were Benjamin F., Calphurna, Levi, Cleora, Carlos. The father removed to Cummington, and the surviving children reside in the West. Mr. Brown, with the assistance of Elias White, nearly sixty years ago, set out the elm trees on the west side of Main street, through the village in front of the residences of Mrs. Mary P. Webster and Oscar F. Washburn.

Greenwood Brown, probably not related to Thomas, lived adjoining (No. 9, page 68,) on the North. The farm was afterwards owned successively by Daniel Hersey, Rufus K., Jabez H. and John Eldredge, and J. D. Shipman. The buildings were burnt in 1840. Greenwood Brown, *Sen.*, died 1825; Greenwood, Jr., 1828. The children of Greenwood, *Sen.*, and Susannah his wife, are recorded as follows: Susannah, born Mar. 25, 1786, in Goshen; Greenwood, born April 20, 1787, died 1788; Harvey, born April 29, 1789; Greenwood, born Feb. 28, 1791, died 1828; Cynthia, born May 6, 1793, married Asa Pettengill of Cummington; Minerva, born April 9, 1795, died 1819.

Joseph Blake (No. 72, page 72,) probably born in Boston in 1738, was published to Comfort Thayer in Braintree, in 1761, whom he married. They probably removed to Goshen about 1766, and settled in the south-east part of the town, on the original lot, No. 2, where they lived for about fifty years. He removed after the death of his wife, in 1811, to Ashfield, and lived, till his decease in 1818, with his son Silas. His children were: Polly, or Mary, born in Braintree, Aug. 16, 1765, married Elijah Wolcott of Williamsburgh; Rachel, born in Goshen, July 18, 1767, married Joseph Smith of Hat-

settlers of Hatfield. Benjamin's son Joseph had a Joseph Jr., who was the father of Asahel. Asahel had five brothers and two sisters; all younger than himself. Elijah, his brother, came here in 1816 and served as apprentice to Asahel, who was a blacksmith, remaining till 1822. The wife of Asahel was Violet Bardwell—not of Elijah Bardwell's family. They had one son who died young. Asahel was a model man, in whom every one had confidence, and was often called to serve in positions of responsibility. Elijah, his brother, removed here again about 1839, and remained till his decease in 1880. He was often called to serve his townsmen in various official positions. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Reuben Smith. Their children were: Frederick S., who married Sophia Stone; Edwin; Sophia, who married Frederick P. Hunt; and Charles, who died a young man.

Levi Barrus was a resident of Goshen for nearly sixty years, He was born in Charlemont, near the Deerfield river, March 10, 1795. His family resided for nine years on the farm of his grandfather, Joseph Cressey, afterwards owned by Joab Willis. They removed in 1812 to Windsor, and thence to Goshen, where they spent the winter of 1812–13, removing in the spring of 1813 to "Cape street," Ashfield. In 1814 they again removed to the southwest part of Ashfield and bought a small farm of Ebenezer Putney and other land where the father resided till his decease, October 10, 1826. Up to the date of the purchase of this place and for some time later, he and his family spelt their name Barrows. It is said that he was informed by a distant branch of the family, who spelt his name *Barrus*, that the latter was the true spelling. Having been left an orphan at an early age, with no near relative except a sister, he accepted the statement and adopted the incorrect spelling, which is followed by his descendants to this day, subjecting them to an occasional hint that they "don't know how to spell."

The Pilgrim ancestor of the Barrows families in this country was JOHN BARROWE from Yarmouth in England, who came to Salem in 1637, at the age of 28 years, with his wife Anne. He received two grants of land in Salem in 1637.

In 1665 his name appears in the Plymouth records, in which town he resided from that time, and perhaps earlier till his death in 1692. His will shows that he left a second wife much younger than himself,

and four sons; *Robert*, who married Ruth, daughter of Geo. Bonum, Nov. 28, 1666; *Joshua, Ebenezer, Benajah;* and two daughters, Mary and Deborah. *Robert* remained in Plymouth and had by Ruth, his first wife: John, born 1667, died in Plympton 1720; George, born 1670, died in Plympton 1758; Samuel, born 1672, died in Middleboro 1755; Mehitable, who married Adam Wright.

Robert married 2d, Lydia Dunham, and had Robert, born 1689, died in Mansfield, Conn., 1779; Thankful, born 1692, married Isaac King; Elisha, born 1695, died in Rochester, Mass., 1767; Thomas, born 1697, died in Mansfield; Lydia, born 1699, married Thomas Branch.

George, born 1670, called "Captain George" for his success in treating with the Indians, had a large family and was an extensive land holder. His son Peleg received the homestead now in Carver, which is still in possession of his descendants. Joseph, son of Peleg, removed to Maine, and was the ancestor of Judge Wm. G. Barrows, and Hon. George B. Barrows, formerly President of the Maine Senate; and also of Rev. Charles D. Barrows of Lowell. Peleg Jr., was ancestor of Arad Barrows, Esq., of Philadelphia, a prominent business man.

Samuel, born 1700, son of Capt. George, removed to Middleboro, where he was called Samuel *Junior*, to distinguish him from his uncle, Deacon Samuel. He married Susannah Tobey* of Sandwich, Nov. 21, 1723; removed to Killingly, Conn., and had eight children, of whom Noah, born August 20, 1727, was grandfather of Rev. William Barrows, D. D., late Secretary of the Mass. Home Missionary Society; and George, born March 21, 1733, was grandfather of Levi Barrus. This George resided in Tolland, Conn., where he and all his children, except one son, Lazarus, and one daughter, Keziah, died of malignant fever in 1777.

Samuel, known as "Deacon Samuel," born 1672, son of Robert, removed to Middleboro, 1699, and built a house soon after, which is still occupied by his descendants. It was built with reference to defense against the Indians, and has a port hole through which to fire muskets at the enemy. Robert, Jr., of Mansfield, Conn., born 1689,

* The author has a sugar bowl that belonged to this lady, probably at the time of her marriage. It was preserved in the family of her son, George, and came to her grandson Lazarus, and thence to his daughter Ann, by whom it was given to its present owner.

died 1720, was the ancestor of Rev. E. P. Barrows, Professor in Oberlin Seminary.

Thomas, brother of Robert, Jr., also of Mansfield, was the ancestor of Rev. John O. Barrows, now missionary to Turkey.

Three of the sons of JOHN, the emigrant, early removed from Plymouth—*Joshua* and *Benajah* to Attleboro; *Ebenezer*, to Cumberland, R. I. Their decendants are numerous, like the posterity of the elder brother, *Robert*, and are scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific. John, eldest son of Benajah, born 1708, was father of John, the graduate of Harvard College in 1766, who was a teacher in Dighton for fifty years. He had a son Thomas who was a physician; and another son, John, who was a teacher. Prof. John Manning Barrows of Olivet College, Michigan, was a son of this teacher, and has two sons in the ministry: Rev. John H. Barrows, pastor of the Maverick church in Boston, and Rev. Walter M. Barrows, missionary in Salt Lake City, Utah. There are many other ministers of the gospel, teachers and physicians, in the different branches of the family, whose names are reserved for a more extended genealogy now in preparation by the author. The name of the family is supposed to be from *Barrow*, a mound, or *Borough*, or *Burgh*, a town, which seems to ally it with the name of Burgess.

Lazarus Barrows (or Barrus), born 1763, married Ruth, daughter of of Joseph Cressey. They removed from Tolland, Conn., to Rowe, Mass., soon after the birth of their first child. The following dates of births of their children are from the records in Charlemont: Julia Ann, born Nov. 11, 1785, married Elijah Warren; Susannah, born Jan. 26, 1788, married Bani Parker about 1812; Patience, born July 22, 1790, married first, Elisha Phillips, second, Jona. Lilly, third, —— Clark; George, born April 2, 1793, married first, Rhoda Keyes, second, Rhoda T. Graves; Levi, born March 10, 1795, married first, Almeda Stearns, second, Elvira W. Allis; Freelove, born April 21, 1798; Perus, born April 1, 1801, M. Huldah Rogers; Ruth, born Dec. 18, 1803, married Elijah Howes Nov. 24, 1831; Anna, born March 29, 1808, married Madison Knowlton Nov. 11, 1830.

The family claim that this record of births should date two or three years later. George Barrus died ——, 1869.

Children of Levi and Almeda Barrus: Hiram, born July 5, 1822 married Augusta Stone; Lorin, born May 31, 1825, married Lucinda, Naramore; Laura Ann, born July 26, 1827, married Jacob Lovell;

ALVAN BARRUS.

LORIN BARRUS.

LEVI BARRUS.

CHARLES BARRUS.

HIRAM BARRUS.

ALVAN BARRUS.

LORIN BARRUS.

LEVI BARRUS.

T. L. BARRUS.

CHARLES BARRUS.

HIRAM BARRUS.

Theron Levi, born Sept. 1, 1829, married Czarina Robinson; Alvan Stone, born Oct. 14, 1841, married Emeline P. Wakefield; Charles, born May 25, 1834, married Clarissa Hill; Louisa Jane, born July 20, 1838, died Sept. 4, 1850.

Hiram Barrus removed to Boston in 1861, where he received an appointment in the Custom House under Collector J. Z. Goodrich. After serving in several minor positions he became assistant cashier in 1864, a position he has retained under six different collectors, with the same cashier, E. L. Frothingham, Jr.

Hiram Barrus married Augusta, daughter of Col. Luther Stone, April 24, 1845. Removed to Reading, May 19, 1863. Children: Edna Stone, born Oct. 25, 1846, married Galen A. Parker; Frederick P. Stone, born May 7, 1848, died Oct. 12, 1851; George Winthrop, born Sept. 26, 1850, died March 26, 1851; Mary Almeda, born Feb. 19, 1852, died Aug. 21, 1867; George Hale, born July 11, 1854, married Sadie L. Dewey; Jennie Rood, born July 10, 1856.

Edna S. married Galen A. Parker Nov. 7, 1867. Children: Lizzie Augusta, born Jan. 18, 1870; Winthrop Dana, born Oct. 28, 1871; Marion Edna, born Oct. 28, 1873; Jennie Barrus, born Oct. 27, 1879.

George H. Barrus married Sadie L., daughter of F. O. Dewey, June 23, 1877. Bella Dewey, daughter of George and Sadie Barrus, born March 24, 1878.

Lorin Barrus married Lucinda, daughter of Franklin Naramore, June 5, 1848. Children: Walter Frank, born March 24, 1850, died Jan. 23, 1851; Helen Lucinda, born Oct. 19, 1851, married William Bartlett; Charles Franklin, born Dec. 21, 1854; Frederick Walter, born 1857; Ann Lurane, born Aug. 5, 1859, died Oct. 17, 1877; Eva Elvira, born Nov. 1861; Sheridan Ezra, born Sept. 29, 1867; Josephine Ruth, born Oct. 11, 1869.

Laura Ann Barrus married Jacob Lovell, Nov. 28, 1850; resides in Cummington. Children: Ellen A., born Oct. 5, 1851, married Edward Warner; Lizzie J., born Sept. 17, 1853; Julia Ann, born Sept. 24, 1855; Hattie L., born Jan. 14, 1858; Alvan E., July 10, 1863, died April, 1869.

Theron L. Barrus married Czarina A. Robinson of Cummington, May 17, 1854. Children: James Levi, born Oct. 13, 1855, married Nellie Lesure; Willie Arthur, born Oct. 2, 1857; Edward T., born Oct. 14, 1861; Mary Almeda, born Jan. 11, 1868; Lida Emily, born Aug. 13, 1872.

Alvan Barrus married Emeline P. Wakefield of Reading, June 29, 1869. Children: Lena Wakefield, born Nov. 2, 1875; George Levi, born Dec. 15, 1880.

Charles Barrus married Clara Hill of Ashfield, Jan. 1, 1859.

Children: Charles Stanley, born Jan. 9, 1860, died in infancy; Clifton Levi, born Jan. 15, 1861; Laura Almeda, born March 13, 1862; Flora A., born June 15, 1863; Hiram Austin, born Aug. 13, 1867; Alvan G., born Dec. 3, 1868; Calvin, born Dec. 3, 1868, died Aug. 15, 1869; Augusta L., born May 30, 1871; Carl Birdsie, born Dec. 29, 1874; Walter Leander, born July, 1877.

Mr. Levi Barrus was an industrious, frugal, and thoroughly honest man, who minded his own affairs, shunned official positions of every sort, and lived to a good old age. The *Hampshire Gazette* of March 27, 1877, gave the following obituary notice of him: "The death of Mr. Levi Barrus, which occurred March 18th, was not unexpected by his family and friends. For some months he has been gradually failing, yet he will be none the less missed. Interested in every good word and work, whether of town or church affairs, he held a place in the hearts of the whole community. As far back as we can remember, we see him sitting at the head of his usually well-filled pew in the church, and so leniently had time dealt with him, that he looked little older to us as we last saw him in that same place, not very long ago. Especially will he be missed in the social gatherings, where he was a constant and welcome guest as long as his health permitted. His last days have been in marked contrast with many others, made peaceful and happy by the kind and respectful attention of his children. His funeral was attended on Wednesday last by a large circle of children, grand-children, great-grandchildren and friends. Mr. Barrus leaves a wife, a most estimable woman, some years younger than himself."

Children of Adam and Lydia Beal: Ezra, born Jan. 17, 1778, in Chesterfield; Lydia, born July 17, 1780; Ruth, born July 24, 1782; Wheat, June 30, 1784.

Adam Beal removed to Vermont, probably Fairfield. It is said that he was one of the party that threw the tea into Boston harbor.

Caleb Cushman was born in Woodstock, Conn., Oct. 21, 1749; married Bathsheba, daughter of Asa and Mary Spaulding. Children: Wealthy, born and died, 1775; Rufus, born Sept. 18, 1777; Wealthy,

born Oct. 1, 1779; Ralph, born April 8, 1782; Calvin, June 13, 1784; Theodama, born Aug., 1786, married Erastus Knight in 1828, died 1833; Minerva, born Aug. 20, 1788; Vesta, born Oct. 27, 1790; Mary, born Nov. 26, 1796, married David Worthington of Peru.

Caleb Cushman was a descendant of Robert Cushman, the Pilgrim, born about 1580, who preached the first sermon ever printed in America. The largest monument on Burial Hill, in Plymouth, was erected to his memory some years since by his descendants. The name on the records in Leyden is spelt *Coetsman.*

Caleb Cushman died in Goshen, Jan. 3, 1809; his wife died Jan. 17, 1805. (See history of the church for fuller account of the family.)

The Carpenter families originated from Attleboro'. Ezra, who lived on the Capt. Tower farm, may have been the father of Deacon Cyril, Joab and David. Esther, wife of Ezra, was received to the church by letter from Plainfield in 1808. David married Rachel, daughter of Maj. Ambrose Stone, May 30, 1811, and lived for some years in Chesterfield. His children were: Edwin A., born 1815, married Charlotte A., daughter of Thomas Lyman, Nov. 30, 1837, removed to Pleasant Prairie, Wis., 1849; Ezra, born 1817, married 1st, Martha Dresser, 2d, Calista Packard, Nov. 27, 1851; Lurane A., born 1820, married Hiram Packard; Maria, died 1831; Ambrose S., removed to Wisconsin; Alvan S., engaged in mining in Colorado.

David Carpenter was a teacher in his younger days, an accurate musician—the bass viol being his favorite instrument, and understood land surveying.

Richard Carpenter was of another family, came from Amherst, was father-in-law of Reuben Smith.

Simeon Cowles was also from Amherst. His children were: Rufus, who married Emma Stedman Oct. 26, 1840, and removed West; Amasa S.; Esther, married Franklin Naramore, Feb. 14, 1833; Charlotte, married Samuel Luce, 2d, Oct. 26, 1840; Mary, married Quarters Tower, Nov. 28, 1844; Harriet, married J. J. Wagner, Dec. 17, 1845.

Solomon Cushman and Barney Prentiss came from Worthington about 1831, and purchased the mills on Swift River, which had been occupied for several years by Asa Partridge. They displaced the grist mill by shingle and peg-making machines, and sold to Samuel

and Edward Ranney about 1837, who manufactured faucets, &c. Levi and Reuben Gardner, subsequently with S. Ranney, as the firm of Ranney and Gardner, manufactured broom and brush handles, and children's carriages here. Samuel Ranney married Flora Selden, and had Lyman; Mary, died Jan. 1846; Edward Willis, born Aug. 9, 1843; Mary L., born March 3, 1849; Josephine, born Nov. 9, 1851.

The Damon family came from Scituate, or perhaps Cohasset, about 1770. Ichabod was the pioneer, and had Ichabod, Jonathan, William, and Abner. Abner married Louisa ——, and lived on the Olds place. His sons were Jared, father of Marlon; Ichabod; Chester; Abner; Naomi, married Jacob Lovell; Louisa married —— Bartlett; Mary died unmarried. Marlon Damon married Adeline Campbell, and had Isabel, who married George Kellogg; and Elizabeth who married Edward Baker.

Gershom C. Damon was grandson of Gershom Collier of Chesterfield, one of the party who threw the tea overboard in Boston harbor.

Reuben Dresser and his brother Moses came from Charlton. Moses lived here several years and built a house on the Simeon Cowles place, but sold out and went back to Charlton, where he kept a hotel for a long time on "Dresser Hill." Reuben and Moses were sons of Richard Dresser, Jr., who was born Sept. 22, 1714; married Dorothy Marcy, Nov. 12, 1741, died 1799. His father, Richard, married Marcy Peabody, June 29, 1708; died July 31, 1728, aged 50, leaving a widow and ten children. Richard Dresser, Jr., was probably first town clerk of Charlton. In 1771, Jan. 9, "in consideration of the Paternal love and affection and for the service done for him by his son Reuben of Chesterfield, and for the more convenient accommodation and settlement in the world, and as his full portion or share" of the father's estate, he gave Reuben a deed of original lot No. 16; and also lot No. 73, second division, in what is now Goshen, and is still in possession of the Dresser family.

Reuben Dresser married Mary, daughter of Joseph Burnell, Sen., of Chesterfield. Their children were Reuben, who married Sophia Bardwell for his first wife and Sybil W. Smith of Hadley for his second. Amos, born April 20, 1784, died April 11, 1813; who merried Minerva Cushman, parents of Amos, born Dec. 17, 1812; one of the leaders in the anti-slavery movement; Moses, who married

Vesta Cushman Feb. 3, 1813; Aaron, twin brother of Moses; Hannah, who married Rev. Abel Farley; Chloe, who married Dr. Erastus Hawks; Polly, who married Eleazer Hawks.

The children of Reuben Dresser and Sophia, his wife, were: Henry, who died a young man of much promise; Francis, who married Corinth Higgins of Worthington, and removed West; Mary, married Samuel Loveland of Middlefield; Sophia, married Rev. Samuel Whalley; Laura, died unmarried.

The children of Reuben Dresser and Sybil W., his second wife, were: Elizabeth, who died at the age of 19 years; Henry, who removed to the West; and Martha, who married Ezra Carpenter, and died soon after, aged 18.

The children of Moses and Vesta (Cushman) Dresser were: Caleb C., born Dec. 19, 1813, married Julia M., daughter of Benjamin White, Esq., Nov. 24, 1842; Levi, born Feb. 28, 1816, married and resides in northern New York; George, born July 20, 1820, married Alvey, daughter of Col. Luther Stone, Jan. 14, 1847; D. Chloe, born June 1, 1823, married Frederick W. Belding, May 28, 1846; Wealthy, born June 24, 1826, married Calvin A. Packard, Jan. 15, 1852; Rufus, born Dec. 4, 1828, married and resides in Easthampton; Martha, born Oct. 18, 1832, married Miles Farr, and resides in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

Sophia B., daughter of Caleb C. Dresser, married Joseph C. Bridgman, and removed West; Helen M., second daughter, married Edward Smith of Sunderland, and died soon after; Albert B., only son, resides on the Dresser farm with the younger daughter.

Henry, eldest son of George Dresser, married Alice, adopted daughter of F. M. Pierce, and resides in Wisconsin; George C., teacher, resides with his father; Vesta C., only daughter, married Edward C. Packard, died 1879, leaving two children.

Nathan Fuller had Nathan Jr. and John. John married Cynthia Nash, grand-daughter of Capt. Robert Webster, Dec. 2, 1819, and had Chester M., who married Laura, daughter of David Beals; Eckford, who removed to eastern New York; Elvira, who married —— Burt; Aurelia, married Horatio Bassett; Susan, married Frank Clapp of Williamsburgh.

Capt. John Grant, a man of solid worth, was born, lived and died on the same farm. His great-grandfather came from Scotland, had

four sons: Benjamin, Joseph, Moses, Ebenezer. Moses went to Boston, and was perhaps ancestor of the late Dea. Moses Grant. John's father was Asa Grant, and came here from Wrentham, 1769. Capt. Grant was long a teacher of schools in this and adjoining towns, often served as a town officer, and was a land surveyor. He died March 11, 1861, at the age of 90. He was born April 25, 1771. He outlived all his near relatives, but died among friends. His sister Ruth, born in Braintree, Jan. 27, 1769, married John Abell and removed to Fairfield, Vermont, to which place the father and mother of Capt. John removed. They were living there in 1807.

Christopher Grant, probably a brother of Asa, married Elizabeth ——. Their children were: Daniel, born June 12, 1772, in Chesterfield; Susannah, born July 22, 1777; Mary, born June 28, 1782. Christopher died Oct. 12, 1782; Mrs. Elizabeth died Aug. 6, 1796.

Samuel Grimes of Brookfield, came in 1769 or 70. He married Mary Hinckley. Their children were: James, born Feb. 7, 1769, in Brookfield; Samuel, born Sept. 21, 1770, in Goshen; Mary, born March 8, 1772; Charles, born Jan. 17, 1774, removed to Genessee, N. Y.; Submitt, born Aug. 3, 1775; Abigail, born April 2, 1777, received a letter of dismission from church to Canandagua, N. Y., 1802; William, born Jan. 18, 1779; Sarah, born Sept. 4, 1780, received a letter to Poultney, 1812.

The Grover family lived in the northeast part of the town on what is still known as the "Grover Lot." The parents were Stephen and Zipporah. The children were: Barnard, born Aug. 2, 1771, in Western; Robert, born Aug. 15, 1773; Sarah, born Aug. 5, 1775; Stephen, born Aug. 24, 1777; Rebecca, born Sept. 29, 1778; Stephen, born Nov. 2, 1780; Allen, born Aug. 21, 1782; Asaph, born Aug. 6, 1790.

Wm. Hallock, of Brookhaven, L. I., came here about 1766. He was by trade a blacksmith, but investing his money in a small vessel, which was lost by collision with a British ship, he came into the country and engaged in farming. In this pursuit he obtained a comfortable livelihood, brought up a large family, and lived to the age of 86. On the Sabbath before his death he walked to church, a mile and a half distant. He had raised quite a large crop of corn during that year, and while engaged in husking it was taken unwell. He

sent for Esq. White and made his will, and soon after fell into a lethargy, in which he remained till his death on the following Saturday, Oct. 21, 1815. One of his cotemporaries says of him, "he was a good man and had two good sons." The church record contains this remark of him, "supposed to have been converted at four years of age." His children, Jeremiah, Moses, Polly, Alice, and Bethiah were born on Long Island. Abigail, Martha, Esther and Mercy were born here. Bethiah married Stephen Hosford. They were the parents of Mrs. Rufus Moore and Mrs Selah Bardwell. The application of the name "Halleck Weed," by which it is generally known here, to the plant "Ox-eye Daisy," is said to have been suggested by the fact, that Mrs. Hallock, on their removal to this town, brought with her the seeds of the plant for the beauty of its star-like flower, and partly, perhaps, as a memento of her former home. (See Chapter V. for further details of Hallock family.)

The three Hawks brothers, Jared, Eleazer and Dr. Erastus, came from Charlemont. They were sons of Jared Hawks, whose residence was near the bridge over the Deerfield river at the foot of the Hawley hill. He was probably a descendent of John Hawks, one of the original settlers of Hadley, coming from Windsor, Conn., with other pioneers. John may have been brother of Adam Hawks of Saugus, who was ancestor of Rev. W. S. Hawks of South Hadley.

Jared Hawks, Jr., married Hannah, daughter of Nehemiah May, Sept. 24, 1799, and had one son who was deaf and dumb. His daughter, Electa M., married Rev. Wm. Boardman, Oct. 4, 1820; another daughter, Julia, was for many years a prominent teacher in Philadelphia, married Henry Gardelle. Maj. Joseph Hawks, adopted son of Jared, married Emeline, daughter of Willard Packard, Oct. 1, 1834. Children: Julia May, married Henry B. Smith; Fannie E., teacher and school committee; Martha A., married Arthur H. Walkley, and resides in New York.

Eleazer Hawks married Polly Dresser, March 23, 1809, and had Harvey, Sylvia, Elvira, Rodney, Alcander and Amos.

Dr. Erastus Hawks married Chloe Dresser. Their children were: Harriet N., Sophia A., Milo and Newton.

Rev. Roswell Hawks was another son of Jared, Sen.

John V. Hunt of Plainfield, married Lydia Gloyd of Goshen, March 6, 1800. His oldest son, Jonathan, was probably born in

Plainfield. The records of Goshen, where the family soon removed, name the following children: Clarissa, born Feb. 7, 1804; Charles, born Oct. 31, 1807; Lowell, born July 2, 1810.

Jonathan Hunt married Lilly Putney, and had Frederick P., who married Sophia, daughter of Elijah Billings, and removed to the West; and Arthur P., who married Josephine Plimpton, and soon after died.

Charles Hunt married Mary A. MacFarland of Ashfield.

Lowell Hunt married Electa Putney, and had George, who resides in Northampton; and Susie P., the teacher, who married Ward D. White.

John James, the pioneer from Cohasset, was a man of good business capacity and had, for his day, a large property. He died in 1805, and his son Malachi succeeded to his estate. Malachi, known in his maturer years as Captain James, was public spirited, generous and social, and was often in public business. He was born July 9, 1767; married Elizabeth, daughter of Elias Lyman of Northampton, Feb. 18, 1790; died Aug. 24, 1849. His children were: Sophia, born Nov. 18, 1791, married Dr. Thomas Sears, 1815; Enoch, born Dec. 8, 1793; married A. R. Dwight, died at Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 28, 1867. Children: Henry L., Lyman D., Martha, Mary, Enoch Dwight. Lyman James, born March 23, 1796, graduate of Williams College in 1818, married Maria C. Goodrich, studied law, died at Bellefontaine, Ala.; Maria, born July 2, 1799, married Samuel Howes; Clarissa, born May 18, 1801, married J. D. Whitney of Northampton, Oct. 13, 1834, and had James L., graduate of Yale, 1856, Professor in Harvard College; Harvey M., graduate of Yale, 1864, Prof. in Beloit College; Luther James, born July 13, 1803, a wealthy and retired business man of Ann Arbor; Lewis L. James, born May 8, 1805, a New York merchant, married Cerintha Wells; Elizabeth, married A. L. Babcock; Rachel L., born 1812, married David Storrs.

The early records of the town give the following list as the children of Moses and Rebekah James: John, born Aug. 6, 1786; Moses and Aaron, twins, born April 10, 1788; Hannah, born July 24, 1790; Lois, born Oct. 29, 1792; Rebekah, born Aug. 17, 1794; Francis, born May 24, 1796; Lurany R., born April 15, 1800.

It is said there were three pairs of twins in town of nearly the

same age, each named Moses and Aaron—children of Reuben Dresser, Joseph Jepson and Moses James.

The children of John and Betsey Jipson are on record, as follows: Sally, born Feb. 2, 1779; Lucretia, born Jan. 15, 1781; Forrist, born March 4, 1783; twins, born and died Oct. 1784; Betsey, born Sept. 19, 1785; John, born Aug. 5, 1787; Cyrel, born June 12, 1789; Tirza, born May 29, 1791; Marcia, born May 22, 1793.

Joseph Jipson, brother of John, married Hannah, daughter of Capt. Robert Webster. They had Joseph, who married Mary Hastings, and resided in Goshen; William; Moses and Aaron, twins; Hannah married —— Newell; Theodocia. Aaron married Fanny Hibbard, and resided in Springfield. Joseph's children were: Anson, who removed to the West; Alzadee, who married Elijah Jordan; Mary Ann, who married Gilson Judd of Northampton; Francis, who married —— and removed West.

The records give the following list of children of Robert and Eunice King, nearly all born in Half Moon, N. Y.: Eunice, born Nov. 22, 1794; John, born Nov. 16, 1795; Lucy, born July 29, 1798; Polly, born March 9, 1801; Andrew, born June 9, 1803; Robert, born Jan. 1, 1807; Dolly E., born Oct. 24, 1809; James H., born March 23, 1813; William H., born Dec. 15, 1815; Elisha, born Dec. 13, 1818. The last named two born in Goshen.

The Kingmans came from Bridgewater to Goshen, and were probably descendants of Henry of Weymouth, who came from Wales in 1632. Isaac Kingman married Content, daughter of James Packard, 1768, and removed to this town some years previous to 1780, when he sold his homestead to Maj. Ambrose Stone. The sons of Isaac were Isaac and Levi of Cummington, and Reuben of Goshen; the daughters were Content, married Lewis Thayer and removed to Conneaught, Ohio; Jemima, married Asa Bates; and Parthena, married Seth Ford.

Levi Kingman married Theodocia, daughter of Joshua Packard, 1817. They were the parents of Hon. Richmond P. Kingman, now of Battle Creek, Mich., and also of Augustus F. and Roldan P.

Reuben Kingman married Betsey Clark of Plainfield, 1808, and had Henry; Harriet, married first, —— Hannum, second, Cyrus Miller; Fidelia; Alvan, who married Louisa Sherman; Samuel,

married Eliza A. Ranney; Levi C., married Sarah A. Ranney; David, married Harriet Richards; Sarah, married James Kinney.

The Lyon families came from Woodstock, Conn., and were descendants of William Lyon, who came from London in 1635 to Roxbury in the ship "Hopewell," at the age of fourteen.

Caleb and Margaret of Woodstock had thirteen children: Deborah, born 1729, married Allerton Cushman, 1748; Benjamin, born 1730, married Sarah May; Margaret, born 1732, married Col. Ezra May; Caleb, born 1734; Lieut. Wm., born 1736, married Mary Tufts, 1772, and was killed in the battle of Bunker Hill; Lieut. Lemuel, born 1738, removed to Goshen; John and Luther, twins, born 1740, John married Mary Evans, 1767, Luther married Mary Friskelt, 1771; Levi, born 1742, married Ruth Fitch; Molly, born 1745; Sylvanus, born 1748, probably removed to Goshen; Cyrus, born 1750, removed to Goshen; Susannah, born in 1752.

Lieut. Lemuel Lyon married first, Hannah Dresser of Southbridge, cousin of Reuben Dresser, Sen., and had Joel, born Aug. 17, 1764; Cena, born Feb. 26, 1766, married Sylvenas Stone, perhaps brother of Dea. Artemus, and removed to Williamstown. Mrs. Hannah died Nov. 10, 1766, and Lieut. Lyon married second, Mary ——. The children were: Hannah, born August 16, 1773, and Silas, born May 22, 1780. Silas was a graduate of Williams College, became a lawyer, and in a deed given in 1809, describes himself of Boston. Lieut. Lemuel removed to Williamstown, and the church records of Goshen state that he died in New York City—perhaps his son Silas removed there. Silvanus Stone removed to Williamstown, and kept a hotel there for many years. His sons were Silas, who continued the hotel business, Chester and Pomeroy.

Cyrus Lyon, brother of Lieut. Lemuel, married Mary ——, and had Abell, born May 15, 1778; Luther, born Aug. 26, 1780; Elizabeth, born Aug. 22, 1782, died 1819; Elias, born Sept. 1, 1784.

Abell Lyon, then of Swanton, Vt., married Lucinda Olds, Feb. 20, 1804; Elias Lyon married Relief Thayer of Hawley, in 1813, and had Mary and Betsey and perhaps others.

Cyrus Lyon died Feb. 12, 1831; Hannah, his second wife, died March 20, 1813, aged 59.

The Lymans on their way to this town had three resting places—Roxbury, Hartford, Northampton. Richard, the pioneer, came to

New England and settled first in Roxbury with several children: Philis, Richard, Sarah, John, and probably another. He joined the church there, but we learn from the Apostle Eliot's record of church members, that "when the great removal was made to Connecticut, he also went, undergoing much affliction, for, going toward winter, his cattle were lost in driving, and some never found again." He settled at Hartford, but died in 1640. His son John had John, Jr., who was the father of Gad Lyman of Northampton, who was born Feb. 13, 1713. He married Thankful Pomeroy, daughter of the famous gunsmith, June 22, 1738. He became a large owner of land in Goshen while it was yet a forest, and late in life removed here and resided with his son Timothy. He died Oct. 24, 1791.

Timothy, born in Northampton, July 26, 1746, married in 1770 Hannah Colson, who was brought up in the family of Major Joseph Hawley, and removed to this town the same year. Mrs. Lyman, a relative of Adam Colson, one of the persons engaged in throwing British tea overboard in 1773, came to Northampton, riding the whole distance on horseback behind Major Hawley, on his return from Boston when he represented the town in the Legislature. The old Lyman mansion here was built in 1797, it is said, by Mrs. Lyman's great uncle, —— Colson of Boston. The children of Lieut. Timothy and Hannah Lyman, were: Jerusha, born ———, ———; John C., born Jan. 20, 1775; William, born Feb. 21, 1778; Timothy, born ———, 1780; Francis, born Feb. 3, 1781; Thomas, born Feb. 12, 1783; Abigail, who married Dr. Daniel Pierce.

Jerusha, married George Salmon, Nov. 10, 1796. They united with the church here, Nov. 1798, and were dismissed to Wolcott, N. Y., Feb. 1814. Their children born in this town were: Augusta, May 17, 1798; Jerusha, Aug. 6, 1801; Mary, May 31, 1803; others died young.

John C. Lyman married Susannah, daughter of Dr. Burgess, Nov. 7, 1799: had Adam Colson, born 1800, died a young man of brilliant promise, Oct. 9, 1823; Benjamin B.; Christiana. This family removed to Cummington.

William Lyman, born Feb. 21, 1778, removed to Schenectady, N. Y., where he became a prominent and successful business man.

Timothy Lyman, Jr., better known as "Colonel" Lyman, married Hannah, daughter of William White, Esq., Feb. 16, 1804. They had

no children. Col. Lyman was Justice of the Peace and was often called to serve in important affairs at home and abroad. He died greatly lamented, Dec. 26, 1831. His widow died Nov. 21, 1862.

Capt. Francis Lyman, married first, Helen, daughter of Hugh Mitchell, Esq., of Schenectady, N. Y., and had William, born 1810, who became a physician of extended practice and was surgeon in Gen. Grant's army. He died in 1866. Hugh M., the second son, was born Oct. 21, 1814, married —— Kingman, and resided in Worthington; died 1869. The mother died Aug. 26, 1831, and Capt. Francis, married second, Lucinda, daughter of Solomon Parsons, April 10, 1833. Their children were: Timothy P., born Aug. 1834, who married Mrs. Jennie Rice; Helen; Mary and Frank, died 1844.

Thomas Lyman, married Dorcas Smith, Oct. 5, 1813. Their children were: Thankful P., born Dec. 12, 1815; Frederick W., born March 31, 1817; Charlotte Augusta, born Sept. 30, 1818; Timothy, born 1820, died 1829; Thomas, born 1822, died 1830.

F. W. Lyman, married Sarah W., daughter of Samuel Naramore, March 6, 1844. Their oldest son, Henry Frank, was born June 26, 1845. They removed soon after to Southport, now Kenosha, Wis., their present residence. Their children born there are: Agnes, Lizzie, Frederick and Richard. Mr. Lyman, since his residence in the West, has been largely engaged in the sale and manufacture of shoes. He has an orange grove in Florida, where of late years he spends his winters. He is a man of extensive and varied information, and has done much for the improvement of the public schools and for other important interests of his adopted state.

Calvin Loomis, born in Springfield, son of Jonathan, was a resident here for about forty years, and died Dec. 13, 1878, at the age of ninety-nine years—one of the oldest persons that ever died in this town—perhaps the oldest. Anna, his wife, died Jan. 9, 1877, aged ninety-four. Children: Lyman A., married Susannah Beals, 1836; Alanson, married —— Butts; Almon B.; Maria, married S. Hathaway, 1836; Amanda, married Jackson Willcutt, 1840.

Almon B., married Hester, daughter of Rev. Wm. Willcutt, 1840, and had: Lucy, married —— ——; Eliza, married Joseph Rogers; Eunice, married Alcander Hawks; Almond, died Oct. 4, 1864, aged 7 years.

Samuel Luce, married first, Polly, probably daughter of Reuben Howes, Sept. 9, 1802. Children: Lorin, born 1803, died July 4, 1834; Samuel, married Lydia, daughter of Jacob Dyer, Nov. 29, 1836; Sears, married Vashti C. Merritt, 1839.

Samuel Luce, Sen., married second, Cynthia Tilton, Jan. 22, 1840.

Phinehas Manning, from Stafford, Conn., married Abigail Allen of Ashfield, 1790. He died Oct. 22, 1832, aged 77. She died Sept. 22, 1856, aged 94. Children: John, married Betsey Tower, 1817; Hannah, married Daniel Williams of Florida, 1820; Lydia, married Samuel Lamman of Florida, 1821; Abigail, married Leonard Thacher of Florida, 1828; George W., married Asenath Beaman, Dec. 3, 1833; Sally died unmarried.

Children of Geo. W. and Asenath Manning: Augustus, Geo. W., Joel, John, William and Abigail.

William Meader came from Nantucket, where his first child, Deborah Jr., was born Nov. 14, 1778; William Jr. was born in Goshen, Sept. 29, 1781; Jonathan, born Dec. 21, 1783.

Col. Ezra May was an important man in the early settlement here in municipal and ecclesiastical matters. He was one of the first deacons of the church in Chesterfield, and almost constantly employed in public service. He was commissioned Colonel of the 2d Hampshire Regiment, Feb. 8, 1776. Pay rolls at the State House show that he was sent on an expedition to Stillwater and Saratoga in 1777. Dexter May, his son, was with him. One company in his regiment was commanded by Capt. Christopher Banister. Nehemiah May, son of Ezra, was in Banister's company which marched to Bennington on alarm, by request, Aug. 17, 1777, to re-inforce the army near that place. The oldest brother of Ezra, Nehemiah of Brimfield, was a captain in the 14th Hampshire Regiment under Col. Pyncheon. This Nehemiah had four sons in the service: Rev. William served as chaplain, Chester, Ezra and Rufus. Col. Ezra had nine other near relatives in the army, of whom two were Colonels, one Major, one Captain and two Corporals.

The Goshen Mays were probably descendants of John of Roxbury, where the Mays and Lyons were early residents and land-owners There were many of the name in Woodstock, whence several of the early settlers of Goshen came. Lieut. Nehemiah May, born in Rox-

bury, June, 1701, died in Woodstock, May 1, 1753, married Mehitable Holbrook, Nov. 30, 1726.

Children: Mary, born Oct. 23, 1727; Capt. Nehemiah, born Jan. 31, 1729, died Dec. 27, 1793, married Annah, daughter of Wm. Lyon; Col. Ezra, born Dec. 16, 1731, died Jan. 11, 1778, married Margaret Lyon; Sarah, born Oct. 22, 1733, died March, 1818, married Benjamin Lyon; Hannah, born 1736, died 1744; Prudence, born May 25, 1740, died Dec. 19, 1810, married Daniel Lyon; Eliakim, born 1742, died March 27, 1816, married Martha Lyon.

Capt. Nehemiah removed from Woodstock to Brimfield in 1752, and bought of his father-in-law, Wm. Lyon, the farm now owned by Henry A. May of Boston, to whom we are indebted for much information in regard to the May and Lyon families.

The children of Col. Ezra and Margaret May, were: Col. Nehemiah, born 1754, died Sept. 20, 1813; Dexter; Prudence; Mary; Sarah, born Dec. 27, 1763, died 1804; Calvin, born April 15, 1765, died Jan. 23, 1842; Caleb, born Sept. 18, 1770; Eleanor, born Sept. 15, 1773, died 1777; Hannah, born 1776, died 1777.

Col. Nehemiah married Susannah, sister of Justin Parsons, Nov. 27, 1777, a woman of rare piety, who died Sept. 10, 1817. The children of Col. Nehemiah and Susannah May, were: Hannah, born Oct. 25, 1778, married Jared Hawks; and Electa, born March 12, 1781, married Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, missionary to the Indians, who graduated at Brown University 1812, Andover 1815, died 1870.

Dexter May married Mary Paine of Williamsburgh, and had Dea. Ezra, born Oct. 22, 1780, died near Belvidere, Ill.; Clarissa, born July 2, 1782, married Dea. Oliver Nash of Williamsburgh; Mary, born Nov. 13, 1784.

Prudence May married Rev. Isaac Babbitt, of Charlemont; Mary May married Dr. Nathaniel Naramore; Sarah, the first person born in Goshen, married Elisha Morton of Williamsburgh, died May 19, 1804. He died 1839.

Children of Sarah and Elisha Morton: Sarah, born Dec. 6, 1793, died 1801; Mary, born 1795, died 1802; Elisha, born Jan. 18, 1797, died 1872; Nehemiah May, born April 4, 1799, died July 8, 1878; Consider, born Nov. 18, 1801, died Dec. 29, 1872.

Dr. Calvin May, graduate of Yale College, 1786, married Mary Hyatt in the year 1800, in Highgate, Vt. Children: Dr. Horatio N., born in St. Armand, Canada, died 1848, having successfully practiced

medicine in his native town during his life; Joseph Edwin, born 1802, resides in Belvidere, Ill.; Lucia M., married Rev. J. A. Fitch of Sheldon, Vt.; Ezra, born 1812, a man of position and wealth, resides in Belvidere; Samuel H., of the firm of S. H. May & Co. of Montreal; Miriam C., born 1817; Prudence, married Rev. Wm. Jones of Broome, P. Q.; Walter, born 1820, died 1857.

Caleb May removed to South Carolina, but nothing further is known.

Shepard Moore, married first, Mary Carpenter, second, Widow Susannah Ames of Buckland, Aug. 22, 1822. Children: Rufus, Abner C.; Betsey, married Enoch Shaw of Buckland, Oct. 25, 1812; Polly, married Martin Brackett, same date; Fanny, married Zephaniah Richmond, March 27, 1819.

Rufus Moore, married Hannah Hosford, Feb. 21, 1813, and had William; Emery, married Finette Jewett; Sarah; Mary, married Capt. Fordyce Rice; and Stephen, who died young. Rufus Moore and his son Emery removed to Williamstown.

Abner C. Moore, married Luena P. Slack, Sept. 25, 1829, and had Fanny, Ann, Julia P., Edna S., Sarah, Chauncey, David. He removed with his family in 1852, to Benton, Illinois, and died a few years later. Chauncey, enlisted in the 42d Illinois Vols., served nearly three years and was killed at Chattanooga.

Freeborn Mayhew, (not *Freeman* as incorrectly given on page 71, No. 56) from Martha's Vineyard, was probably a descendant of the missionary family of that name, the early settlers of the island. His son, William, born in this town, became a wealthy merchant of Baltimore, who was greatly respected for his public spirit and private virtues. The family early removed to Charlemont, having sold the farm to Rolon Rogers also from the Vineyard. Robert Rogers, nephew of Rolon, visited his uncle in later years, remained with him till his decease, and inherited the property.

Joseph Bassett, a neighbor of the Rogers family, who had been mate of a vessel, removed here, bringing with him his log-book, which is in possession of Joseph Rogers, one of his descendants. The family have a tradition that bears were quite numerous, and troublesome to the pioneers. It is said that they infested the woods to such an extent that hunting parties often turned out to destroy them. The

children in one of these families, on the lookout one evening for the return of the absent father, thought they saw him approach. As they were about to open the door to admit him the mother prevented it. The apparition passed by, and soon after, on the coming of the father, the tracks in the snow indicated that a bear of the largest size had been the visitor.

Robert Rogers married Ruth Bassett, 1830. Children: Joseph, married Eliza, daughter of A. B. Loomis; Martha, married Joseph Beals; Maria Rogers, married Wm. S. Allen; Emeline; Otis.

Joseph Bassett had Silas, Mayhew, Jane, Mary, Ruth, Cynthia.

Samuel Naramore, from Woodstock, Conn., married Deborah Colton, came early to this town, owned No. 4, page 68, died Dec. 9, 1777, at the age of 47. Children: Dr. Nathaniel, married Mary, daughter of Col. Ezra May, Jan. 22, 1789; Thaddeus, married Rebecca, sister of Rev. Justin Parsons, Nov. 5, 1788, and removed to Vermont; Elizabeth, married Dr. John Kittredge, May 12 1791; Alpheus; Sally, married Thomas Whitcomb, Feb. 7, 1793; Capt. Joseph, married Olive, daughter of Abel Packard, 1786. He died Oct. 3, 1834, aged 75; she died Sept 10, 1835, aged 69. Children: Clarissa, born Feb. 3, 1789, married Adam G. Porter, 1809; Olive P., born June 11, 1791, married Solomon Hawks of Shelburne, Dec. 2, 1819; Samuel, born Aug. 30, 1793, died Oct. 4, 1829, married Aurelia, daughter of Elijah Bardwell, and had Sarah Worthington, who married F. W. Lyman; and Joseph, who removed to the West; Deborah, born Oct. 24, 1795, married Robert Dawes, Jr., Dec. 4, 1821; Abigail, married Dea. I. W. Briggs, Aug. 8, 1826; Esther, married 1829, John W. Norton; Electa, married Eben Parsons, Dec. 7, 1823.

Alpheus Naramore married Marcy, daughter of William White, Esq., Nov. 17, 1791. Children: William W., born Jan. 24, 1793, removed to Bridgeport, Conn.; Ezra, born April 15, 1795; Tryphosa, born July 8, 1797, married Willard Parsons; Franklin, born Feb. 16, 1800, died in Goshen, Aug. 16, 1854; Amos, born April 3, 1802, removed to Conn.; Alpheus, born Feb. 23, 1805, died, 1808; Alpheus, Sen., died May, 1806, aged 40 years. Mrs. May died Feb. 23, 1813, aged 48 years.

Franklin Naramore married first, Wealthy, daughter of Solomon Parsons, Feb. 27, 1823, and had Lucinda, who married Lorin Barrus; and Charles L., who died Aug. 1, 1854, aged 23. Mr. Naramore married second, Esther Cowles, daughter of Simeon, and had Henry

L.; Wealthy, who married Erastus Brown, March, 1858. Mrs. Esther died May 21, 1840, aged 30 years. Mr. Naramore married third, Caroline J., daughter of Robert Webster, Oct. 3, 1847, and had Martha C., born July 20, 1848, died Aug. 4, 1854; Frank, born March 26, 1851, died July 31, 1854; Willie, born June 26, 1852, died July 25, 1854. Several other children died young.

Henry L. Naramore, son of Franklin, married first, Mary, daughter of Richmond Jenkins, and had Martha A., born Feb. 22, 1860; Elmer E., born July 7, 1861. He married second, —— ——, and now resides in Sharon, Mass. He was connected for some time with —— Ryder of Boston, in the manufacture of organs.

Arvin Nash of Plainfield, married first, Lucinda Vinton, and had Eunice, who married Capt. F. Rice; Martha, who married Charles Lamb of New York; Maria; Jacob S. The mother died Sept. 28, 1835, aged 42, and Mr. Nash married, second, Mrs. Dorothy Covell, 1836. Their children were: James and Mary. The second mother died Sept. 22, 1841, aged 42. Mr. Nash married, third, Miss Lucretia Pixley of Plainfield, and a few years later removed to that town.

Mrs. Lamb was born in Plainfield, came here when about five years old, and was a pupil of the school in the north-west district for ten or twelve years. She then taught school here, and afterwards in New Jersey, and wrote occasionally for the press. The following interesting account of her subsequent literary labor is condensed from the New York correspondence of a leading Boston paper. She furnishes another brilliant example of what can be accomplished by faithful effort and study.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28, 1879.

"I am always at work before eight in the morning." This was said to me by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, the authoress. This means unusually early rising, particularly in the winter, and more particularly in New York, where nine o'clock is a fairly early breakfast hour. Mrs. Lamb is known as the writer of "The History of New York." It is being brought out in elegant style by Barnes & Co., one volume having been issued about a year ago. The second and last is nearing completion. These volumes are heavy quartos, and the work, when completed, will form the most extended one ever written by a woman. For thirteen years Mrs. Lamb has been engaged upon this history. The writing was long ago completed, but the labor of revision, elaboration and condensation, far exceeds that of reading, compiling and putting into manuscript form.

She does not spare herself any labor in this work. If, by re-writing sentences or paragraphs for the tenth time, a subject can be more clearly or concisely presented,

she conscientiously attacks the work. It is by methods like these that Mrs. Lamb has accomplished so much, for she has done much writing outside of her history. She has published children's stories, countless short stories, a novel called "Spicy," many magazine articles, and still contributes editorials to weekly journals. She was the first person to write a popular descriptive article on the state department at Washington. This was published in *Harper's*. To the same publication she contributed an article on the "Coast Survey," which has since been made into a text-book for use in collegiate courses. Mrs. Lamb's first books were not published under her own name. She shielded her identity behind the modest *nom de plume* of "Aunt Mattie," the little series of play-school stories, published in 1869, became known as "Aunt Mattie's Library." Her latest publication is that beautiful holiday work, "The Picturesque Homes of America." Mrs. Lamb's literary inclination is probably a bent of the mind traceable to inheritance, as one of her ancestors was Treadway Russel Nash, D.D., the author of a great folio work, entitled "Collections for the History of Worcestershire." She showed this inclination very early in life, writing verses when only ten years of age. Her first printed article appeared when she was thirteen years old. It was called forth by a visit to her mother's birthplace. It was printed in the *Hampshire Gazette*, Northampton.

Despite the facts that Mrs. Lamb has been for a long time a resident of New York, and that her name is connected with the history of that State, she is of New England birth and education. She was born in Plainfield, Mass., not far from the birthplace of William Cullen Bryant, of whom her father was an old friend. Mrs. Lamb's love of historical reading showed itself from the time when she began to read, and she has pursued it with enthusiasm all her life. She never thought, however, of putting her knowledge to practical use until the editor of a New York paper made the suggestion to her. Of course, the magnitude of her work in its present form she had no conception of. It has grown steadily with her own knowledge, and by reason of the high standard which just such workers must always have before them. When the history is fairly out of her hands Mrs. Lamb's plans are by no means exhausted. She then contemplates a work on art, or rather she intends to complete and perfect one that is already begun. It is to be a concise history of the rise and progress of art. It is the aim to make it general and accurate without tiresome detail.

In social life Mrs. Lamb takes not a little pleasure. Her enjoyment of friendly gatherings is confined largely to 5 o'clock teas and evening receptions. She receives New Year's day, this year, at Washington, with Mrs. Chief Justice Waite. Mrs. Lamb is said to brighten many festivals with her little poems, which often partake of a humorous character, and represent her mental recreations. The following is a pretty sentiment, and was written on the occasion of a golden wedding of a friend:

There's no such thing as growing old,
Though years on years roll by;
Though silvery white becomes the hair,
And dimmed the earnest eye:
Though furrows on the brow are cast,
As gathering up the threads at last

Of all the busy, well-spent past,
A brief review is anchored fast
Of half a century.

Life is in deeds, not days or years,
In thoughts not breaths, in smiles not tears,
In loves not hates, in hopes not fears,
In labor, which makes pastures sweet,
And strew rare flowers beneath the feet;
In generous charities, not dates;
In what this eve commemorates—
Works, traced in golden lines above,
Of half a century.

Edward Orcutt from Hingham or Cohasset, had Origen, James, Thomas and Thankful. Origen, married Eunice Ripley of Windsor, 1796; James, married Clarissa Arms of Deerfield, 1791; Thankful, a popular teacher for many years, married Dr. Bildad Curtis of Plainfield, in 1804, and removed to Marietta, Ohio. She died 1861. "A woman of ability and greatly respected," was the testimony of her pastor, Rev. Wm. Wakefield. Thomas removed to Buckland.

Children of Origen and Eunice Orcutt: Origen, Edward, Luther, Alvan, Sophia, Hudson, Zerviah, Laura. The children of James and Clarissa Orcutt were: Sophronia, Josiah, Wealthy.

Edward was a well-to-do sort of a man, but had some ways of doing things that were different from the ways of the majority of people. While living at Cohasset his wife desired him to bring in a handful of wood. He went out without hat or coat, or word of dissent or explanation, came to Goshen, bought his land, returned home, and carried in his wood on his arrival. While clearing his land here he boarded with David Stearns. He went back to Cohasset at one time leaving his coat at his boarding place here. Noticing it quite heavy it was found to contain a pocket full of silver money. He once spent nearly a day in the river towns trying to buy a pig of some one who would trust. At last he found a man ready to accept his terms. He took the pig, *paid down*, and returned home, satisfied that his credit was good, at least with one man.

James Orr was of Scotch origin, honest clear through, quaint and bluff in manner. At the marriage of one of his daughters, the parson waited for the assent of the disconcerted groom. The old gentleman saw the dilemma, and at once broke the spell in his direct way, saying: "Nod your head, Hall."

Friend Orr, married Polly Barney of Savoy, 1812; Jerusha, married Aaron Hall of Cheshire, Nov. 28, 1805; Lydia, married Nathan Morgan of Pownal, Vt., July 4, 1793; Lucy, married Seth Ford of Plainfield, Jan. 1, 1812; John, married Polly, daughter of Stephen Warren. She died in 1814, aged 21.

Samuel Olds married Persis —— and was one of the pioneer settlers of the town. Children: Elias, born Feb. 23, 1778; Abigail, married Daniel Ford, died Feb. 8, 1859; Lucinda and Cynthia, twins, born March 17, 1784; Moses and Aaron, twins, born and died 1788; Rev. Jason, married Matilda Ford, 1817.

Daniel Ford had a daughter Lucretia, who removed to Plainfield and married.

The Packard families of this town and vicinity, are descended from Samuel, who sailed from Ipswich, England, and was in Hingham in 1638. He removed to West Bridgewater and had thirteen children. His son Zaccheus, had 1st, Israel, father of Seth, who was father of Joshua, Sen., born April 20, 1741, who came to Goshen, and was the father of Caleb, Joshua and Willard. Seth had also Abner, who removed to Conway.

Zaccheus had 2d, James, who married Jemima Keith, and had James, Jr., born 1724, who married Mary Thayer. James and Mary were the parents of Content, born 1747, who married Isaac Kingman, 1768—the parents of Levi and Reuben Kingman.

Zaccheus had 3d, John, the father of John and Barnabas of Plainfield; and of Abel, who married Esther Porter. Abel and Esther were the parents of Abel, born 1754; Adam, born 1758, father of William and Philo; Theophilus, born 1769, married Mary Tirrell; and Olive, born 1767, married Joseph Naramore of Goshen.

Joshua Pachard, Sen., the pioneer, a soldier of the French and Indian, and Revolutionary wars, came from Bridgewater. His eldest daughter, Chloe, married —— Thwing; Caleb, his son, removed to Plainfield; Joshua, Jr., married Philena Richmond, Dec. 5, 1793, for first wife; Betsey Ingram, May 14, 1807, for his second; Willard, married Bathsheba Smith; Lucinda, married Solomon Parsons; Lavinia, married Ebenezer Colson; Hannah, married Versal Banister, Feb. 19, 1793. Children of Joshua and Philena Packard: Horace, born Sept. 24, 1794; Philena, born April 10, 1796, married

Allen Bassett; Theodocia, born Jan. 9, 1798, married Levi Kingman; Leonard, born Feb. 21, 1801, married Martha Jenkins, and removed from town; Wealthy, born Nov. 18, 1802, married Augustine Streeter of Cummington; Russell, born Jan. 9, 1806, removed to Troy.

Children of Joshua and Betsey Packard: Geo. Austin, born 1809, died May 1, 1832; Marinet, married William Dawes; Almond, removed from town; Lucinda, married —— Pelton of Plainfield; Miranda, married William White of Plainfield; Rodolphus, removed to New Ipswich, N. H.

Capt. Horace Packard, married Sarah, daughter of Ebenezer White. Children: Edwin, born 1818, died Nov. 28, 1837; Frebun W.; Calvin A., born July 8, 1822; Calista, married first, Ezra Carpenter, second, Joseph T. Thayer; Horace H.; and two children who died 1830.

Frebun W. Packard, married Hannah, daughter of Rev. Sidney Holman, May 29, 1864. Children: Myra H., born July 9, 1865; Frebun Sidney, born Aug. 24, 1867.

Calvin A. Packard, married Wealthy, daughter of Moses Dresser, Jan. 15, 1852. Children: Howard, born Jan. 30, 1853; Martha, born July 14, ——.

Horace H. Packard, married Julia F., daughter of Nelson M. Hayden, Nov. 28, 1850. Children: Edwin B., born Dec. 2, 1851; Festus, born Feb. 24, 1857; Willie H., born Jan. 1, 1859; Ella T., born Feb. 5, 1861.

Willard Packard, son of Joshua, Sen., married Bathsheba, daughter of John Smith, May 30, 1805. Children: Cordelia, married Noah Hosford, April 9, 1828; William S.; Edmund; Julia, married Dexter Beals, Nov. 2, 1830; Malesta, married Randall Graves, Nov. 7, 1839; Willard, Jr., married Lucy Field of Buckland, died Aug. 20, 1852; Emeline, married Joseph Hawks; Hiram; Freeman, married Ellen Parsons of Ohio, and removed to Kansas.

William S. Packard, married Lucy R., daughter of Reuben Smith, May 21, 1840. Children: William S.; Cordelia E., born March 2, 1845, died 1846: Maria A., born March 10, 1847, married T. Ashton Orcutt; Ralph A. Packard, born June 16, 1850; Jennie S., born Aug. 7, 1854, married Charles E. Brooks, Nov. 4, 1875.

Edmund Packard married Mary P., daughter of Levi Eldredge, 1836, removed to Ashfield, afterwards to Easthampton and Boston. Children: Edmund T., born April 3, 1837; Henry, born Sept. 8,

1843, died July 20, 1869, a young man of much promise; Mary Lillian, born May 6, 1852, married L. F. Burrage, Jan. 14, 1875. Mr. Edmund Packard died March 8, 1868. His widow resides with her son, Edmund T., in Boston.

Hiram Packard married Lurane A., daughter of David Carpenter, March 20, 1845. Children: Henry Wright, born July 31, 1846, went to Colorado; Edward C., born Oct. 13, 1847; Charles F., born April 9, 1850.

Edward C. married Vesta C., daughter of George Dresser, Oct. 9, 1875, and had Edward Wallace, born July 23, 1876, and Lawrence A., born Aug. 26, 1878.

When Joshua, Sen., returned from the army, he brought a large powder horn, the gift of a comrade, on which was drawn, in good style, a map of one of the towns connected with Boston, showing the bridges, churches and many of the houses as they probably existed at that time. The horn is still possessed by his great-grandson, Calvin A. Packard.

The following is copied from a newspaper of several years ago:

The Packards are a thrifty, well-stocked race. Abel Packard, who settled at Cummington 100 years ago, has now posterity of over 350, scattered in 15 states of the Union. This Abel was a great grandson of Samuel Packard, who settled in Plymouth, 18 years after the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620; and he is supposed to be ancestor of all the Packards in the country. His posterity is estimated to have multiplied in 230 years beyond 50,000. He had 12 children, all of whom had families. Several of his sons were soldiers in King Philip's war and aided in the pursuit and conquest of that celebrated Indian Chief at Mt. Hope in 1676, 200 years ago.

The Parsons family descend from Joseph, supposed to have been, born near Farrington, Eng., in 1617, who was in Springfield in 1636, and in Northampton in 1655, where he served several years as Selectman. His son, Joseph, born 1647, died 1729, had Ebenezer, born 1675, who married Mercy Stebbins, 1703, and had, among other children, Elihu, born 1719, who married Sarah, daughter of President Edwards; and Benjamin, born 1723, who married Rebekah Sheldon, and removed to Goshen, 1776. He died 1777.

The children of Benjamin and Rebekah A. Parsons, were: Jerusha, born Sept. 22, 1750, married, first, Artemus Stone, second, Daniel Brown, third, Maj. Josiah Lyman; Ebenezer, born Dec. 26, 1751, married Eunice Clark; Mercy, born Nov. 29, 1753, married Jed.

Buckingham; Hannah, born July 1, 1755, married Cyrus Lyon; Susannah, born Dec. 1, 1757, married Col. Nehemiah May; Justin, born July 19, 1759, married first, Lucretia Parsons, daughter of Elihu, second, Electa Frary; Silas, born Sept. 26, 1761, married Sarah Fisk; Solomon, born Aug. 28, 1763, married Lucinda Packard, daughter of Joshua; Rebekah, Aug. 4, 1766, married Thad. Naramore; Benjamin, born Feb. 20, 1769, married —— Stebbins of Springfield.

Ebenezer Parsons removed to Hadley. Rev. Justin, besides Levi and Lucretia before named, had a son Ira who removed to Ohio, and a son Calvin, and daughter Electa, who died young, and were buried in this town. In 1817 the family undertook the education of a youth at Bombay, who received the name Calvin, in memory of their departed child.

Silas Parsons married Sarah Fisk of Shelburne, aunt to Pliny Fisk, who went as missionary to Palestine with Rev. Levi Parsons. His children were: Seth; Clarissa; David; Erastus, who became a preacher; Austin; Lina and Theodocia.

Children of Solomon and Lucinda Parsons: Theodore, born Sept. 14, 1791, died Jan. 19, 1865, married Pamela Partridge daughter of Asa; Jerusha, born June 23, 1793, died Feb. 15, 1823, married Cyrus Joy; Willard, born July 20, 1795, married Tryphosa Naramore, June 6, 1820, daughter of Alpheus; Eben'r, born Jan. 24, 1798, married Electa Naramore, daughter of Joseph; Wealthy, born Feb. 25, 1800, died Sept. 18, 1832, married Franklin Naramore; Lucinda, born April 12, 1802, married Francis Lyman; Lyman, born May 1, 1804, died Aug. 28, 1831.

Benjamin Parsons, before entering the ministry, appears to have been a lawyer in Boston from 1809 to 1834.

Children of Theodore and Pamela Parsons: Mary P., born March 14, 1819, married R. F. Webster, Nov. 28, 1844; Lewis S., born Jan. 21, 1821, married Harriet N. Fuller, April, 1843; Levi, born April 8, 1823, married Harriet Luce, Jan., 1850; Henry, born May 2, 1825; Frederick E., born June 17, 1827, died Dec. 14, 1851.

Levi Parsons, son of Theodore, removed to Haydenville about 1840, and became connected with Hon. Joel Hayden in the manufacture of buttons. When the business was removed to Easthampton a few years later, he went with it, and held an important position in

the company, under Hon. Samuel Williston. His health declining, he went South for its recovery in the winter of 1866, but, rapidly failing, he died on the passage homeward, March 28, 1866.

He was a man of unimpeachable integrity, kind hearted, unassuming, full of good works and universally respected and beloved. His eldest daughter, Alice Carey, born June 22, 1851, graduate of Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary, 1873, married Dr. W. O. Ballantine, missionary to India, Jan. 6, 1875. They sailed from New York, Jan. 23; arrived at Bombay, April 18. She died at Rahuri, Western India, Sept. 9, 1878, and was buried in the English cemetery at Ahmednuggar. She was an estimable young lady, and secured the love and high respect of all the mission circle. Hattie, the only surviving daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, resides with her mother at Easthampton.

Dr. Ballantine was born in India, came to the United States when fifteen years of age to be educated, and graduated at Amherst College.

Jerusha married Cyrus Joy, Esq., a lawyer of Northampton, and afterwards for a long period a teacher and resident of Philadelphia, where several of his family now reside. He died Dec. 14, 1870, in Goshen, where he spent the later years of his life.

The children of Cyrus and Jerusha Joy were: Julia Ann of Philadelphia who has a summer residence in Goshen—the parsonage built for Rev. J. C. Thompson; Emily, married Charles C. Grugan, a merchant of Philadelphia, died Feb. 3, 1849, leaving several children; Henry, married Harriet Brown, resides near Rochester, N. Y.; Charles; Cyrus, Jr., died 1850. After the death of Mrs. Jerusha, Mr. Joy married again, and had several children who reside in Philad'a.

Children of Willard and Tryphosa Parsons; Sophia N., born April 15, 1821, married Amos. H. Stone; Alpheus N., born July 2, 1823, died April 29, 1851; Franklin, born Nov. 7, 1827, married Leonora Bartlett; Julia, born Dec. 8, 1831, died March 29, 1863, married M. N. Hubbard; Helen, born May 19, 1834, married Wm. Wells; Lyman, born March 1, 1839, married Octavia French; Edward, born Sept. 5, 1842, died Sept. 17, 1845.

Ebenezer Parsons, son of Solomon, removed to Pittsfield, Ohio. He had Electa, born Sept. 21, 1824, who married S. D. Whitney. Ebenezer married, second, Louisa Kingsbury, and had George, Charles, Frank, Ellen (born 1837, married Freeman Packard), Annette, Julia, Emma, Helen.

Elihu Parsons, Jr., was son of Elihu, who was born in Northampton, married Sarah, the eldest daughter of President Edwards, and removed to Stockbridge. Elihu, Jr., married Rhoda Hinsdale, said to have been the first person born in Lenox, and removed to Goshen probably about 1796. His mother, Sarah Edwards, resided with him here till her death, May 15, 1805.

Children of Elihu Parsons, Jr.: Esther, born Nov. 19, 1783, married Ebenezer Healey, Jr., May 5, 1813; Clarissa, born March 26, 1786, died, unmarried, Dec. 16, 1852; Dea. Stephen, born July 12, 1788, died May 27, 1838; Eunice, born June 24, 1791; Sarah, born Oct. 9, 1799.

Dea. Stephen Parsons married Mary Eldredge of Ashfield. Children: Eunice, born March 18, 1813; Alvan, born July 18, 1817, resides in Buckland; Rhoda, born Dec. 5, 1819, married Jonathan Sears, Jr., March 20, 1845, died July 17, 1850.

Eunice married Freeman Sears, Nov. 27, 1834. Children: Ellen, born Oct. 21, 1835, died Feb. 26, 1854; Mary, born Sept. 6, 1837, died May 27, 1861; Olive, born Jan 20, 1840, married Henry C. Howland, Jan. 14, 1860, and removed to Ohio; F. Willis, born Aug. 21, 1842, married Katie Sidell; Milton F., born March 21, 1845 married Elizabeth H. Shaw, Dec. 31, 1872; Chloe Edna, born Nov. 13, 1847. Mrs. Eunice died Aug. 15, 1850.

Mr Sears married, second, Mrs. Angeline Coney, 1851. Children: Frank Graham, born May 13, 1852, married Etta F. Wildman; Geo. Herbert, born April 16, 1854; Jessie Fremont, born May 27, 1856; Charles F., born June 29, 1859.

Asa Partridge, from Holland, Mass., brother of Major Stone's wife, was born Oct., 1771, married, first, Mary Bates, second, Electa Stearns, widow of Elihu Hubbard, 1825. Asa died Feb., 1847.

Children: Eli, born Jan. 2, 1794, married Lucy Look; Asa, born Oct. 8, 1800, married, first, Mary Benton, second, Julia Norton; Pamela, born June 12, 1796, married Theodore Parsons, died March 9, 1843; Elmina, born Feb. 3, 1803, married Enos Taylor; Sherman, born April 5, 1805.

"Uncle Asa," as he was usually called, was a man of ready wit. He was once at Saratoga Springs for the benefit of his health. One early morning while out with a cane in each hand to aid him in walking, he met another valetudinarian in similar condition. In com-

paring notes the other inquires of Partridge: "What ails you?" "Rheumatism." "Ah, yes—*original sin*," responded the satisfied querist. "And what is *your* trouble?" says Partridge. "Gout." "Ah, yes—I see—*actual transgression*," was Partridge's conclusive retort.

Dr. Daniel Pierce of Peru, married Abigail, daughter of Lieut. Timothy Lyman.

Children: Levi L. lived for several years during his minority with his uncle—Col. Timothy Lyman. He married a niece of P. T. Barnum, and was his general business agent for several years. He visited Europe with Gen. Tom Thumb and wife, and aided them in making a very successful tour, returning in 1859. While there he married his second wife, an amiable and cultivated Scotch lady. They have since resided in Greenfield. Francis M., married Catherine White, daughter of Elias and Hannah, May 3, 1849, and removed to Wisconsin: Daniel, Jr., died Oct. 17, 1846, aged 26; Caroline, the eldest daughter, married Leander S. Cooper of Peru, Oct., 1836; Rosamond, married Chas. C. Parish of Worthington, 1841; Martha L., married Nelson Brown of Cummington, May 11, 1853; Timothy Dwight married and removed to Deerfield. (See "Physicians.")

Ebenezer Putney, born Oct., 1740, at Charlton, came here 1762, and served in the army of the Revolution, where he received a Lieutenant's commission. He died Jan. 14, 1802. His children who lived to mature years were: Joseph, Elisha, Nahum, Moses, John, Amasa, Polly and Hannah. Nahum was drowned in Lake Erie. Elisha served in the war of 1812, and while out with a scouting party near Detroit, was killed by the enemy, while stopping to aid a companion who was fatally wounded a moment before. Joseph, who died in 1841, was father of Emmons Putney.

Ebenezer Putney married Susannah French. The records of the town give the following list of their children:

Mary, born Feb. 12, 1774, died Sept. 9, 1777; Hannah, born July 16, 1775, died Sept. 3, 1777; Joseph, born May 11, 1777, married Naomi, daughter of Dea. Oliver Taylor, April 5, 1798; Polly, born March 25, 1779, married John Salmon; Hannah, born Feb. 18, 1781, married John Smith, Jr.; Elisha, born Feb. 27, 1784, killed in war; Nahum, born July 17, 1787, drowned; Moses, born Nov. 27, 1790,

married Sally Hubbard; John, born March 21, 1792, married Susan Taylor of Worthington; Amasa, born April 11, 1796, married Lucretia Torrey.

Children of Joseph and Naomi (Taylor) Putney: Emmons, born Sept. 28, 1799, married, first, Orpha, daughter of Dr. Robert Starkweather of Chesterfield, 1825. She died July 14, 1865, and Mr. Putney married, second, in 1867, Mrs. Helen Walkley, who died Jan. 27, 1868, he married, third, Sophia G. Watkins, June 20, 1875; Arthur, born Dec. 7, 1800; Susan, born Feb. 17, 1803, died May 22, 1842; Lilly, born Aug. 18, 1805, married Jonathan Hunt, July 19, 1828, died in Ypsilanti, Mich., Sept. 23, 1875, buried in Goshen; Calvin, born Dec. 13, 1807; Naomi born Dec. 14, 1810, married Alvin Hall; Joseph, born Nov. 28, 1814; Electa, born March 18, 1817, married Lowell Hunt, Nov. 5, 1840; H. Maria, born Feb. 24, 1821.

Children of John and Susan Putney: Lorenzo, Wealthy, Alonzo, Henry and Orpha E. Orpha E., the adopted daughter of Mr. Emmons Putney, married Wm. E. Johnson, May 3, 1854. Mrs. Susan died Nov. 28, 1869.

Ebenezer Putney, 2d, son of Elisha and Martha, came from Charlton, lived for some time with his uncle Ebenezer, married Molly, daughter of John Smith, June 23, 1791, removed to "Paddy Hill" in the southwest part of Ashfield, and afterwards into Goshen.

Children: Zadoc; Nahum; Polly, who married Moses Belding; Loiza, who married Hattil Washburn, Jr.; Alma and Climena, older daughters, who married Barnabas Hall; and Sarah, who married Levi Eldredge of Hawley. The children of Moses Belding were: Frederick W., who married D. Chloe Dresser; Franklin, of New Jersey; Clarinda and Sarah died young; Hiram, of Bleeker, N.Y., and Putney.

Patty Putney, sister of Ebenezer, 2d, married Hattil Washburn, Sen.

Zadoc Putney married Jerusha Belding, and had Harriet, who married Chandler Robbins; Charles; Alonzo; Norman; Zadoc; Maria, who married Luther Ranney; Jerusha.

Nahum Putney married Charlotte Bement of Ashfield. Ebenezer, 2d, died at the West.

David Stearns, the pioneer settler, married Hannah, born March, 1732, daughter of John Burnell, who is said to have come from Wales,

and married Mehitabel Edmonds of Lynn, who died in Feb., 1769, aged 74. Joseph Burnell, son of John, brother of Stearns's wife, was one of the first settlers of Chesterfield, and married Hannah Tucker (daughter of Ephraim), who was born in Milton, April 18, 1726. Abijah Tucker, who came to Goshen with David Stearns, was brother of Joseph Burnell's wife. Tucker, after a few years, removed from here to Hardwick. Joseph Burnell had John, who married —— Banister; Mary, who married Reuben Dresser, Sen.; Mrs [illegible] Richard Sylvester; Capt. Joseph of Chesterfield; Ephraim and [illegible] Manasseh, of Cummington.

Ebenezer Stearns, father of David, married Martha Burnap o[illegible] Reading, Oct. 25, 1717.

Children: Ebenezer, born Feb. 26, 1720; Elizabeth, born Aug [illegible] 14, 1721; John, of Belchertown, born Feb. 10, 1723; Jonathan, bor[illegible] June 26, 1725; Hannah, born Jan. 27, 1727; David, born March 2[illegible] 1729; Mary, born Oct. 27, 1730; Sarah, born May 11, 1732; Bethia[illegible] born June 7, 1734; Thomas, born Feb. 16, 1736; Reuben, bor[illegible] June 21, 1737.

Ebenezer, jr. died in garrison at Lake George in the French Wa[illegible] David was also in the service, and belonged to Capt. John Catlin [illegible] company.

The children of David and Hannah (Burnell) Stearns wer[illegible] David, born July 26, 1757; Lemuel, born March 17, 1759; Jo[illegible] born in Dudley, Feb. 22, 1761, and the family removed the sa[illegible] year to this town; Samuel, was born March 25, 1763, the first wh[illegible] male child in the new settlement; Cyrus was born March 26, 17[illegible]65 died here March 25, 1855; Joseph, was born June 30, 17[illegible]68, married Sarah Thatcher of Conway, 1792; Hannah, born Nov. [illegible]7, 1770, married Daniel Beals; Mary, born April 17, 1774.

David and his three sons, David, Jr., Lemuel and John, were s[illegible] diers in the Revolution. John married Abigail, daughter of Abis[illegible] Williams, and had Abigail, born March 17, 1791; John, born Ju[illegible] 21, 1793; and Abishai W., born March 12, 1796. John, the fath[illegible] died April 14, 1801.

David Stearns, Sen., died Feb. 28, 1788. Hannah Burnell, [illegible] wife, married, second, Capt. Elisha Cranson of Ashfield, Jan. [illegible] 1792. He died April 18, 1804, aged 84 years. She afterward liv[illegible] for some years in New York state, then returned to Goshen a[illegible] resided with her daughter, Mrs. Daniel Beals, her old home, till h[illegible] death, which occurred Dec., 1827, in the 96th year of her age.

Cyrus Stearns, son of David, married Sarah, daughter of Capt. Thomas Weeks, Jan. 4, 1781.

Children: Electa, born Sept. 20, 1788, married, first, Elihu Hubbard, 1808, second, Asa Partridge, Sept. 14, 1825. She died Feb. 13, 1858. Ezra, born Feb. 14, 1792, married, 1813, Esther, daughter of Rev. David Todd of Chesterfield. They had one son, Ezra, Jr. Ezra, Sen., died Oct. 20, 1814, while serving as a soldier. Enos, born Feb. 25, 1794, married Lucinda Hubbard, and had Caroline, Levi, Hamilton, Lucinda, Cyrus and Sarah, twins. He died at Wells, New York, July 17, 1850. Levi, born June 19, 1796, married Hannah Phillips, 1820 (pub. July 2), and had Liscom, Thomas, Amelia, and other children. They removed to Oak Creek, Wis., where Mrs. Stearns died Jan. 14, 1857. Thomas Weeks, born May 12, 1799, married Mrs. Susan (Reed) Pettengill. Their children were: Chester, born 1827, died 1838; Edward, married —— Gardner, May 24, 1854; Sarah, born May 25, 1834, married E. W. Van Houten, Newark, N. J., where she died Dec. 27, 1853. Elizabeth married John Van Houten, May 25, 1854, and resided in Newark. Edward married and removed with his parents from Newark to Evansville, Wis. Almeda, born Dec. 14, 1802, married Levi Barrus, 1821, died Sept. 4, 1850, on the farm where she was born. Cyrus, born June 15, 1808, married Lucy Reed, died Sept. 28, 1872, in western New York. Alanson, born Oct. 31, 1810, married Eliza A. Dumbolton, 1834, and had James and John, twins, born 1835; Ezra, born 1836; Ellen, born 1839; Edwin, Carrie, Fred, Ernest. He removed to Grass Lake, Mich., where he was a deacon of the Baptist church. He, with one or his sons, aged 13 years, and hired man, were drowned May 28, 1870, in Grass Lake, by the upsetting of a boat in which they were fishing, while waiting an opportunity to wash their sheep.

The children of Electa Stearns and Elihu Hubbard, Jr., who died March 22, 1824, aged 36, were: Pamela, who married Dryden Dawes, Nov. 28, 1827; Electa, who married Daniel W. Reed, Aug. 7, 1833, died Aug., 1873, aged 61; Lucy, died March 13, 1835, aged 25 years; Daniel, died Aug. 22, aged 32 years; Elihu, died unmarried; Joseph, married and lived in Buckland, and had several children.

The children of Electa and Asa Partridge were: Amanda, born Aug. 27, 1826; and Sarah Melinda, born May 22, 1829, married —— Reed, died May 6, 1868.

Elihu Hubbard, Sen., died Jan. 26, 1805.

The children of Pamela and Dryden Dawes were: Edmund, Mary Amelia, Joseph, Elihu, Charles, George, born June 15, 1847; Emma. Mr. Dawes removed to Manchester, Mich.

Reuben Smith came from Amherst about 1812. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Richard Carpenter.

Children: Elizabeth, who married Elijah Billings; John Milton; Sophia; Hannah C., who married Elijah Shaw; Lucy R., who married Wm. S. Packard; Ralph Erskine.

John M. Smith married Orra Dickinson of Amherst, June 25, 1833. Children: Ellen Eliza, born March 24, married R. C. Alison, Jan. 12, 1860; Henry Billings, born Oct. 19, 1835, married Julia, daughter of Maj. Joseph Hawks, Feb. 25, 1866; Sophia E., born Jan. 21, 1838, died young; Mary Leora, born March 28, 1840, married Rev. J. C. Houghton; Harriet T., born March 16, 1843, died young; Edward M., born Oct. 30, 1847, married Helen M., daughter of C. C. Dresser, Dec. 19, 1870. Mr. Smith has resided for several years in [illegible] in Sunderland.

Ralph E. Smith married, first, Jane Gray, 1845, second, Rosamond Taylor of Buckland, April 26, 1854, and removed to Goshen [illegible]n.

Children: Alvah; Edwin B., born July 21, 1859; Willis A., born [illegible]n Dec. 18, 1861; Jane G., born Oct. 27, 1863.

Hannah C. married Elijah Shaw of Buckland, Nov. 28, 1838, and had Elijah; Fannie E., who married Jonathan Temple of Reading [illegible] Lizzie H., who married Milton F. Sears; William R.

John Smith, from Killingly, Conn., removed here about 1768. He had two sons and eight daughters. Hannah, born 1766, married Hezekiah Coggswell of Chesterfield, April 17, 1791; Sarah, married Nathan Halbert, Dec. 10, 1780, died 1791; Mary, married Ebenezer Putney, 2d, died 1834; Cynthia, married Bassome Whitney, Oct. [illegible] 1791; Deborah Whitney, married John Williams, Dec. 24, 1795, and was the donor of the Fund of $5,000 to the Congregational Society [illegible] born Dec. 5, 1773, died Sept. 10, 1850; Bathsheba, born Dec. 3, 177[illegible] married Willard Packard, died March 26, 1853; John Smith, missionary to the Choctaws, born Feb. 14, 1782, died in Mississippi March 18, 1845; Anna, born Feb. 10, 1782; Dorcas, born Oct. 2[illegible] 1784, married Thomas Lymar. Five of the sisters above named, ranging in age from 60 to 75 years, meeting for the first time for

long period, attended church in this town, and occupied the same pew during a Sabbath in the summer of 1844. It was an interesting sight, and rendered still more impressive from the fact that four were widows and the fifth was unmarried.

John Smith, Sen., died May 16, 1822, aged 86; Sarah, his wife, Jan. 3, 1827, aged 82.

Major Ambrose Stone, a resident of the town for seventy years, was born in Harvard, April 21, 1757. His pilgrim ancestor, Dea. Simon Stone, born 1585, came to New England in 1635, with his wife, Joan, daughter of William Clark, and four children: Frances, born 1619, married Rev. Thomas Green, first minister in Reading; Ann, born 1624, married —— Orne; Simon, born 1631, married Mary Whipple; Mary, born 1632, married Nathaniel Stearns. Dea. Simon settled in Watertown, and had John, born 1635; and Elizabeth, born 1639. Simon, Jr., had eleven children, of whom Rev. Nathaniel graduated at Harvard, 1690, settled in Harwich, and married a daughter of Gov. Hinckley. Simon, another son, removed to Groton. It was probably of this third Simon of whom Cotton Mather, in his *Magnalia*, says: "Simon Stone was shot in nine places, and as he lay for dead the Indians made two hacks with a hatchet to cut his head off." He got well, however, and was a lusty fellow in Mather's time. He had nine children, one of whom, Simon fourth, a deacon, removed to Harvard, married Sarah ———, and had Simon, fifth, also deacon, born Sept. 10, 1714, died in Greenwich about 1785; Ephraim, born Jan. 2, 1716; Oliver, born Jan. 20, 1720; Sarah, born Jan. 27, 1722; Isaac, born Feb. 17, 1724; Hannah, born April 18, 1726; Elias, of Coleraine, born April 2, 1728; Amos, born Sept. 9, 1729, married Edna, daughter of Ambrose Hale, Feb. 27, 1753, removed to Rodman, N. Y., where he died in 1804.

Major Ambrose Stone said there were other sons: Micah, who lived near Boston; Israel and Aaron of Genesse county, N. Y.; Abner, High Sheriff of Monroe Co., N. Y., and Moses. The daughters married —— Ray and —— Clelland, and lived near Israel. Solomon, another son, was killed in war.

Children of Amos and Edna (Hale) Stone: Ambrose of Goshen, born in Harvard, April 21, 1757; Amos of Urbanna, Steuben Co., N. Y., born Sept. 28, 1759; Hannah, born Feb. 26, 1762, died 1787,

in Ware; Charles, died in Adams, N. Y., aged 80 years; Huldah, born 1764, married —— Keene, lived at Mt. Morris, N. Y.; Cyrus, died in Hanover, Ind., about 1833; Manasseh, born 1773, died in Castleton, N. Y., 1804; Oliver, born 1775, died in Darien, N. Y., had Francis, a teacher, and two daughters; Ashbel resided in Freeport, Ind.; Arnold, born 1777, was named by his brother Ambrose, who had served under Benedict Arnold, who at that time was in high esteem for courage and bravery. Arnold Stone resided in Rodman, N. Y., and visited his relatives in Goshen for the last time in 1858, in company with his son Joseph of Pawtucket. He had eleven children, of whom Cyrus Hale, born 1813, and Orin, born 1821, were lawyers; Oliver, born 1861, railroad agent in California; Ashbel, born 1818, a physician in London, C. W.

Major Ambrose and Katherine (Partridge) Stone were married July 8, 1783. She was born in Brookfield, Jan. 16, 1762, died Dec. 5, 1851.

Children: Pamela, born May 5, and died July 27, 1784.
" Alvan, born July 21, 1785, died Jan. 24, 1804.
" Luther, born March 17, 1788, died July 2, 1875.
" Rachel, born Sept. 5, 1790, died Nov. 12, 1875.
" Ambrose, born May 17, 1793, died April 2, 1863.
" Hannah, born Dec. 10, 1795, died Aug. 21, 1875.
" Frederick P., born Nov. 2, 1798, died Aug. 14, 1841.
" Pamela, born May 24, 1801, died Aug. 16, 1823.
" Alvey, born March 14, 1804, died Jan. 19, 1824.
" Alvan, born Aug. 15, 1807, died Feb. 13, 1833.

The following obituary notice of Major Stone was published in the *Hampshire Gazette:*

Died in Goshen, March 18, 1850, Major Ambrose Stone, aged nearly 93 years. Major Stone was a man whose sterling worth deserves more than a passing notice. In whatever sphere he acted, the same prompt, energetic, independent course, characterized him. Consistent, benevolent, and of strict integrity, few have been more respected, or more beloved. Possessing an ardent love of liberty, he entered the Revolutionary army at Boston, in April, 1776, under command of Gen. Ward. In the month of August following, he went to Ticonderoga, and from thence down the Lake, under command of Arnold. During the skirmishing upon the Lake, the Americans being overpowered by superior force, Arnold run his vessels ashore and burnt them. One of them however, containing seven or eight men, Major S. among the number, succeeded in saving their vessel from the enemy, by rowing out of their

reach. The British fired one round after them and gave up the chase. He remained in the army till January of the following year and then returned to his home in Greenwich, now Enfield Center. After the surrender of Ticonderoga, he again joined the army and was at the taking of Burgoyne. He went into winter quarters at Valley Forge and remained till February, when he left the army.

In April, 1780, he came to Goshen and built a fulling mill, which constituted, at that day, all the water machinery used in the clothiers' business. Carding, spinning weaving and dressing cloth were all done by hand.

He had filled the most important offices in the gift of his townsmen, with honor to himself and satisfactorily to them. In 1803, he was appointed Coroner by Gov. Strong, which office he held during life.

As an evidence of the conscientious discharge of his duty, it may be remarked, that he has voted at every election of Governor and President, since the adoption of the State and Federal constitutions. He has been a subscriber to the Hampshire Gazette ever since the issue of the first number to the time of his decease, a period of more than 63 years. He leaves a widow to mourn his loss, with whom he lived for sixty-seven years.

Though not a member of a church, his consistent life and religious habits leave the hope to his friends, that he was prepared for a better world. During his last illness, which at times was very distressing, not a murmur escaped him. He finally expired without a struggle or groan.

"Night dews fall not more gently to the ground,
Nor weary worn-out winds expire so soft." COM.

Col. Luther Stone, born 1788, married Mary, daughter of Malachi Jenkens, Sen., of Cummington, Oct. 24, 1816. She was born in Abington, Jan. 25, 1795, died in consequence of being struck by lightning, July 16, 1866.

Children: Amos Hale, born Sept 26, 1817; Augusta, born June 2, 1819; Sophia, born March, 1821, died May 28, 1826; Edna, born Jan. 16, 1823, died Dec. 10, 1840; Alvey, born Jan. 17, 1825, married George Dresser; Sophia, born May 15, 1828, married Frederic S Billings; Pamela, born July 27, 1836, died Jan. 22, 1846.

The following obituary notice of Col. Stone was published at his decease:

Another aged citizen of Goshen, Col. Luther Stone, passed away July 2, 1875. He was the second son of Major Ambrose and Mrs. Katherine (Partridge) Stone, and was born in Goshen, March 17, 1788. There is probably no other person living who has been so long and so thoroughly identified with the business interests of the town. He was early engaged with his father in carrying on the business of wool-carding and cloth-dressing, their works having been among the earliest, in this vicinity. In the war of 1812, they supplied a large amount of cloth for army purposes. The increase in the number of similar factories caused this

Albertype—Forbes Co., Boston.

COL. LUTHER STONE.

Albertype—Forbes Co., Boston.

COL. LUTHER STONE.

Appropriate reference was made to the life and character of the deceased, his firm integrity, his love of all that was right and true, and the controlling influence he had long exerted in the community where he lived. It was remarked by one that, "under what might be thought a little roughness of expression, he had the kindest heart he ever knew." The large number in attendance bore witness to the respect in which he was held.

Amos H. Stone, only son of Col. Luther, born 1817, married first, Martha, daughter of Jacob Dyer, Nov. 16, 1843, and had Martha, born Sept. 11, 1844, who married Henry Bush. Mr. Stone married second, Sophia M., daughter of Willard Parsons, March 23, 1847. Children: Edward G., born Oct 12, 1848; Ambrose E., born Oct. 17, 1850; Frank A., born May 20, 1853; Julia A., born Feb. 14, 1856; Mary S., born April 23, 1860; Frederick P., born March 10, 1862.

Ambrose E., son of Amos H., graduate of Yale College, 1874; was teacher several years in New York; married Katie O. Catterlin, Aug. 25, 1879, is now a lawyer in New York.

Ambrose Stone, Jr., son of Major Stone, born 1793, married first, Nancy, daughter of Oliver Edwards, Sen, of Chesterfield, and had several children, most of them died young. Ann Eliza, aged 18, died in 1840; Alvan Alexis, grew up to manhood, removed to the West, married, and became superintending engineer for one or more railroads. He was soon after killed by a blow from the recoil of a cable rope which parted under severe tension, while replacing cars that had been thrown from the track.

Ambrose, Jr., resided for many years in Williamsburgh and manufactured woolen cloths where H. L. James now has a factory. He was an esteemed citizen, and was a member of the Legislature for one or two terms. He resided in Easthampton from 1847 till his decease. He married second, Ardelia Bardwell, and had Nancy, born 1837, who died in the morning of life; and Frederick P., born in Goshen, Sept. 5, 1844, enlisted from Easthampton as a soldier in the civil war, died in the rebel prison at Andersonville.

Frederick P. Stone, son of the Major, born 1798, married Lucy M. Smith of Whateley, Oct. 1833. He was a very public spirited man like his brothers, whole-souled, genial, above reproach in all things and universally respected. He died in the midst of his usefulness, leaving many to mourn his early departure.

Major Stone, the father, and each of his three sons who came to full maturity of manhood, Luther, Ambrose, and Frederick P., served one or more terms in the Legislature.

Dea. Artemas Stone was probably a descendant of Dea. Gregory Stone, a younger brother of Dea. Simon. Dea. Gregory had a son Dea. Samuel, who also had a son Dea. Samuel. Dea. Samuel, Jr., had a son Joseph, born 1689, died 1753, who had Joseph of Brookfield, born 1714, who married Sarah Potter, 1744, and had Elizabeth, Silas, Dea. Artemas, Sarah, Joseph, Olive, Jonas, Silvanus.

Joseph, Jr., 3d, was of Shrewsbury, married Lydia Rice, Nov. 18, 1772, and had Sarah, Luke, Lewis, Eunice, Relief who married Seth White, Lucy who married Silas Burgess, and Joseph.

Dea. Artemas, son of Joseph, Jr., 2d, married Jerusha Parsons, sister of Rev. Justin, and had Sarah, born about 1775, died June 17, 1790; Wealthy, born 1779, died Nov. 23, 1799; Lydia, born 1782, died Nov. 11, 1787; Levi, born 1784, died Dec. 9, 1787; Theodocia, born 1786, married Rev. Rufus Cushman. Dea. Artemas died Sept. 16, 1790, aged 43. Jerusha, his widow, married, second, Daniel Brown, Sept. 1, 1796; third, Major Josiah Lyman, April 10, 1803. He died Nov. 18, 1822, aged 87, and she removed to Fairhaven, Vt., and probably spent the remainder of her days with her daughter, Mrs. Rufus Cushman.

Silvenus Stone, probably the younger brother of Dea. Artemas, married Asenath, the daughter of Lieut. Lemuel Lyon (published Oct. 4, 1785), and afterwards removed to Wiiliamstown, where he kept a hotel for many years. His children were: Silas, who continued the hotel, and died in Williamstown; Chester, who removed to Bennington, Vt.; Pomeroy, who removed West, dealt largely in grain and became wealthy. A daughter of Silvenus married —— Hale.

Deacon Oliver Taylor was born in Brookfield, June 12, 1748, came to Goshen in 1771, married Lilley Beals, 1774, and had three children: Polly, Naomi and Oliver.

Polly married Gershom Cathcart, March 19, 1794, and had Oliver T., father of Thomas M.; John E.; Wealthy; Tryphena, who married Capt. George Abell, 1830; Polly, who married William Tilton, Dec. 25, 1860.

Naomi married Joseph Putney and died here. Oliver Taylor, Jr., married, first, Asenath Baker, Jan. 29, 1801, and second, Eleanor King, July 8, 1813, and removed to the West. His son Charles lives in Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dea. Taylor was long a prominent man here, both in municipal and ecclesiastical affairs. As the leading officer in the church his

course was marked by the conscientious discharge of his duty under all circumstances. He was a man of positive character, and evidently had much influence in keeping the sentiments of the church close up to the prevailing orthodox standard. If there was any lack of a tolerant spirit in him, it was evidently not because he loved his neighbor less but the truth more. He served faithfully also in town affairs, and was honored by frequent elections to positions of trust.

Salathiel Tilton was one of the early settlers here, and united with the church in 1789. He was son of Josiah, son of Samuel, son of William of Lynn, who came from England about 1640. The children of Salathiel and Eunice Tilton were: Eunice, who married Erastus Gleason of Plainfield, Oct. 5, 1808; Josiah, who married Mrs. Polly Tilton of Chilmark, 1815; Benjamin, who married, first, Clemina Warner of Williamsburgh, 1819, second, Mary Clark; Electa, who married Eli Judd of Northampton, May 30, 1826; William, who married, first, Aurelia Converse, April 13, 1826, second, Polly Cathcart, Dec. 25, 1860; Stephen West, who married Nancy Ames, 1830. Mr. Salathiel Tilton died March 30, 1842, aged 84. His wife, Eunice, died 1818.

Benjamin and Clemina Tilton had Warner, Eunice, and perhaps another. Removed to South Deerfield.

William and Aurelia Tilton had Sophia, who married Samuel A. Merritt, April 12, 1856; Mary S., who married John L. Godfrey, May 24, 1854; Sarah C., who married Israel Graves, Jr., of Northampton, Jan. 1, 1861; Spencer Tilton, unmarried, resides on the old homestead. William, the father, died Oct. 15, 1869, aged 76.

Children of Stephen West and Nancy Tilton: Dea. Henry H., who married Julia E. Snow, May 25, 1857, and removed to Williamsburgh. One of his children and the mother of his wife were drowned May 16, 1874, in the fearful flood caused by the breaking away of the reservoir in Williamsburgh. More than one hundred and fifty others were drowned at the same time, and many dwelling-houses and mills were entirely swept away.

Emma W., the eldest daughter of S. W. and Nancy, married Avery W. Adams, May 25, 1854, and removed to Faribault, Minn.; Vasti removed to Conway, and married — Howland; Susan, married ——; George, who left his studies and enlisted in the First

Mass. Cavalry, Aug. 1862, died Dec. 21, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg. John, the youngest son, resides in Conway. John C. died March 3, 1849. Edward died May 28, 1861, aged 16. Mr. S. W. Tilton died May 23, 1855, aged 55. Mrs. Nancy Tilton married, second, Gen. Asa Howland of Conway, March 6, 1861.

The late Ralph Utley, of this town, was grandson of Col. Thomas Knowlton, who took an active part in the battle of Bunker Hill, and was killed in the fight at Harlem Heights, Sept. 16, 1776. It may be of interest to the reader to know that in Col. Trumbull's picture of the "Battle of Bunker Hill," which is so often seen, Col. Knowlton is represented as standing next behind the person who is supporting the head of the wounded Gen. Warren. Col. Knowlton is represented as being in the act of discharging his gun at the British soldiers, who seem to be attempting to thrust a bayonet into the breast of the fallen hero. Mr. Utley's mother was sister of Col. Knowlton, and was from Ashford, Conn.

Levi Vinton, youngest son of Nathaniel and Anne of Braintree, born June 5, 1760, came to this town probably in 1777. He enlisted Oct. 1, of that year, from Chesterfield, for three years, in Capt. Hasting's Co. He married Jerusha Fenton of Williamsburgh, May 15, 1787.

Children: Samuel, born Feb. 22, 1788, married Eliza Cornwell; Martha, born Sept. 20, 1789, married Wm. Miller, March 3, 1812; Electa, born Sept. 8, 1791, married James Sheen, Jan., 1812; Lucinda, born Feb. 12, 1793, married Arvin Nash, Oct. 11, 1814; Laura, born Sept. 23, 1797, unmarried; Orpha, born Nov. 14, 1799, married Samuel Cole; Eunice, born April 23, 1802, married first, T. F. Upton, second, H. Conant; Jerusha, born Oct. 11, 1804, married Seth Shaw; Hannah, born Aug. 5, 1807, married —— Harrington; Levi, born Oct. 2, 1810, removed to California. Mr. Vinton resided in Goshen till 1817, when he removed to Hartland, N. Y., where he died Sept. 20, 1820. His wife died eight days previously.

The children of Lucinda and Arvin Nash, according to the Vinton genealogy, were born as follows: Eunice, July 8, 1817, who married Capt. F. Rice; Jacob Spencer, July 22, 1825, died in Goshen, April 7, 1831; Martha J., Aug. 13, 1827, married Charles C. Lamb of Maumee City, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1851; Maria, May 8, 1833, born in Goshen.

Capt. Robert Webster came here in 1762, bringing his wife Molly, and probably one child, an infant. His children were: Hannah, who married Joseph Jepson, 1780; Anne, who married Watson Robinson of Cummington, 1784; Molly, who married Abial Barrows, 1786; Achsah, who married Sylvanus Burk, 1785; Susannah, who married Jacob Nash, Jr., Feb. 23, 1792; Robert, who married Rebekah Hamilton of Conway. Capt. Webster died and his widow married Joel Gustin.

Children of Robert, Jr., and Rebekah Webster: Mary, who married Bradley Packard of Conway, Dec. 2, 1831; Caroline, who married Franklin Naramore; Wm. H., who married Martha, daughter of Hattil Washburn; Robert F., who married Mary, daughter of Theodore Parsons, Nov. 28, 1844; Elizabeth, who married Chas. Childs of Conway, Nov. 17, 1847, and removed to Montreal.

Children of William H. and Martha Webster: Louisa, married Edmund L. Dawes; Ellen L., born Aug. 22, 1847, died Nov. 21, 1850; Ellen M., born Oct. 14, 1850, removed to Easthampton.

Children of Robert F. and Mary P. Webster: Belle P., born Oct. 30, 1845, married Myron Avery of Easthampton, and has a daughter Maud; Julia E., born Nov. 12, 1848, married Freebun E. White, May 2, 1875; Frank H., born Jan. 9, 1851, employed on a western railroad; Fred P., born Sept. 30, 1852, died April 12, 1854. Robert F. Webster died Jan 7, 1857, aged 38 years. Mrs. Belle P. Avery wields the pen of a ready writer and has shown decided talent in her contributions to the newspaper press.

Mr. Hattil Washburn was born in New Bedford, 1780 or '81, and was the eldest of a family of seven boys and six girls; came here when nine years of age, and lived in the family of Dr. Burgess fourteen years. He died here upwards of eighty years old. He married Martha, sister of Ebenezer Putney, 2d, and had Alanson, married Lydia Robinson, 1830; Hattil; Amos; Oscar; Martha, who married Wm. H. Webster; Minerva, who married first, Luther Kellogg, 1835, —parents of George—second, Rodney Hawks, Oct., 1856, and had Mary, born Dec. 27, 1858; Mary, who married —— Holmes of Northampton, and had Frank and another son. Sidney, son of Hattil, Sen., died March 14, 1824, aged 21. Semantha, daughter, died Nov. 30, 1825, aged 16. Hattil Washburn, Jr., married Loiza, daughter of Ebenezer Putney, 2d, April 15, 1834; she died Feb. 3, 1837, aged

27. He married second, Betsey Ewell, Oct 8, 1839, she died May 27, 1852. He married third, Julia Elwell, (published Nov. 27, 1852,) removed to Northampton.

The Weeks family of this town were descendants of George and Jane, of the first settlers in Dorchester. Their son, Amiel, married Elizabeth, and had Supply Weeks, who was born Aug. 26, 1671, and removed to Marlboro. He married Susanna, daughter of Thomas Barnes, June 4, 1699, she died Jan 15, 1712, and he married, March 10, 1715, Mary Holland of Framingham. He died Sept. 22, 1755.

Children of Supply and Susanna Weeks: Thomas, born Sept. 5, 1700, married Hannah ——; Jemima, born Feb. 23, 1702, married, May 19, 1730, Isaac Tomblin; Abigail, born Jan. 26, 1704; Amiel, born Oct. 13, 1705, married Mary ——; John, born March 3, 1707, married Dinah Keyes; Elijah, born Feb. 4, 1710; Susanna, born Jan. 11, 1712, married Jan. 30, 1734, Ephraim Ward.

Thomas Weeks, born Sept 5, 1700, married Hannah Holland, born Aug. 27, 1704, probably of Marlboro. Their children were: Hannah, born Feb. 3, 1725; Ruth, born Dec. 2, 1726; Samuel, born March 31, 1729; Eunice, born Sept. 19, 1730, died 1731; Phebe, born Jan. 13, 1733; Thomas, born April 21, 1735; Eunice, born Aug 15, 1737; David, born Jan. 1, 1740; Holland, born Aug. 14, 1742; Amiel, born March 1, 1745.

Capt. Thomas Weeks, born April 21, 1735, removed to Brookfield and married Mercy Hinckley, July, 1759. She was daughter of Job and Sarah (Tufts*) Hinckley. Job, born Feb. 16, 1688, was son of Samuel, born at Barnstable, Feb. 14, 1652, was son of Gov. Thomas Hinckley, born in England, in 1618, came to New England, 1635. Mercy Hinckley, who married Capt. Thomas Weeks, was born Sept. 22, 1737. She had two brothers killed by the Indians, probably in the "Bars Fight," 1746. Her brother Samuel, born Oct. 15, 1730, was father of Judge Samuel Hinckley of Northampton, born Dec. 22, 1757, graduate of Yale College, 1781, Judge of Probate, 1818 to 1835. Sarah, sister of Mercy, born Feb. 27, 1734, married John Ranger; Mary, another sister, married Samuel Grimes; David, a brother of Judge Hinckley, nephew of Mercy, born Oct. 19, 1764, an eminent and wealthy merchant of Boston. He built and owned the granite

* The writer has a pewter platter with "S. T." the initials of Sarah Tufts, stamped upon it, which was probably a part of her marriage outfit.

structure at the corner of Beacon and Somerset streets, now in possession of the Congregationalists and occupied by several of their leading societies. It is said to have been the first granite building erected in Boston.

Capt. Thomas Weeks was born in Marlboro, but early removed to Brookfield. In 1762 he was appointed a deputy sheriff of Worcester, and subsequently of Hampshire County, in which office he served acceptably for many years. He lived in Greenwich from 1770 to 1778, and during that time served two or three years in the army, acting as paymaster, and attaining the rank of captain. He was with our troops at the surrender of Ticonderoga, where, in common with other officers, he suffered the loss of his camp equipage, clothing, etc. He removed to Chesterfield Gore, and was instrumental in its incorporation as a town in 1781, of which he was the first town clerk, and held the office several years. He was delegate to the State conventions in 1779–80, which formed the constitution. He was much employed in public affairs, and was prominent as a surveyor of land and school teacher. His old blaze, a crow's foot, is occasionally found in late years. Alvin Barrus, his great-grandson, has the compass that he used a hundred years ago. It was probably made by him. He died in 1817, aged 82 years. He left many papers relating to the affairs of his times and several journals.

Children of Capt. Thomas and Mercy (Hinckley) Weeks: Mercy, born April 18, 1762, married John Williams; Elijah, born Aug. 23, 1764, married Sarah Batchelder, 1793; Sarah, born May 15, 1766, married Cyrus Stearns. The above were born in Brookfield. Ezra, born in Greenwich, May 10, 1772; Calvin, born July 6, 1774, died Feb. 10, 1801; Levi, born Oct. 22, 1776; Luther, born Dec. 23, 1778, died, 1779; Kata, born in Goshen, Jan. 4, 1781, married first, Augustus Belding 1802, second, Liberty Bowker of Savoy. Capt. Weeks died Apr. 20, 1817. His wife died Feb. 5, 1822. Her name on page 41 is erroneously given as *Mary*.

Children of Elijah and Sarah (Batchelder) Weeks: Jared, born Apr. 5, 1794; Laura, born June 30, 1795; Lydia, born Apr. 3, 1796, died, 1800; Sophronia, born March 9, 1800; Clara, born Feb. 7, 1802; Hiram, born June 24, 1804; Liscom, born July 6, 1806; Vashti, born Nov. 6, 1808; Solomon, born April 30, 1811; John Waterman, born Aug. 6. 1813; Sarah C., born June 16, 1817. Elijah Weeks removed to Scipio, N. Y.

Ezra Weeks, who came to this town with his father when about six years old, learned the trade of carpenter and builder, and when a young man removed to New York. He was successful in business, became quite wealthy, and was president of one of the city banks. He married a Miss Hitchcock, and had one son, Alfred Augustus, born July 10, 1804, a lawyer, who died unmarried, July 26, 1847. His eldest daughter, Mary Ann, born April 17, 1798, married Dr. Martyn Paine, one of the leading physicians of the city. She died Jan. 10, 1852. Caroline Louisa, the only other child, born Aug. 11, 1802, married Dr. Stephen Brown.

After retiring from business he resided a few years at Canaan Center, N. Y., but on the death of his son, returned to the city, where he died about thirty years since. He was a man of much practical wisdom, and one of his mottoes, worthy to be remembered, was this of Addison—"A well bred man will not offend me, and no other can."

In a letter to an aged sister, dated in 1846, he tells the story of his later years in the following language:

Will you excuse me if I say a few words respecting myself. Perhaps there is no man living that has been more highly blessed through a long life than I have been. I have never lacked money to purchase anything that I desired for my comfort or pleasure. Everything I touched seemed to turn to gold until I was past fifty years of age, and I was proud of being rich. But a kind Providence seeing my worldly heart, in order to humble me, took four-fifths of my property from me, but as it did not embarrass me, the public were not aware of the extent of my loss. I retired, supposed to be rich and not in the least humbled. But soon after the great fire in New York (Dec., 1835,) which took off one half I had left, this humbled me to the dust, and with the aid of my heavenly dream, which I think I related to you, I was brought to my senses. That dream caused me to see my dependence upon my Saviour, and I rejoiced at my losses and felt grateful that I had enough left to make me comfortable. Now I care no more for money than the dust under my feet, any farther than what I want to purchase my comforts. I have enough for my own use, if I had more I should give away more. I cannot now do much for the poor which was always my delight. I gave each of my children a handsome property before I lost any, and they are richer now than I am, and very respectable in the community, which is a great consolation to me. My son-in-law, Dr. Paine, is a Professor in the medical college of the University in New York. He is considered one of the most learned physicians in this country. He has written several books which have attracted much attention in Europe.

I am very happy with my children. My son takes charge of all my worldly concerns and I am as free from trouble as a man can be and live in it, and I am still blessed with excellent health. How can I find language to express my gratitude to my Heavenly Father for his merciful kindness. * * * * * *

[NOTE. The loss of property to which Mr. Weeks refers, occurred in this manner: An old Quaker, in whom he placed the utmost confidence, desired a loan of sixty thousand dollars, to be repaid within a short time. The loan was made, but when the time of payment approached, the man came for an extension of time, and represented that he could not pay it at all, unless he could borrow sixty thousand dollars more. To save the first sixty thousand, Mr. Weeks advanced the second sixty thousand, and finally lost the whole sum. Among his most profitable early investments probably was the purchase of seven acres of land in the north part of New York city at $300 per acre.]

David Weeks, born 1740, brother of Capt. Thomas, married Eunice Rockwood. Children: Silas R., married Ruth Hewitt; Esther, married Samuel Fellows, who removed from Shelburne to Watertown, N. Y., 1800; David, born 1776, died, 1851, married Polly Wilson; Eunice, married Samuel Kellogg, removed to Ohio; Justin, born 1776, married Betsey Warren, removed to Watertown, N. Y., died 1855; Elijah, died 1815; Phebe, married —— Bates; Persis, married —— Robbins; Amiel, married Lucy, daughter of Stephen Warren, removed from Goshen to Geauga Co., Ohio, 1828.

Children of Amiel and Lucy Weeks: Silas, Luther, Aaron, Miranda, born 1824; Maria; Esther, born 1826; Cynthia, born 1832.

In the early settlement of this state, two immigrants named Williams, appear and perform leading parts in their respective towns. Their names were Robert, who settled in Roxbury, and Richard, who settled in Taunton, and was called the "father of the town." Each of these men was at least the father of a numerous posterity, and were worthy of remembrance. Whether they were near relatives, we are not informed. Both were said to be of Welsh origin, and both relatives of Oliver Cromwell, whose original name was Williams, and was changed to Cromwell by King James, that he might inherit an estate of his aunt's husband.

In a letter of Roger Williams, the original Baptist in this country, he alludes to his "brother," who had sent a paper of some kind for the consideration of the people. Mr. Baylies, the Taunton historian, thereupon raises the query whether Richard of Taunton be not this very brother, but Mr. Savage, the genealogist, doubts the correctness of the suggestion. In a book entitled "The Ministry of Taunton," it is said of Richard Williams, "the blood of a Cromwell coursed through his veins."

He was a rigid Puritan. When deaf and blind from age, he was accustomed to attend public worship, saying that "although he could neither see nor hear, yet it was according to his feelings to know he was present while the people of God were at their worship."

He was one of the original purchasers of the tract of land from the Connecticut Indians, which was known as the "Eight-Mile Square," and was in [illegible] incorporated as Taunton. He was Deputy for many years from that town to the "Great and General Court" in Plymouth.

The Williams families of Williamsburgh and Goshen are the descendants of this Richard. He was born in 1599, and married Frances Dighton, sister of the wife of Gov. Thomas Dudley; they had eight children, of whom Benjamin was the sixth son. He married Rebecca Macy, or Marcy, March 18, 1690. They had four children. John, the youngest, was born March 27, 1699. This John resided in Taunton, where he died about 1780. His widow, Elizabeth, survived him. Their son John, born about 1728, resided for a time in Middleboro', whence he removed to Williamsburgh, where he died Dec. 1, 1802. The name of his wife was Rhoda Crowell, probably from Chatham, Mass. She died in Williamsburgh, Feb. 22, 1814. Children: John; Jonah; Joseph; Abigail, who married John Stearns of Goshen; Mrs. Nathan Starks. Gross Williams, Esq., resided in Williamsburgh and reared a large family. One of his daughters married Edward Gere, the mother of the wide-awake and talented editor of the *Hampshire Gazette*—Henry S. Gere, Esq. John and Jonah removed to this town, about 1777, or '78, and settled in that part of it called "Chesterfield Gore." John was the first postmaster of the town, and resided where his son Hinckley now does.

John, born April 23, 1755, married Mercy, daughter of Capt. Thomas Weeks.

Children: Hannah, born Dec. 16, 1780, married, first, Thomas Porter, 1804, second, Capt. N. Tower, died Dec. 31, 1861; Sally, born Aug. 24, 1782, died, unmarried, July 30, 1870; Isaac, born Feb. 24, 1784, married Polly, daughter of Dr. Burgess, 1806, died Sept. 8, 1807; Mercy, born Aug. 17, 1785, married Benj. W. Miller, 1807, died Dec. 10, 1876; John, Jr., born Sept. 16, 1787, died 1788; John, Jr., of Ashfield, born April 6, 1789, married a daughter of Rev. David Todd, died April 4, 1879; Seth of Cummington, born May 9, 1791, married Sarah, daughter of Dr. Burgess, May 20, 1813, died Dec. 23, 1860, in Madison, Iowa; Clarissa, born March 29, 1793, died 1802; Eunice, born Feb. 28, 1795, married Freeman Coffin, died 1826; Levi, born April 4, 1797, married Harriet Arms, died in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 28, 1848; Thomas, born Jan. 4, 1799, died

Aug., 1799. Eliza E., born Aug. 10, 1800, married Geo. Markham, June 2, 1835: Clarissa, born Aug. 29, 1802, died 1803; George, born Oct. 23, 1804, died March 1, 1824; Hinckley, born Dec. 7, 1806. Sarah, wife of Seth Williams, died June 26, 1844.

Hinckley Williams married Elvira A., daughter of Judge Wright of Pownal, Vt., Jan. 9, 1833.

Children: Clarinda Boardman, born Aug. 31, 1836; Hinckley Wright, born Oct. 8, 1844, died Aug. 25, 1864—a student in Amherst College; Sarah Russell, born May 3, 1850.

Clarinda B., daughter of Hinckley Williams, graduate of Charlestown Female Seminary, married, June 6, 1860, Hon. Lucius Manlius Boltwood, graduate of Amherst College, 1843; member of the Massachusetts Senate, 1860–1; Librarian of Public Library in the city of Hartford for several years, now of New Haven; historian and genealogist of high repute.

Sarah Russell Williams, youngest daughter of Hinckley and Elvira Williams, was a young lady of more than usual attainments and ability. She was a graduate of Westfield Normal School in 1868, and for seven years afterwards was a prominent and successful teacher in Hartford, Conn. In 1873 she formed one of a party of teachers who visited the Vienna Exhibition. Two years later an affection of the throat and lungs compelled her to give up teaching, and for four years she spent most of her time in California and Colorada, in the hope of regaining her health. The struggle was in vain, and she died in Boulder, Col., Aug. 24, 1879, aged 29 years. She had a strong and ready sympathy for those in suffering, and did much to brighten the lives of others, like herself, far from home. She was amiable, energetic, persevering, with a controlling will that made her a leader wherever she was. She brought to her Goshen home many interesting mementoes of her travels, which are highly prized as mementoes of herself. The obtaining of one of these, a fine bamboo rod from Panama, shows her power to interest and influence even strangers. When crossing the Isthmus, she requested the conductor to stop the train near a grove they were passing, that she might obtain a specimen rod to carry home. The conductor complied, and sent one of his men, who brought her the desired keepsake.

Louisa, daughter of Capt. Nathaniel and Hannah (Williams) Tower, graduated at the young ladies' seminary in Charlestown, and taught in the High Schools in Chicopee, Mass., and in Michigan.

She married Hon. John C. Dexter of Evart, Mich., and died in that place, Feb. 23, 1881, aged 60 years.

Almira, second daughter of Capt. Nathaniel and Hannah Tower, married Warren J. Ball, Oct. 30, 1845, and had Delia A., who married Allen R. Stanley, Sept. 22, 1869; Charles W., born July 3, 1849; John.

John Williams was Justice of the Peace, a good business man, careful and prudent, and an esteemed citizen. He was one of the founders and chief supporters of the Baptist church in this town, and lived and died a consistent member of that branch of the christian church. He died Nov. 15, 1834.

Squire Williams was a man of much shrewdness as well as solidity of character, and amassed a respectable property. He had a habit of drawing lessons from circumstances, that was often made quite instructive to others. He sometimes related for this purpose, his attempt at learning to sing. When he first came to the town he said he joined the choir, thinking he might not only learn to sing but be able to do a little good in that line. During the singing of the first tune, the chorister gave him a friendly nudge, saying: "Mr. Williams, you haven't quite got the pitch." Again Williams started off with redoubled power, and again came the reminder, "Williams, you haven't got the pitch." "I sat down upon that," said Williams, "and I have since seen a great many men who begin life with as earnest an effort to do something, as I made to sing, but they fail, because *they don't get the pitch.*" A fellow, who was in the habit of imbibing too freely when he had the opportunity, brought a bottle, saying his father was sick and had sent him for a pint of rum. "John," said W., "I believe you are trying to deceive me; you want the liquor for yourself." "No," said John, "father is sartinly sick and wants me to hurry right back with it, and he told me not to taste of it, and I won't, sartin." "Well, John, if you promise that you won't taste, I'll fill the bottle." John promised, the bottle was filled, and bottle and boy went off together. In a few minutes, however, both came back, John in a rage and the bottle empty. "Mr. Williams! Mr. Williams! you filled my bottle with water!" "How did you find that out?" coolly inquired the merchant. "Well—I didn't know but it might be water, and I thought," said John, "I'd better just try it and see."

Of the sons of Squire Williams, Seth was a prominent business man in Cummington for many years; John was a merchant in Ashfield; Levi in Northampton; Hinckley in Goshen; and each of them noted for energy of character and devotion to business.

Jonah Williams, brother of Squire John, married Anna Graves of Hatfield in 1791. A large family of sons and daughters was born unto them, and grew up to manhood and womanhood. The sons were Artemas, Amasa, Abishai, George, Jonah, Daniel and William; the daughters, Ann, who married Lyman Randall, May 31, 1827; Clarissa, who married Thomas Thayer, June 18, 1828; Wealthy, who married Harvey Nichols of Chester, Ohio, April 17, 1834; and Phebe married in the West. William was a graduate of Amherst College, in the same class with Henry Ward Beecher. He and his youngest sister, Phebe, were for many years engaged in the South in the work of teaching, and he was subsequently professor in Lagrange College, Alabama. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion he came North, and in 1864 made a six weeks' tour of volunteer service among the soldiers of the army of the Potomac. His labors were of a deeply interesting character, and in Camp Distribution there was almost a continuous revival while he was there. He distributed thousands of religious newspapers, tracts, testaments, preached often, delivered addresses on temperance, and participated extensively in religious meetings. President Lincoln at a later date appointed him hospital chaplain at Memphis, Tenn. At the close of the war he returned South, where he died several years since.

Artemas Williams removed to South Deerfield. He died Feb. 7, 1881, aged 88 years, 9 months, 7 days. The following notice of him is taken from an obituary published in the *Congregationalist*:

Mr. Williams was born in Goshen in 1792. His ancestors were of Welsh origin, relatives of Oliver Cromwell, whose original name was Williams. The direct ancestor, Richard Williams, was one of the original purchasers of the tract of land from the Cohannet Indians, known as the eight-mile square, and was in 1640 incorporated as Taunton. He was called the father of the town. His descendents were the earlier settlers of Goshen and Williamsburg, for whom the town of Williamsburg was named.

Mr. Williams received his early training at the district school in his native town, with the loved playmate of his boyhood, Rev. Levi Parsons, one of the first missionaries of the American Board to Palestine, and later at Parson Hallock's School for boys at Plainfield, an institution widely known in those days for thorough instruction in the common branches and for good moral training. He was married

in 1817 to a daughter of Capt. Elijah Arms, a lineal descendant of Rev. John Williams, the first minister of Deerfield, who was captured and carried to Canada by the Indians. He was one of the founders of the South Deerfield Congregational Parish in 1818; only one member survives him. When the church was built he contributed generously for its erection, and brought from Hartford with his team *the bell* that for many years called the worshipers at the sanctuary he loved, and where for more than sixty years he was never known to be absent on the Sabbath unless detained by sickness or the infirmities of age. He was elected parish clerk in 1822, and held that office over forty years. The old parish book, containing 200 pages of records in the clear handwriting of Mr. Williams, is treasured by the family as a sacred heir-loom and is of great historic value. At his house the earlier ministers of the parish were examined for settlement, and his house was always the minister's home. For years the weekly church meetings were held there, and there many a worker in educational and benevolent causes was entertained by the hospitable Christian man.

In the enterprise of securing funds for the Bloody Brook Monument he took an active part. For nineteen years he was a member of the board of assessors of Deerfield. Esteemed as a citizen and magistrate, beloved by all who knew him, there was but one expression in regard to him, that of entire confidence, love and esteem. His kindly traits of character shone out so that there was no doubt of what there was within. Such transparent honesty and so high a standard of Christian principles as were his, that not to make mention of them would seem to be an injustice. He was a rigid Puritan. When in early life the Holy Spirit revealed to him a Saviour mighty to save, he thus narrates in his journal the great change:

"One Sabbath morning, after long struggles and darkness, on my way to the sanctuary, the clouds were scattered, light broke in upon my soul, and the infinite love of God in all His beauties and glories was revealed to me. I had nothing to do but accept and be saved. Christ had done the work, and in the full assurance of faith made me believe in Jesus, and all was happy."

Mr. Daniel Williams and Miss Permelia, daughter of Mr. Silas Blake of Ashfield were married Nov. 12, 1828. The fiftieth anniversary of their marriage—the golden wedding—was observed Nov. 12, 1878, at their residence in this town. The following account of the event is condensed from the *Hampshire Gazette*. William Bancroft of Chesterfield was master of ceremonies; Miss Fannie Hawks and Mrs. T. P. Lyman had charge of the entertainment. The wood that made the fire for the cooking was in the woodshed fifty years ago. Two table cloths made by Mrs. Williams and some of the crockery on the tables had been in use by the family for fifty years. Congratulatory remarks were made by Mr. Hinckley Williams, M. Alanson Washburn, Rev. Edward Clarke, Rev. C. B. Ferry and Henry S. Gere, Esq., of Northampton.

Mr. Washburn was present at the original wedding fifty years ago. He was one of the famous corps of stage drivers that drove on the route from Northampton to Pittsfield and Albany. He took a four-horse team and a "Concord coach" and took the bridegroom from his home on the day of the wedding, and drove to the home of the bride, about two miles distant, and brought them back.

The remarks made were of a pleasant character, and it was noticed as noteworthy that there was so much that could be said. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are among the most solid and substantial people of the town. They have been remarkable for their industry and thrift, and their example is a good one for the younger people to follow.

After the remarks, a poem selected for the occasion was sung by Mrs. Vining of Williamsburg. During the afternoon, supper was served to 65 guests seated at the table in frequent relays. Letters were read by Mr. Bancroft from Frederick W. Lyman of Kenosha, Wisconsin, Rev. J. C. Thompson of Belvidere, Ill., and N. H. Wood of Portage, Ohio, all former residents of Goshen or its vicinity. A letter was read from Mr. Williams' brother, Mr. Artemas Williams of South Deerfield, now 86 years of age, and blind. There were present three of the original wedding guests—Mr. Hosea Blake of Ashfield, aged 83, Mr. Hinckley Williams and Mr. Washburn. Also, several other aged people, among them Mrs. Hosea Blake, aged 78, Mr. Emmons Putney, 79 years old, and as smart as a steel trap, and Mrs. Hinckley Williams, 69 years old. Also, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Knowlton, of Northampton, Representative Hiram Packard, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Spelman and Mrs. Lyman D. James of Williamsburgh, and Miss Millie W. Warren of New York, the latter, the adopted daughter of Mr. Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams are now 74 and 71 years of age and still hale and hearty. They live on the old road from Goshen to Ashfield, in the house built by his father, Jonah Williams, in 1816. It was built for a tavern, and was kept as such several years, until the division of the county cut off the travel from Ashfield, Charlemont, and other towns in that region to Northampton as the shire town, which spoilt their tavern business The house has been famous for its parties, and good cheer and hospitality have always abounded. One of the old landmarks in the house is a large eight-day clock, bought by Mr. Williams' father 70 years ago, and has been doing faithful service ever since.

Mr. Williams relates that he has never called a physician for himself but four times in his life, and then he went for him himself. Once when the Doctor came, he was feeling so much better that he dismissed him and called for his bill. The Doctor charged him five dollars, saying, "I could have kept you along a good while, if I had had a mind to." That Doctor was "old Dr. Knowlton," of Ashfield, and the incident occurred forty years ago.

An address, prepared for the occasion by Hiram Barrus, Esq., of the Boston Custom House, was read by Rev. B. C. Ferry, of Northampton, and was listened to very attentively by all present.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ADDRESS:

It is not the first time that some of us gather here to pass a pleasant hour and evening. For many years Mr. and Mrs. Williams annually invited the choir of

singers belonging to their society and other friends, to meet here and devote an evening to social converse and singing. It may not be out of place to remark that the choir in its day has done much good singing, and has included in its membership many worthy persons of each generation. Among its leaders of long ago were Dea. Asahel Billings, Frederick P. Stone, Dea. Elijah Billings, J. M. Smith, and Major Joseph Hawkes, who is still doing good service, and has been connected with the choir for nearly the entire period which is passing in retrospect before us this evening. There were also the Dressers and Hunts, instrumental musicians; the Smiths, Stones, Putneys, Dressers, and scores of other well-remembered vocalists, that under this roof have taken part in, and enjoyed these annual gatherings.

We remember how grandly some of those old anthems rung out, as the choir was led by "Uncle Fred,"—as we called him,—one of the noblest of men, and a model leader. Organs and melodeons were not so numerous then as now, and the usual accompaniments, if any, were stringed instruments. When these were not at hand, the steel tuning fork gave "the pitch" from which the chorister with a "Do, Mi, Sol, Do," took his bearings, and then all plunged into the tune with a heartiness and spirit that the moderns do not surpass. We have listened many a time since to paid soloists and quartettes in city churches, but rarely, indeed, have we heard vocal music that would stir the soul as did the music of that old choir.

But we pass to other matters. Though it has not been the happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Williams to rear children of their own, it has been their privilege to adopt and bring up others. One of these was Calvin Gilmore Williams, who passed his early years here, and is remembered as a bright and interesting lad, a wide-awake and intelligent pupil in our schools, and always a good boy. His early death, in another state, recalls one of the shadows that have fallen upon this household.

We remember another as the adopted daughter of a few years—Martha Baker—the sunny face and merry voice of the child; her winning ways, her attendance at school, where she stood first among the first in all that was good and commendable; the development of the bud into the blossom as she passed from girlhood and became at an early age the wife of one of our respected and gifted clergymen, Rev. Wm. Carruthers, and then, after a brief period of happiness and usefulness, took one more step upward and was numbered with the angels.

Our memory calls up with pleasant recollections another name that it always reckons as one of this household, that of Miss Permelia Warren, the popular teacher, whose field of labor is in the city of New York.

We remember Mr. and Mrs. Williams as among the first and foremost in relieving the sick and suffering, in sympathizing with the afflicted, and in assisting to pay the last sad duties of respect to the departed. We do not forget that the services of Mr. Williams have been sought, in and out of town, for conducting funerals, nor the fact that he has assisted in committing to their final resting-place the remains of not a few persons belonging to the first, second, and third generations that lived in this town.

Over the doorway of one of the Roxbury homesteads, still occupied by the descendants of Robert, is wrought the family coat of arms. It bears the motto, "What God willeth, will be."

Fifty years! That period carries us back to the era before the days of railroads

and ocean steamers; before the days of sending messages by lightning across continents and around the world; before the days of daguerreotypes, tin-types, photographs, autograph albums, and telephones; before the days of friction matches, kerosene lamps, cook stoves, sewing machines, ready-made clothing, and shoddy cloth; before the days when postage fell from twenty-five cents a letter to three cents; before the days of daily mails and daily papers in Goshen; before the days when bibles were printed in hundreds of languages by one society, and sold for 25 cents a copy.

"*What God willeth, will be.*" The past, present, the future, is in His hands. May His benediction rest upon each of you till the golden bowl be broken, and then may it be your happy lot to walk the golden streets, where they neither marry nor are given in marriage, but are as the angels forever.

[NOTE. Since the above was prepared for the press, Mr. Williams has passed away. His death occurred March 15, 1881.]

John Williams, "Carpenter," was from Uxbridge, and perhaps not connected with the other families. He married Deborah, daughter of John Smith, Dec. 24, 1795, but had no children. By patient industry, rigid economy, and careful investments at a moderate rate of interest, with the help of a wife, like minded, he accumulated a handsome property. Mrs. Williams survived her husband some years and very considerately made the liberal donations, which have been elsewhere mentioned in these pages. Mr. Williams died May 17, 1843, aged 74 years. Mrs. Williams died Sept. 19, 1859, aged 86 years.

Zebulon Willcutt was born in Cohasset, son of Jesse, and brother of Lieut. Jesse. The three probably came at the same time, April 6, 1772, and settled at once on the place still owned by Joel Willcutt (every body's "Uncle Joel,") and his sons Martin and Alvin. Zebulon probably cleared the farm, a portion of which is still owned by his descendants. Zebulon was a strong, able-bodied man, and once borrowed a five pail iron kettle in Northampton for boiling sap, which he carried on foot to Goshen and returned in the same way. He had Lois, who married Hollister Damon, 1831, and two sons, Rev. William and Francis. Rev. William married Betsey Daniels, and had Jackson, who married Amanda, daughter of Calvin Loomis; Jason, who married Elvira, daughter of Ebenezer Shaw; Hester, who married Almon B. Loomis; Harriet, who married Joseph Bush, Dec. 25, 1844; Eliza, who married Alonzo Shaw, 1845; Elvira, who married Andrew Shaw; William, Jr., who married Rosina, daughter of Joseph Crosby; Lorenzo, married —— Partridge.

Jackson Willcutt had Andrew J., born July 5, 1845; and Edward. Jason Willcutt removed to Cummington and had Brackley; Clarinda.

Children of Harriet and Joseph Bush: Henry, who married Martha Stone; Hattie and Alice.

Children of Eliza and Alonzo Shaw: Charles Nelson, married, and resides in Adams; Georgiana; Mary Ann; Willie E., who married Eva V. Merritt, June 29, 1878; Florence.

Francis Willcutt married Mehitabel Daniels, and had Harvey, who died Nov. 9, 1851, aged 26: Horace, married —— Robbins; Hiram, married Eunice L. Robbins; Mary, who married, first, Milo Milliken, second, Lafayette Eddy, Dec. 14, 1854; Noah, died April 23, 1851, aged 16; Mehitabel, born Jan. 3, 1843, married Stephen Parsons of Plainfield, May 10, 1870; Emily, married Horatio Culver, Jan. 15, 1879.

Enoch Willcutt, son of Lieut. Jesse, married, first, Sally Wood, 1801, second, Hannah Knight, 1826. Children. Philip, died unmarried; Mercy, who married Theodore Damon, June 6, 1831; Hannah, who married Joseph Cole, Sept. 23, 1838; Candace, who married John Allis, Jan. 29, 1840; another son.

Alpheus Willcutt, brother of Enoch, married Chloe ——, lived for a time in Goshen, had Harrison; John, who married Mary, daughter of Ebenezer Shaw; and other children. Mrs. Chloe married, second, Pardon Washburn, Dec. 5, 1842.

Rhoda Willcutt, sister of Enoch, married, first, —— Ball, father of Warren J. Ball. Mrs. Rhoda, married, second, Eleazer Hawks, and had one son—William.

Capt. Edward Wing probably came from Warren, Mass., where his first child, Edward, Jr., was born; his other children were born in Goshen. His wife was Elizabeth ——.

Children: Edward, Jr., married Polly Blood, Dec. 15, 1802; Nelson, born April 6, 1778, married Betsey Tilton, Nov. 25, 1802; James, born Dec. 30, 1780, drowned June 7, 1797; Elisha, born Sept. 7, 1782, married Desire Hall of Ashfield, 1807 (published Sept. 27); Elizabeth, born March 14, 1784; Isaac, born Jan. 20, 1786, married a daughter of Rev. Mr. Keyes of Conway; Rebekah, born Feb. 18, 1788, married Nathaniel Clark of Ashfield, June 1, 1809; Sally, born June 21, 1791; Samuel, born Feb. 25, 1792, married Patty Bond of Conway, 1816, (published Sept. 30.)

Isaac Wing married —— Keyes, and had Samuel, who married Catherine Wolf of Deerfield, 1839; Isaac, Jr., married Nancy Ladd, 1841; Mary A., married Oscar Washburn, Dec. 12, 1848, died May 2, 1852.

There was a Benjamin Wing, perhaps son of Edward, who married Jane Bond of Conway, 1819.

Rev. Samuel Whitman was born in Weymouth, March 1, 1751; graduated at Harvard College, 1775; settled in Ashby, 1778; dismissed, 1783; settled in Goshen, 1788; member of the Legislature, 1808; dismissed from his pastorate here, July 15, 1818.

He published several sermons, and an 8 vo. volume, entitled "Key to the Bible Doctrine of Atonement and Justification," and "An Impartial History of the Proceedings of the Church and People of Goshen in the dismission of their minister, &c.," 1824.

Mr. Whitman married Grace, daughter of Ezekiel Cheever of Boston. Their children were: Samuel; Ezekiel, born 1783; and Grace, probably born before coming to Goshen; David, born 1788, died unmarried; Sally, born 1791, died unmarried; Polly, born 1792; Betsey, born 1794, married Hazo Parsons of Belchertown, and removed to Middletown, Va.; Ephraim, born 1796, printer, died Sept. 14, 1819; Stephen West, born 1797, physician, died Aug. 13, 1826, on his way from Ohio to visit friends here; leaving a wife and child; Abby, born 1800, married Oren Carpenter, Boston, died 1842.

Mr. Whitman passed through many and severe trials, which he bore with christian fortitude. It has been said that he was dismissed from his pastorate on account of a change in his religious opinions. In a letter written in August before his death, he said: "I have been attending to Mr. Ware's Theology, reading nine sermons of his in a volume sent me. If I do not think in all points just as he does, I have no more right to say he is destitute of religion than he has to say I am destitute of it, because I do not hold with him in all points. He is a man of good sense, and he writes like a sincere man, a man who has a good heart. If hearts agree in uniting to Christ, we shall meet in heaven where Christ is, and there our understandings and judgments will be rectified. Not to hold communion and fellowship with a man because he believes that there is but one God, even the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, is unreasonable and borders on persecution." In one of the last letters he wrote—perhaps the last

—dated Nov. 13, 1826, he speaks of being under the care of Dr. Starkweather, but hopes to be better to-morrow. It is written to his daughter Abby in Boston, where she was residing with her aunts, in reference to her approaching marriage. After giving her some good advice, he closes, saying: "I rejoice that you rejoice in Zion's prosperity. We hope that the religious revival in Boston will be great, and also elsewhere. I hope that Unitarians, wherein they err, will be reformed, that they and all others will speculate correctly, and that sinners will be converted from total moral depravity to the love of the truth, as it is in Jesus. If we love Christ we shall be saved, if we do not believe as some others do." These extracts will be sufficient, perhaps, to show the direction in which his departures from the orthodox standards of his times were thought to have been made, as well as his general views relating to the main truths of the gospel.

He died Dec. 18, 1826, from an attack of *angina pectoris*. His last words were: "The ways of the Lord are equal."

Mr. Whitman was the eldest son of David and Olive (Webb) Whitman, of Weymouth. David was son of Ebenezer, son of John, Jr., son of John of Dorchester, who came from England. A brief genealogy of the Whitman family, published in Portland many years since, gives the date of Mr. Whitman's birth as 1744, seven years earlier than the date recognized by his family.

Mr. Emmons Putney says that Mr. Whitman, during the winter season, was accustomed to preach, wearing his overcoat and striped mittens, with a red bandana handkerchief as a covering for his head.

There were three distinct families of early settlers of the name of White; Ezekiel, of Weymouth; Farnum, of ——; and William of Charlton.

Ezekiel was grandson of Samuel, of Weymouth, who married Anna Pratt. Her father and mother were deaf and dumb.

Children of Samuel and Anna: Ebenezer, Jeremiah, Elisha, Samuel, Nehemiah, Micah, Matthew, Anna, Hannah, Ezekiel.

Ezekiel, married Abigail Blanchard, and had Abigail, married David Turner; Ezekiel, Jr., married Sarah Vinton; Chloe, married Job Trufant; Mary, married Samuel Peck; Silence, married John Shaw; David, married Martha Cottle; Nehemiah, married Mary Ripley; Noah, married Tamar Bates, 1783; Sarah, married Asa French;

Ebenezer, married Calista Partridge; Olive, married Jacob French; Josiah, died unmarried.

Sarah White, sister of Lieut. Ebenezer, married Asa French, Feb. 14, 1784. Their children were: Elihu, Samuel, Irena, William, Sophia, Jabez, (who was father of M. M. French of Northampton,) Ambrose, Sally, Nathan.

Lieut. Ebenezer White, married first, Calista, daughter of Asa Partridge, Sen., 1786. She died Feb. 29, 1808, aged 45 years. He married second, Hannah Ripley, who died June, 1836.

Children of Lieut. Ebenezer and Calista: Asa, born Dec. 16, 1787, died Dec. 25, 1859; Frebun, born Oct. 31, 1789, married Betsey, daughter of Ezekiel White, Jr.; Sarah, born Oct. 6, 1794, married Capt. Horace Packard, Jan. 17, 1818, died April 4, 1876; Polly, born May 18, 1797, died unmarried, May 12, 1862; John, born Oct. 26, 1799, married Salome Curtis, died Feb. 20, 1871; Calista, born Aug. 3, 1801, married Hiram Thayer, died Feb. 2, 1838; Ebenezer, born Dec. 5, 1807, married Mary Tilden, June, 1837, died Nov. 27, 1870.

Asa White, born 1787, married first, Livia Ely, Nov. 26, 1811; second, Harriet Ely—sister, 1844.

Children of Asa and Livia White; Orrel, born Sept. 23, 1815, married Joseph T. Thayer, Oct. 28, 1835, died Sept. 24, 1868; Homer; Peregrine, married Catharine Willcutt; Heman, married Ellen Brackett.

Farnum White, probably not connected with the other White families of this town, was one of the early settlers, and with his wife, Lois, united with the church here, within three or four years of its organization. He died Dec. 6, 1795, aged 45. His wife removed to Williamstown to reside, probably with her daughter, and died in 1813.

Children: Chloe, born Aug. 23, 1775, married Cheney Taft, 1793; Seth, born Dec. 8, 1778, married Relief Stone, June 4, 1800, removed to Williamstown about 1812; Nelson, born April 13, 1781; Abigail, born Aug. 7, 1783, married Elijah Streeter, April 23, 1801; Elias, born Dec. 16, 1787, married first, Rhoda Cowles of Williamsburgh, 1814. She died Jan. 21, 1817, and he married second, Hannah, daughter of Maj. Ambrose Stone, Dec. 25, 1817; Clarissa, born March 18, 1790, married Lucius Cowles of Williamsburgh, April 23, 1812.

The children of Chloe and Cheney Taft, born in this town, were: Newell, born April 4, 1794; Lyman, born Nov. 17, 1795; Willard, born Feb. 13, 1798; Harriet, born March 15, 1800. The father joined the church here in May, 1801, and afterwards the family removed to Williamstown, where Mr. Taft was held in high esteem. He was a deacon of the church there.

The Tafts are descended from Robert, of Braintree, and in 1874, had a re-union in Uxbridge, where many of the name were present. Judge Taft of Ohio delivered the address. The following extract of a poem read on the occasion gives a brief exhibit of the principles of the pioneer families:—

On mountain tops of thought they trod,
  And heard the thunders roar
Beneath them, while they talked with God
  And worshiped Him the more;
They came into the wilderness
  Where tempted day by day,
They met the Devil face to face
  And drove the fiend away.
They smote the Quakers hip and thigh,
  They bade the Baptists go,
Episcopacy, high or low,
  They didn't care to know;
They'd seen enough of other creeds
  To make them prize their own;
They felt it met their soul's best needs,
  To go it all alone.

Caroline, the only child of Elias and Rhoda White, removed West and married there. Elias White, married second, Hannah Stone, and had Catharine, who married Francis M. Pierce, died Aug. 16, 1880, at Kenosha, Wis.; Lois Emily, who married Medad Hill of Williamsburgh; Alfred A., learned the printer's trade, in the office of the *Northampton Courier;* removed to Wisconsin and thence to Dubuque, Iowa, where he died after a brief illness, Jan. 30, 1852, aged 24 years. He was an excellent scholar, gifted as a writer, and had become the editor of a newspaper. He was brought up in the family of his grandfather Stone.

William White, Esq., from Charlton, in 1762, was one of the very earliest settlers. He purchased of Gad Lyman, receiving a deed

[illegible]

JOSEPH [illegible]

Albertype—Forbes Co., Boston.

JOSEPH WHITE.

thereof, dated May 17, 1762, the westerly half of Lots No. 6 and No. 13, First Division. The deed is witnessed by Mercy Hawley and Joseph Hawley of Northampton. Ezra May, in consideration of twenty pounds, lawful money, deeded to him, Dec. 29, 1762, "the whole twentieth original lot, that is to say, ye twentieth lot in the first Division, in and of that tract of land in the said Chesterfield, which is part of the late Propriety called the Narragansett number four. The said lot in quantity is about one hundred acres, be the same more or less." This deed was also witnessed by Major Hawley. White built his house near the east side of lot No. 20, nearly on the spot where the present house stands, which was built about 1829, perhaps later. Lot No. 20 was bounded on the east by lot No. 13.

The ancestors of William White, Esq., have not been definitely ascertained. They were probably of the early settlers of Woodstock from Roxbury. John of Roxbury had John, and probably Joseph and Benjamin. John, Jr., and Joseph had each a Joseph. Benjamin White, son of one of the Josephs, was admitted to the church in Roxbury in 1703. The heirs of Lieut. John White received certain lands in Woodstock. There is little doubt that Joseph and Benjamin were family names in this branch of the White family, and the frequent recurrence of the names in these early years suggests the reason of their repetition in the family born in this town.

William, the pioneer in 1762, was son of a Benjamin, who *may* have been the Benjamin above named, son of Joseph, but it is not proved. William was probably an only son. He had one sister who married —— Gates. It is very probable that Benjamin, the father, died while these two children were quite young.

The town records of Goshen, in the hand-writing of William White, have the following statement, which is probably the earliest record of the family that is reliable :

William, son of Benjamin White and Abigail, his wife, born at Dudley, March 26, 1737, married, April 7, 1763, Marcy, daughter of Richard and Dorothy (Marcy) Dresser, born Sept. 18, 1742.

The children of William and Marcy are recorded, as follows :

Marcy, born Oct. 3, 1764, married Alpheus Naramore ; William, born Jan. 1, 1767, died April 8, 1792 ; Mary, born Nov. 11, 1768, married Thomas Adams, May 20, 1794 ; Prudence, born July 16, 1771, married John Adams, May 20, 1794 ; Eunice, born Nov. 8, 1773, died Jan. 8, 1788 ; John, born Feb. 13, 1776, died Aug. 12,

1777; Abigail, born April 2, 1778, died Jan. 13, 1788; Hannah, born Aug. 20, 1780, married Timothy Lyman; John, born Dec. 29, 1782, died Jan. 13, 1788; Ezra, born Dec. 27, 1784, died Jan. 29, 1788; Joseph, born Aug. 17, 1787; Benjamin, born Aug. 17, 1787.

William White, Sen., died Nov. 7, 1821; his wife, Jan. 1, 1823.

William, Jr., was a physician. He died and was buried in Dorchester on his way home from the South, where he had been for his health.

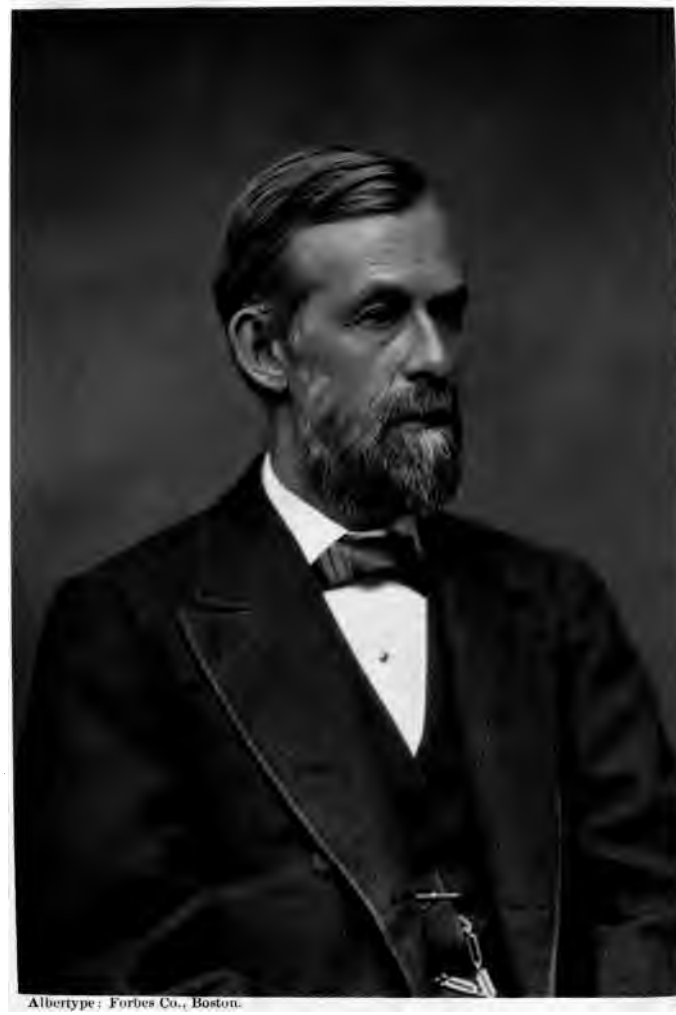
Two sons only, of this large family, lived to enter upon active business, Joseph and Benjamin, twin brothers. Both resided upon the homestead for about thirty years, both men of recognized ability, possessing many traits of character in common, and bearing so strong a resemblance to each other in form, feature and voice, that their neighbors were sometimes in doubt as to which they met.

Joseph White, born Aug. 17, 1787, married Oct. 31, 1820, Sophia Huntington of Hinsdale, Mass. For seven and a half years after his marriage he remained in Goshen, during which time, with the exception of six months when he kept the hotel at the center of the town, he and his brother Benjamin carried on the home farm in company, both living in the same house as one family.

In the spring of 1828, he removed to Hinsdale, Mass., having purchased one of the best farms in that town. Sound judgment and integrity, with industry and economy, in which his wife bore her full share, made him a successful farmer. He was a man of scholarly tastes, fond of reading, and was especially familiar with the Bible. In early life he made a public profession of religion, uniting with the Congregational Church, in which he continued to be an earnest and consistent member. He was always prominent in the town and in the church, and was marked for his modesty, intelligence and piety. He took great interest in giving his children "a start in life," and always cheerfully aided them pecuniarily to the extent of his means. He died on his birth-day, Aug. 18, 1860, at the age of 73 years, leaving a widow and seven children, all of whom still survive. Mrs. White now resides with her youngest daughter, in Worcester, Mass., in the enjoyment of health and in the full possession of all her faculties, at the age of nearly 85 years.

His children are: Sarah Huntington, born in Goshen, Nov. 30, 1821, married March 28, 1848, Charles T. Huntington, and now resides in West Brookfield, Mass. She was educated at the Academy

JOSEPH H. W



Albertype: Forbes Co., Boston.

JOSEPH H. WHITE.

in Worthington and at Mt. Holyoke Seminary, and is justly held in high esteem for her intelligence and christian character.

Joseph Huntington, born in Goshen, Jan. 28, 1824. In his boyhood, while upon the farm, he showed uncommon energy and enterprise. At the age of 22 he went to Boston and obtained a situation as clerk in a store. About a year later, he commenced the retail dry goods business on his own account in Manchester, N. H., in company with his cousins, William and Benjamin F. White. At the expiration of two years, he sold out his interest to his partners, and engaged in the same business on Hanover street, Boston. Jan. 1, 1854, he organized the dry goods importing and jobbing firm of White, Browne, Davis & Co. They at once commanded a large trade, and gained an enviable reputation for taste in the selection of dress goods for ladies' wear. The firm soon began to import largely, and in 1864 changed to a strictly importing and package business in Boston and New York, under the style of White, Browne & Co. This firm did a very large and profitable business for ten and a half years, and was dissolved July 1, 1874. Since that time Mr. White has been the senior partner in the firm of White, Payson & Co., the selling agents for the production of the Manchester Mills, located at Manchester, N. H., a corporation, which in 1874 he was chiefly instrumental in re-organizing, and in which he is a large stockholder. By close attention to his business, in which he has shown extraordinary ability, he has acquired a large fortune. He is a director in the Manchester Mills and in the Eliot National Bank. For more than thirty years he has been a constant attendant at the Central Congregational Church, of which the Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., is now the pastor. He took a leading part in the erection of its magnificent church edifice, being an active member of the building committee and contributing liberally of his means. By his counsel and aid, he has been of great service to his younger brothers. He married, Jan. 13, 1853, Miss Mary E. Stanyan of Chichester, N. H., who died Dec. 19, 1853. Was again married, Nov. 13, 1855, to Miss Ellen D. Tewksbury of Manchester, N. H.

Sophia Marcy, born in Goshen, March 6, 1826, was educated at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., married Dec. 29, 1851, Stephen J. Wilcox. She lived for many years in Boston and now resides in Worcester, Mass. She is an active member of the Pied-

mont Congregational Church. Since the death of her father in 1860, she has kindly given her mother a home in her family.

James, born in Hinsdale, Mass., July 9, 1828, graduated at Williams College in 1851, taught mathematics two years in Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Mass. Commenced the study of theology at Andover, but was compelled to relinquish it on account of a disease of the eyes. In December, 1854, went to Boston and joined his brother Joseph in business; was a member of the firm of White, Brown & Co., and retired from business in July, 1874. In 1875 was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature, was two years a member of the House of Representatives, and also two years a member of the Senate. He served on the Committees on Claims, Education and the Treasury, and was Chairman of each of them. He was elected by the alumni a Trustee of Williams College, and for this year is President of the "Williams Alumni Association of Boston." He has taken an active interest in benevolent and christian work, is a deacon in the Central Congregational Church, President of "the City Missionary Society," and for this year is President of "the Congregational Club of Boston and vicinity." He was married, Jan. 22, 1856, to Miss Harriet Cornelia, daughter of Dr. B. F. Kittredge of Hinsdale, Mass.

The *Boston Advertiser*, recently, advocating the election of Mr. White to an important office urged "the business men generally to see to it that their ballots bear the name of the HON. JAMES WHITE. He has been a very prominent merchant, and is one of a family of brothers who have done much to build up the dry goods trade of Boston. He is also a gentleman of much experience in public affairs, having been a member of the house of representatives in 1876 and 1877, and of the senate in 1878 and 1879. He served with much distinction on the committees on education, claims, and the treasury, and has been chairman of all of them. Especially as a member of the committee on claims were his services of great value to the State, and large amounts were saved to the treasury by his careful scrutiny of demands upon it. He belongs to a class of citizens whom it is exceedingly desirable to encourage to enter public life."

Simon Huntington, born in Hinsdale, Mass., May 22, 1831, married, Nov. 11, 1857, Miss Sarah A. Starkey of Westmoreland, N. H. He purchased his father's farm in Hinsdale, upon which he continues to reside. He has served upon the Board of Selectmen, and has been prominent in agricultural circles, having been President of the

Highland Agricultural Society at Middlefield, and the Berkshire at Pittsfield. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1874, and served upon the Committee on Prisons. He is a member of the Congregational Church.

Jonathan Huntington, born in Hinsdale, July 25, 1850, married, June 28, 1871, Miss Abby C. Herman of Boston. He was educated at the Hinsdale Academy and at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass. He went to Boston at the age of seventeen, and was clerk and afterwards partner with his brother-in-law, Mr. S. J. Wilcox, in the retail dry goods business. Since March, 1869, he has been a partner in the firm of R. H. White & Co., and now resides in Paris, France, being the foreign buyer for his firm.

Ralph Huntington, born Jan. 11, 1841, went to Boston at the age of eighteen years, and was clerk in the retail dry goods store of his brother-in-law, Mr. S. J. Wilcox. March 1, 1862, when twenty one years of age, he purchased a half interest in a retail dry goods store on Hanover street, and commenced business on his own account under the firm name of Tower & White. At the expiration of ten months of a prosperous business, he sold out his interest to his partner, and joined his brother in law, under the firm name of Wilcox, White & Co., on Winter street. This firm also did a profitable business, which they sold out at the end of two years. At this time, March 1, 1865, he formed a copartnership with his brother Jonathan and continued business on the same street, the style of the firm being R. H. White & Co. Here they did a large and profitable business till Jan. 1877, when they removed to their present magnificent store on Washington street.

At the age of twenty one years this young man left a clerkship in a retail dry goods store, where he was getting six dollars per week, and was laying up money at that, and commenced business for himself with a few hundred dollars, a part of which he had earned himself. At the age of forty we find him at the head of a firm whose business, built up chiefly by his own ability to [illegible] by not more than three or four [illegible] It will not be easy to point to a [illegible] He married, Dec. 24, 1862, Miss [illegible]

Benjamin I. White married [illegible] 1814, and [illegible]

in Chicago, died in Kenosha, Wis., Oct. 15, 1876; William, born Aug. 7, 1819, merchant in Manchester, N. H., married Emeline R. Allen, 1843; Julia M., born Dec. 28, 1820, married C. C. Dresser, died June 26, 1877; Henry, born March 15, 1823, married Merilla, daughter of Isaac King, died March 15, 1872; Benjamin F., born Oct. 12, 1825, was in business in Manchester, N. H., and afterwards in Ogdensburgh, N. Y., died Sept. 27, 1873, leaving one daughter.

William and Emeline (Allen) White had Lizzie, born in Goshen, April 21, 1846, and Mary, born in Manchester, July 1, 1854.

Mrs. Sophia, wife of Benjamin White, Sen., died April 9, 1833, aged 41 years, and he married, second, Mrs. Aurelia Bardwell, widow of Samuel Naramore. She died Aug. 11, 1869.

Benjamin White, Esq., was so connected with nearly every phase of public business in the town, parish and church, that a history of either reflects more or less of his history. He was equal to the duties of any and every position to which he was called. He was not ambitious for office. Modest and unassuming, his abilities were far in advance of his aspirations. He filled the office of Town Clerk, with rare ability, for a long period; was the principal Justice of the Peace for many years; was a member of the Legislature, and also of the Convention for revising the Constitution; and was for one or more terms one of the Special County Commissioners for Hampshire County. He was pre-eminently a man of peace. He deprecated personal jealousies and neighborhood and town quarrels, and chose to incur the displeasure of the contending parties, rather than to aid either in keeping up strife. Yet he was sensitive to criticism, but no amount of contumely or opposition could turn him from what he believed to be the right course. He was a true gentleman, pure-minded as a woman, thoroughly honest, and a sincere christian. He died Jan. 25, 1873, aged 85 years.

William White, son of Benjamin, was for many years a prominent dry goods merchant in Manchester, N. H., where he is highly esteemed for his integrity and for his generous devotion to the interests of his customers. Goshen has not produced a more obliging friend or genial companion than he.

Rev. Joel Wright was born in Milford, N. H., Jan. 26, 1784. Educated at Dartmouth College, he took high rank as a scholar,

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RESIDENCE OF THE LATE BENJAMIN WHITE, ESQ.

and also for a deep and ardent devotion to the cause of Christ. His theological studies were under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Payson, of Rindge, N. H. After his ordination, he was first settled in the work of the ministry, at Leverett, Mass. From that place he was called to the pastorate of the church and society in Goshen, where, for about eight years, the work of the Lord prospered in his hands; many being brought to a love and acknowledgment of the truth, as well by the private, godly walk and conversation of the man, as by the public ministrations of the pastor.

Subsequently Mr. Wright was called to a parish in Vermont; but, after a few years of labors there, the climate of the Green Mountains being too severe for his health, never very robust, he removed to New Hampshire. But, after some six years residence in that State, failing health and other circumstances induced him to return to Massachusetts, where he continued to reside until the 8th of June, 1859; when, with ardent longings for the rest which remaineth for the people of God, he went home to the Father's house on high.

Mr. Wright was eminently a man of God. Whether in the retirement of his study or ministering to and among his people, the chief consideration was, how he could best promote the spiritual welfare of those over whom the Holy Ghost had made him overseer. To the visitation of his people in their homes, or to the sanctuary, where he met them to dispense the words of Life, he always went from his closet, where he had sought for wisdom and grace for the work before him. In his preaching, as well as in the preparation of sermons, he sought not so much to please the fancy of his hearers, as to place before them the sublime truths of the Gospel in such plain and simple, yet eloquent forms, as to win their hearts to the love and obedience of Christ.

And his daily life was consistent with his preaching. Always foremost in every good cause, he not only pointed souls to Heaven, but himself led the way. During a ministry of almost one-third of a century, that portion of it passed at Goshen was, to Mr. Wright, the most satisfactory in the retrospect, both in his relations with the people and the fruits of his labors. The ties of friendship and christian fellowship there formed, were kept fresh, either by correspondence or personal intercourse with members of that parish down to the closing up of earthly relations by the hand of death. The families of the Lymans, Billings, Packards, Stones, and others which might be

named; were among the cherished ones in memory. But these contemporaries of his work have, like him, passed within the veil; and, as it is humbly hoped, are now reunited in the presence of Him whom they so faithfully served together, in time; even Jesus, their Redeemer and Saviour.

Of the children of Rev. Mr. Wright who survived him, the eldest son, Rev. D. Grosvenor Wright, D. D., is a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, and resides in the state of New York. Another son, T. Spencer Wright, M. D., is a prominent physician and surgeon, at Fond-du-Lac, Wisconsin. The eldest daughter, who was born in Goshen, is the accomplished wife of Dr. A. L. Hoyt, also residing in Fond-du-Lac. One of the grandsons of Rev. Mr. Wright, J. W. Wright, M. D., is Professor of Surgery in the medical department of the "University of New York City."

Rev. J. E. M. Wright, present pastor of the church, is a lineal descendant, in the seventh generation, of Thomas Cushman, the successor of Brewster in the eldership at Plymouth. He was the only son of Robert Cushman, whom Gov. Bradford was wont to call the "Right hand of the Pilgrims," and of Mary Allerton, the daughter of Isaac Allerton, the youngest passenger in the Mayflower. She died at the age of 90 years, the last survivor of the Pilgrim band.

His mother was Wealthy, daughter of Caleb Cushman of Goshen. She married Jonathan Wright of Northampton, in 1799. He is the youngest of their nine children, and was born in Jackson, Maine, June 23, 1822.

From his earliest years he had a great desire for a collegiate education; and ever after he became personally interested in religion felt that no other profession or occupation but the ministry would satisfy him. Circumstances prevented the fulfilment of his cherished wish for a liberal education; the lack of which, he tried to supply as far as possible by spending all the time he could command in studying, both alone and with private tutors, such branches as would especially fit him for the work of the ministry. After some ten years' experience in teaching and preparatory study, he entered the Bangor Theological Seminary in 1849, and graduated in 1852.

That same autumn he entered upon missionary work in Penobscot Co., Maine, having been previously married to Miss Evelina Gilbert of Gorham, Maine. He was ordained as an Evangelist, at Burling-

ton, Maine, Oct. 25, 1852. Here he labored with much pleasure and a reasonable degree of success, for about four years and a half, when he accepted a call to become the pastor of a newly organized church in Rockport, Maine. This was a rapidly growing village, with many young, enterprising, public-spirited men. Having had much experience in dealing with all classes of men, he applied himself very closely to study, and now entered upon his work as a settled pastor full of hope and enthusiasm. Here he hoped to spend his days and see a large church grow up under his care and God's blessing. But after several years of prosperity, the war clouds began to gather, and at length the Rebellion burst forth. From the first he felt called upon to do something for the union cause. With this feeling growing deeper and stronger he enlisted as a private, in Dec., 1863. As a consequence of this, in part at least, about thirty others enlisted in his village that same week; many of whom distinguished themselves by effective work in putting down the Rebellion. But he was rejected for physical disability, having just then some temporary inflammation of the lungs. All these facts soon found their way into the local papers, and through them to the state regiments at the front, and without any agency of his, resulted in his appointment as Chaplain of the 8th Regiment, Maine Volunteers. He was commissioned by the Governor, and mustered into the United States service, March 1, 1864, at Beaufort, S. C. He served in that capacity till the close of the war, being soon transferred to Virginia and sent to the front, participating in every skirmish, fight and battle, in which the regiment was engaged, except one, including the battle of Cold Harbor, the siege of Petersburg and the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox.

After several months spent in Richmond, Va, he received a call to become the acting pastor of the Congregational Church in Orleans, Barnstable Co., Mass. Here he began his work in Nov., 1865, not giving himself any time to rest after the constant excitement and taxation of army life. He had had several attacks of intermittent fever in the army without leaving his regiment. Soon after resuming his pastoral duties, he found his strength giving way. Sickness and death repeatedly visited his family he also met with a severe injury. All these causes combining, at length he was prostrated by disease and brought close to death's door. A merciful Providence raised him up in a measure, but finding his labors too great

for his strength, he resigned his charge and gave himself up to rest, for four years and a half with a people whose Christian kindness could not be excelled. He was next installed pastor of the Congregational Church in Upton, Worcester Co., where he labored about four years and a half, and then removed to Needham, where he remained a little more than five years, laboring with great joy, and a good degree of encouragement and success. But in all these places, since his return from the war, he has worked in much weakness and several times has been brought to the brink of the grave. In all his fields of labor, God has blessed his efforts with frequent conversions and additions to the churches, and in all, except Orleans, with special revivals of religion, including the army. At Orleans, it was his privilege to garner and care for the ripened sheaves reaped by another.

Last December he was installed pastor of the old church in Goshen with which his godly mother connected herself in the freshness and hope of early life. "To her, under God," he says, "I owe more than I have power to express. She consecrated me to the work of the ministry from my infancy; trained me in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and instructed me in the great truths and corresponding duties of our holy religion in my youth; dying suddenly, with all the members of the family present except myself, she left me this message, 'Study to know what duty is and then do it.' This I have ever tried to make the rule of my life."

SUPPLEMENTARY.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

It should be said by way of explanation in regard to the family sketches that the original plan of the writer was to give *sketches* rather than *genealogies*, but as the work and printing progressed, the plan was somewhat changed, and the details were more extended. The lists of births, deaths and marriages that follow the sketches, will supply to some extent the lack of these particulars in the sketches.

Joshua Abell, Jr., married, second, Polly ——, who died Nov. 14, 1846, aged 84.

Children of Abner and Lois Baker: Waters, born July 27, 1796; Artemas, born Sept. 5, 1798; Theodore, born April 26, 1801; Nahum, born Feb. 28, 1803. This family removed to the West.

Daniel Beals married Hannah, daughter of David Stearns, and had: Elias, who married Polly Bates, 1832; John, married Rosina Bates; David, married Climena Bates, Jan. 11, 1827. David had Laura, who married Chester M. Fuller, 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller had Elleon Adella, born June 28, 1852.

Gershom Bates was son of Nehemiah. Gershom had several brothers, Nehemiah, Asa and Levi of Cummington; Solomon of Chesterfield, father of Hudson; Ephraim, of Plainfield; Jacob, of Vermont; Eliab, of New York.

Luther Bates, son of Gershom, married Lucinda Hersey in 1835, and about twenty years later removed to Heath.

Dexter Beals, grandson of the "Mountain Miller," married Julia, daughter of Willard Packard, and had Pamelia, born April 3, 1831,

married John Kinney, Jan. 29, 1852; Joseph, born Sept. 2, 1832; Malesta P, born March 10, 1834, died Oct. 22, 1843; Elizabeth A., born Sept. 3, 1835; Luther H.; Julia B.; Emeline F., born July 29, 1842; Malesta G., born Feb. 22, 1844; Mary Arabella, born July 15, 1846; Harriet C., born April 3, 1848; Dexter J., Aug. 28, 1850; Abbie A., born July 6, 1852; Homan, born Dec. 18, 1854. Mr. Beals removed to Wisconsin, Dec., 1856, and after a residence of a few years returned to this State, and now lives in Easthampton. During his residence in Goshen, Mr. Beals was engaged for several years in the business of selling and setting out shade trees. He was a pioneer "Village Improvement Society," and probably set out more maple and other shade trees in the Connecticut valley than any man of his time.

Joseph Beals married Martha Rogers, Oct. 28, 1853. Children: Julia E., born May 17, 1870; Eleanor L., born Aug. 16, 1871; Joseph D., born June 13, 1875.

Luther H., is a manufacturer in Westfield. Homan is in business in New York.

George Barrus (page 140), died May 15, 1868, not 1869. Levi Barrus married second, Elvira (Warner) Allis, Feb. 22, 1854, and had a son, born Jan. 3, died Jan. 23, 1856.

Alvan Barrus (page 141), was born in 1831, not 1841. He received his first commission as Justice of the Peace in 1867.

Patience Barrows married, 3d, Salah Clark, Esq. (page 140).

M. Huldah should read *married* Huldah.

David Carpenter came to Goshen, in 1806, with Ezra his father, from Savoy, where they had lived about twelve years. David was born in Attleboro, his father in Rehoboth.

Ezra Brackett came to this town in 1839, from Hawley, and after a residence of about twenty years removed to Worthington with his son Ezra. His wife died there, and he has since returned to this town and resides with Henry T. Godfrey, who married his daughter Susannah. Another daughter, Hannah C., married Anson W. Godfrey, May 16, 1840; Ruth married Newman Bartlett, June 29, 1848; Olive married Wm. Porter, June 22, 1858; Ellen married Heman White, Jan. 17, 1860.

Rev. Ralph Cushman, after leaving college, taught the Academy in Belfast, Me. One of his pupils was the late Hon. George W. Crosby, Member of Congress and Governor of Maine. He always remembered his early teacher, and often spoke of the loveliness of his character and his remarkable talent as a singer. In a musical history of Andover Theological Seminary, Mr. Cushman was ranked as one of the best three singers that ever graduated from that institution. His nephew, Rev. J. E. M. Wright, gives the date of his death August 11, which differs from the record quoted on page 58.

It was said of him, "His sickness and death were, like his life, a bright example of Christian meekness, patience and holy confidence in his Divine Master." Another said, "In the trying situation he was called to occupy, he never was thrown off his balance." Another, "I do believe that he had more of the mind of Christ than any man with whom I have been acquainted."

The musical talent of the Cushman family was of rare excellence, and is a prominent trait in many of their descendants. C. C. Dresser, son of Vesta Cushman, owned a church organ, and was a skillful performer on that and other instruments. He used his organ in the church for many years as an aid and accompaniment to the choir. Wealthy Cushman, the mother of the present pastor, was a fine singer and read music very readily. She obtained her musical education in the singing schools of this town. Her means of conveyance was on horseback, seated upon a pillion behind her brother Rufus.

NOTE.—While writing the above lines, a member of the writer's family read the following startling announcement from the *Boston Evening Traveller* of April 11:

"Joseph Hawkes, the well-known keeper of the Goshen (Mass.) Highland House, known throughout Hampshire County, dropped dead while walking up the aisle of the church of that town on Sunday."

A later account states that he was in his accustomed place at the head of the choir Sunday morning, April 10. He walked over from his house in the afternoon in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. Hiram Packard. They parted in the vestibule, Mr. Packard entering the audience room, Mr. Hawks ascending the north stairway leading to the choir. Probably feeling unwell, after passing up one or two steps, he seemed to have turned to go down, when he fell to the floor, and immediately ceased to breathe. The cause of death was doubtless disease of the heart.

Major Hawks was a man of many excellent traits of character, whole-souled, sympathetic and generous. He filled for a long period a large place in the community. He had been postmaster of the town for about twenty-five years, and keeper of the hotel for about the same length of time. His connection with the choir was almost without parallel. For about fifty-seven years his connection with it has been continuous, and for nearly the whole time he has served as one of its leaders. He possessed a voice of remarkable power and sweet

Albert B. Dresser furnishes the following items: "When my grandfather, Moses Dresser, was a boy, he helped drive a drove of cattle to Boston. During his journey he saw a bass-viol, the first he had ever seen. He examined it closely, and after his return home set about making one for himself. Fearing that his father might think it a waste of time and material, he worked out of sight of the house, and on a large flat rock completed the instrument. It proved to be a good one, and is now in possession of his son Levi, of Russell, N. Y.

"One of Burgoyne's men, a Hessian, settled near the Simeon Cowles place. His shanty finally burned down and he left the place.

"I have a bear trap that was made by Seth Pomeroy before the Revolutionary war. His initials, 'S. P.,' are still visible upon it. I have also the stone that Dea. Oliver Taylor used in his tannery in sharpening his currier's knife. It still bears the marks of the knife, though it has been cut down to a size that permits its use in the hayfield."

Children of Caleb C. and Julia M. Dresser: Sophia B., born March 30, 1846; Albert B., born March 5, 1848; Helen M., born June 19, 1850; Edward, born Sept. 14, 1852, died Aug. 7, 1854; Charles, born June 2, 1856, died Jan. 24, 1859; Martha, born Feb. 16, 1859; Laura M., born July 8, 1862; Hattie, born July 23, 1864. (*Correction.*—Albert B. and his three younger sisters reside on the Capt. Reuben Dresser homestead.)

Sophia B., daughter of Caleb C. Dresser, married E. P. Bridgman (not Joseph C., page 145,) member of the 37th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, the well-known army correspondent—"E. P. B." —of the *Hampshire Gazette*. Miss Dresser, previous to her marriage, was engaged for some time in teaching a government school at the Indian agency under Maj. Joseph Bridgman, cousin of "E. P. B." Miss Dresser, inheriting the Cushman musical talent, was a leading member of one of the church choirs in Westfield for quite a period before going west.

Children of George and Alvey Dresser: Henry B., born Dec. 17, 1849; George C., born Feb. 18, 1852; Vesta C., born Sept. 8, 1854.

ness, that, so far as the writer knows, was never heard in a song that was not proper to be sung in the house of worship. He died at the post of duty, and will be missed and remembered for many years.

Abner Damon (page 144), married Lovisa, not Louisa. His daughter Lovisa married Ornan Bartlett. Abner, Jr., married Miranda, daughter of Solomon Bates.

Incidents Related by Capt. John Grant in 1854.

Ebenezer Parsons, father of Justin, died of small pox in 1777, in the house where J. Milton Smith lives. Mrs. Chapin, daughter of William Hallock, died of the same disease.

Col. Ezra May was at the taking of Burgoyne. He took a violent cold, did not immediately return home, but never recovered from it. He, as Major, and Christopher Banister as Captain, Asa Grant and —— Harris of this town as private soldiers, went down towards New York with others, to watch the movements of Howe's army.

Rev. Dr. Lyman of Hatfield, an earnest Whig, was preaching in Williamsburgh on the Sabbath morning when word came that men were wanted at Bennington. He went home after the service, promising to join such as would go to Bennington the next morning. He was as good as his word, and was promptly on hand, armed and equipped for active service.

Rev. Dr. Parsons of Amherst was considered a Tory. He told Dr. Lyman that he dreamed of seeing a large bull fighting a small one at Hockanum—near Mt. Holyoke—and the small one conquered the other. "Very good," replied Dr. Lyman, "Very good, sir. I can interpret that dream: John Bull and the Yankees; and John Bull is going to get whipped. But I do not understand why the Lord should reveal anything to a tory."

Asa Grant, father of Capt. John, was a soldier in the French and Indian war. He was under Col. Williams, the founder of Williams College. The Colonel made his will in Albany as they were going up to Fort Edward. While Grant and his comrades were building a breastwork, Colonel Williams went forward to meet the French and Indians and was killed.

Old Mr. James Packard had nine slaves fall to him by way of his wife. He had them sent here, and made arrangements for disposing of them to different parties. Squire Snell of Cummington was to have two, but before they were distributed, slavery in Massachusetts came to an end, and the negroes became their own masters.

Julia Hawks, the teacher, married M. Bertrand Gardel, not Henry,

as given on page 147. She died while in the East, Feb. 28, 1859, in a tent about a half day's journey from Damascus.

George S. Hunt, of Northampton, son of Lowell, married Fannie Stickney of Greenfield, June 14, 1866. Children: Alfred S.; Willie A.; Charles L.; Frank H.

The following interesting account of the early James families, which will correct some errors in the previous pages, was received from Luther James, Esq., of Ann Arbor, Mich., too late for insertion in its proper place. Mr. James has heretofore shown in practical ways his interest in his native town. The substantial iron gate at the entrance of the cemetery was a donation from him.

John, Philip and Thomas came from England. Lands were granted to Philip and Francis James in Cohasset—then included in Hingham—in 1638.

John James, 4th generation, married Deborah Bates of Pembroke, Mass.

Children: John, Jr., born 1744; Deborah, born March 23, 1746; Francis of Boston, born May 13, 1749; Enoch of Boston, born Aug. 24, 1751; Sarah, born Sept. 13, 1755, married Job Turner of Boston; Thomas, born July 11, 1758, removed from Cohasset to Chesterfield, 1770, and married Susannah Collier. She was born in Scituate, April 19, 1756, and died Nov. 4, 1820. Thomas James died in Westhampton, March 1, 1834.

John James, Jr., born 1744, married Lois Beals of Cohasset, April 4, 1765. She was born July 20, 1746.

Children: Moses, born Oct. 23, 1766, married Rebecca Ripley, Jan. 13, 1785; Malachi, born July 9, 1767, married Elizabeth Lyman, Feb. 18, 1790; Lois, born May 29, 1769, married Josiah Beals, Oct. 1, 1789; Betsey, born March 17, 1771, married Amherst Harwood, June 20, 1793; Sallie born July 25, 1773, married Caleb Damon, Nov. 21, 1795; Deborah, born Jan. 6, 1777, married Benj. Pierce, June 26, 1799; Ruth, born Nov. 27, 1778, died May 24, 1781.

John James, Jr., removed to Goshen in 1769; died July 11, 1804. His wife, Lois, died Oct. 5, 1810.

Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Malachi James, died July 9, 1856; Lyman, son of Capt. James, born March 25, 1825, died Dec. 16, 1830; Sophia, died at Chelsea, Mich., Jan. 16, 1879, aged 87; Clar-

issa, died Aug. 15, 1876; Maria, married May 31, 1855, died in Ashfield, Oct. 15, 1876; Lewis L., married Jan. 25, 1832, died in Dexter, Mich., Aug. 17, 1880. Enoch James married A. R. Dwight of Belchertown, Jan. 18, 1825.

John James, Jr., and John Williams were partners in trade from 1779 to 1793. Their accounts were kept in pounds, shillings and pence. Their store was the only one in the vicinity for several years. The goods were brought from Boston with ox teams. The old store was taken down in 1876.

On the night of Sept. 7, 1821, two large barns with sheds attached, full of hay, grain, flax, &c., belonging to Capt. James, were destroyed by fire.

John James, Sen., built the first church in Cohasset, probably about 1747. It was reported at a parish meeting in 1750 that the meeting house had been completed at a cost of four thousand pounds. This church is still standing. The old family homestead in Cohasset, built over 200 years ago, is still in good condition. The timbers are cedar, and additions have been made to the original house.

F. W. Lyman, writing from his Florida residence, in Spring Garden Centre, Volusia Co., under date of March 5, 1881, expresses his "appreciation of the labor of rescuing from oblivion the 'short and simple annals of the poor.' Good blood," he writes, "went up to the hill towns. No doubt some 'rude inglorious Miltons' there may rest;' 'some Cromwells guiltless of their country's blood.' Religion and patriotism struck their roots deep in the rugged soil, and if corn and cattle were less luxuriant, men and women, in the best English sense, grew there."

"My great grandmother, on the Lyman side, was Thankful Pomeroy, sister of Gen. Seth; and on the Smith side, my grandmother was a friend and neighbor of Gen. Putnam. My grandfather Lyman was a lieutenant on the side of the government in the fight at Springfield,

[NOTE BY THE COMPILER.—Mr. Enoch James, with his brother, Lewis L., was largely engaged in Williamsburgh, for many years in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits. The store and manufacturing are still continued by Henry L. and L. D. James, sons of Enoch, who seem to retain the business tact and enterprise that have been for so long a period, conspicuous in the James family.]

during the Shay's insurrection. He took, in a two horse sleigh, a squad of his men, of whom one Walker was shot in the sleigh." * *

From sources entitled to confidence, it appears that Rev. Justin Parsons had a larger family of children than have been named in the previous pages. The following list probably includes them all:

Lucretia, baptised 1789, who married Rev. Daniel O. Morton, and resided in Shoreham, Vt.; Asahel, baptised Sept. 5, 1790; Levi, born 1792, missionary to Palestine; Luther, baptised Feb. 21, 1795; Calvin, baptised May 6, 1798; Electa, baptised July 20, 1800; Electa, baptised Aug. 5, 1804. Mrs. Mary P. Webster writes: "Ira Parsons married a Miss Bardwell, sister of the wife of Dea. Asahel Billings."

Benjamin Parsons, Jr., resided and practiced law for some years, in Chesterfield. He was secretary of the Hampshire Musical Society in 1801, and in 1805–8 represented the town in the Legislature.

Dea. Oliver Taylor kept a daily record of the weather from 1796 till 1827. His grandson, Mr. Emmons Putney, continued it from that time onward, and has the whole now (1881) in his possession. The house of Mr. Putney was the residence of Rev. Mr. Whitman and family, for nearly forty years. The chimney was built of brick made by Deacon Brown, of clay, taken from the bed of the reservoir. Mr. Putney has an old-fashioned eight day clock, made by Isaac Gere. It is claimed it has been known to run for a year without varying from true time. Mr. Putney and others are authority for the statement, that Capt. Reuben Dresser procured sufficient pine lumber from a single tree on his farm, for building his hotel in the village. The lumber from another pine tree from the same lands, is said to have sold for eighty dollars in the days when lumber was cheap. The lumber from the original forest trees was excellent in quality and durability. The shingles on the north roof of Major Stone's house lasted nearly seventy years.

The following extracts from a letter written by Rev. J. C. Thompson in 1861, in reference to renewing his labors among the people of Goshen, are worth preserving, showing as they do, the christian spirit of the man and his attachment to the people of his early ministrations:

"I ought to have said before that I have no wish to settle in any parish at present,

and this on account of my health. Should I continue to be able to labor for a year or two to come, as I have for the past two or three years, I might perhaps consent to take a permanent charge. But for the present, I am quite sure it will be better, both for myself and for the people, to whom I may minister, that my relations to them be that of "stated supply."

"It is certainly very gratifying to receive from the people in Goshen, such expressions of interest in me, and of favorable appreciation of my poor services. They awaken a response in my own bosom, which tempts me to leap over other considerations and give at once an affirmative decision to the question before me.

"But I have been a dull disciple in the school of Christ, to have lived thus long and yet not learn that the will of the Master, and not our own inclination, must be our guide. * * * I would not run before being sent by the Great Head of the church. If He shall say go, most cheerfully will I once more pitch my tent among the friends and their descendants, and among the sepulchres of friends of more youthful days, and in the place which to me is so full of interesting and grateful memories. * * * Yours very cordially,

J. C. THOMPSON.

Mr. Thompson was ordained first pastor of the second church in Rowe, Mass., Oct. 28, 1835, dismissed June 19, 1837, and settled over the Congregational church in Goshen the same year. He married Lucy Ann, daughter of Dr. Chenery of Holden.

Children: John Chenery, born June 14, 1838; Edward Payson, born March 9, 1840; Lizzie, married C. J. Humiston, and resides in Holyoke, Mass.

Mr. Thompson preached in Cummington for a year, and in other places, but his health proving unequal to pastoral duties, he retired from the profession, and for many years has been in business in Belvidere, Illinois.

Children of Daniel and Betty Wyman: Daniel, born Feb. 3, 1765 William, born Jan. 12, 1771; Artemas, born Dec. 19, 1771; Joseph, born Dec. 26, 1774; Nahum, born Jan. 27, 1777; John, born Oct. 21, 1780; David, born Nov. 25, 1782. The eldest two were born in Brookfield, the others in Goshen.

Rev. T. H. Rood, foot of page 62, not J. H.

John Stearns, page 178, married Abigail, daughter of *John* Williams.

Vashti Tilton, page 177, not Vasti.

Ellen E. Smith, page 170, was born 1834.

Cranson, page 168, is usually written *Cranston.*

After Reuben Smith, page 71, No. 44, insert J. Milton Smith.

The date of birth of Phebe, daughter of Thomas Weeks, page 180, is given in another record as August 31, 1733.

Col. Nehemiah May, page 154, died Sept. 10. Susannah May, died June 14.

F. C. Richardson, page 72, not J. C.

Marriages not Previously Inserted.

James Halbert and Mary Selden, Aug. 15, 1781.
David Childs and Clarissa Dickenson, June 17, 1784.
William Damon and Ruth Whitcomb, May 27, 1784.
Hugh Thompson and Sarah White, Feb. 7, 1787.
Joseph Thayer and Anna Putney, Feb. 1 1787.
Joshua Abell and Dolly Parsons, Dec. 12, 1787.
Nathaniel Abell and Eunice French, Dec. 7, 1788.
James Whitcomb and Nancy Hunt, Dec. 18, 1790.
Stephen Grover and Margaret Beman, Feb. 24, 1793.
Ebenezer Bird and Widow Molly White, Jan. 23, 1794.
Benjamin Wait and Polly Mott, June 2, 1794.
Silas Blake and Parnal Beswick, March 20, 1794.
Joseph Mott and Naomi Lyons, April 12, 1792.
Origen Orcutt and Eunice Ripley, March 3, 1796.
Oliver Thayer and Hannah Vining, Jan. 19, 1797.
John Snow and Anna Forbes, Oct. 12, 1797.
Justin Parsons and Electa Frary, Oct. 30, 1788.
Josiah Beals of Windsor and Lois James, Oct. 1, 1789.
Adonijah Taylor of Williamsburgh and Zeruiah Snow, Nov. 5, 1789.
Wm. Murray and Polly Palmer, April 13, 1790.
Jacob Kilburn and Hannah Alden, Sept 9, 1790.
J. Osgood and Sarah Standish, Sept. 9, 1790.
Solomon Parsons and Lucinda Packard, Nov. 25, 1790.

Chas. Beswick, Jr., of Chesterfield and Mary Vinton, Nov. 25, 1790.
Jonas Rich and Jennie Selden, Nov. 28, 1790.
Alpheus Pearse and Mary Hallock, Feb. 23, 1792.
Philip Smith of Whateley and Rebekah Tower, March 7, 1792.
John Alden, 2d, and Tabitha McNight, March 8, 1792.
Asa Strong of Greenfield and Sarah Putney, April 26, 1792.
Versal Banister of Windsor and Hannah Packard, Feb. 19, 1793.
Josiah Hayden, Jr., and Esther Hallock, March 21, 1793.
Amherst Harwood of Windsor and Betsey James, June 20, 1793.
Joshua Porter and Jenna Luce, June 27, 1793.
Nathan Morgan of Pownal and Lydia Orr, July 4, 1793.
Joel Chapin of Worthington and Abigail Hallock, Sept. 26, 1793.
Daniel Perkins of Plainfield and Patty Hallock, Jan. 29, 1794.
Ebenezer Hawkins of Williamstown and Rebekah Jipson, Feb. 16, 1794.
Wm. Arms, Jr., of Deerfield and Mercy Snow, March 4, 1794.
Benjamin Southwick of Northampton and Elizabeth Polly, Feb. 16, 1795.
John Abell of Fairfield, Vt., and Ruth Grant, Feb. 18, 1795.
Elijah Luce of Williamsburgh and Mehitabel Howes, March 16, 1795.
Thomas Orcutt and Sally Carpenter, April 23, 1795.
Joseph Collins and Esther Fuller, Aug. 20, 1795.
Aaron Putney and Deborah Maynard, Aug. 29, 1795.
Alpheus Darling and Lois Kellogg, Dec. 24, 1795.
Abner Brown and Susannah Tower, Oct. 9, 1796.
Moses Shepard and Fanny Allen, (colored) Nov. 6, 1796.
Asa Bates and Jemima Kingman, Nov. 17, 1796.
Daniel Kellogg, Jr., and Lucy Weeks, Jan. 22, 1797.
Zenas Leland of Ashfield and Azubah Fuller, March 16, 1797.
Marsena Sanderson of Deerfield and Zilphah Fuller, March 29, 1797.
Silas Patrick and Nabby Gates, June 8, 1797.
Asa Turner and Lydia Willcutt, July 2, 1797.
Abell Olds and Elioner Billington, July 6, 1797.
John Manter of Ashfield and Rebekah Snow, July 26, 1797.
Josiah Hannum of Williamsburgh and Dolly Banister, Feb. 6, 1798.
Roswell Stevens of New Hartford and Molly King, Sept. 2, 1798.

Benjamin Pierce, Jr., of Chesterfield and Dolly James, June 26, 1799.

Lot Hall of Ashfield and Sally Jipson, July 6, 1799.

John C. Lyman and Susannah Burgess, Nov. 7, 1799.

John Salmon and Polly Putney, Nov. 21, 1799.

Matthew Keith and Lucretia Jipson, Jan. 30, 1800.

Asahel Stoodley of St. Albans, Vt., and Lydia Beals, Jan. 22, 1801.

Eleazer Blake and Ruth Beals, Jan. 22, 1801.

Joseph Rhoades, 3d, and Esther Knight, Jan. 29, 1801.

David Wilds of Williamsburgh and Charlotte Gustin, Sept. 10, 1801.

William Harrington and Hannah Davidson, Dec. 17, 1801.

Dea. Joseph Cutler of Brookfield and Widow Judith Brown, Jan. 24, 1802.

Solomon Bates of Chesterfield and Nabby Willcutt, April 6, 1802.

Ansel Amadon and Susannah Parker, April 29, 1802.

Doctor Ellis Coney and Sarah Grover, Sept. 26, 1802.

John Smith, Jr., and Hannah Putney, Oct. 21, 1802.

Joseph Carey, 3d, of Williamsburgh and Freelove Fuller, Jan. 13, 1803.

Gershom Bates and Patty Parker, Feb. 3, 1803.

Willard Cleaveland and Sally Strong, March 10, 1803.

Benjamin Jones and Polly Jipson, March 23, 1803.

Samuel Snow and Temperance Luce, Dec. 8, 1803.

Eleazer C. Leonard of Worthington and Hannah Salmon, Jan. 18, 1804.

Wm. H. Parker of Charlemont and Nancy Aldridge, Jan. 25, 1804.

Joshua Abell, Jr., and Phebe Cathcart, March 8, 1804.

Luke Keith of Cummington and Hannah Willcutt, April 3, 1804.

Joshua Sansamon and Hannah Dunham, Sept. 7, 1804.

John Glass of Peru and Phebe Davis, Nov. 29, 1804.

Mitchell Dawes of Cummington and Mercy Burgess, Jan. 1, 1805.

Amzi Childs of Deerfield and Rhoda Snow, Jan. 10, 1805.

Simeon Hurd of Sandgate, Vt., and Rebekah Jones, Jan. 27, 1805.

James King of Ashfield and Lilly Willcutt, April 14, 1805.

Stockwell Stearns of Worthington and Zerviah Willcutt, Oct. 31, 1805.

Asa L. Robinson and Persis Weeks, Feb. 17 1806.

Seth Ford of Cummington and Parthena Kingman, Feb. 20, 1806.

Rufus Cushman and Theodocia Stone, June 12, 1806.

Meriman Chamberl ı and Polly Hubbard, Oct. 2, 1806.
John Harris and Abigail Carpenter, Nov. 27, 1805.
Chester Wait of Savoy and Susannah B rown, Nov. 25, 1806.
Amos W. Pool of Plainfield and Sarah Abell, Nov. 27, 1806.
Reuben Dresser, Jr., and Sophia Bardwell, May 12, 1807.
Joshua Packard, Jr., and Betsey Ingram, May 14, 1807.
Harvey Luce and Hannah Clifford, June 3, 1807.
Rev. Wm. Fisher of Stamford, Conn., and Rhoda Bardwell, Oct. 25, 1807.
John Wilder of Chesterfield and Hannah Amadon, Feb. 15, 1808.
Rev. Abel Farley of Manchester Vt., and Hannah Dresser, Feb. 18, 1808.
Jonathan Lilly, Jr., of Ashfield and Clarissa Kellogg, Sept. 22, 1808.
Erastus Gleason of Plainfield and Eunice Tilton, Oct 5, 1808.
Rufus Abbott of Chester and Anna Owen, July 17, 1809.
Stephen Whitney of Deerfield and Polly Williams, Feb. 22, 1810.
John Bisbee of Plainfield and Mary Lyon, March 27, 1810.
Doctor Daniel Pierce of Peru and Abigail Lyman, May 3, 1810.
Samuel Hall, Jr., of Ashfield and Betsey Jipson, July 12, 1810.
Allen Newell of Whateley and Hannah Jipson, July 13, 1810.
Stephen Luce and Mary Graves of Williamsburgh, Sept. 20, 1810.
Aaron James and Irena Willcutt, Nov. 29, 1810.
Joel Jones of Chesterfield and Clarissa Owen, April 30, 1810.
Caleb Dodge of Litchfield, N. Y., and Marcia Jipson, Sept. 17, 1810.
Wm. Hosford and Tirza Jipson, Sept. 19, 1810.
Jed. Clark and Elizabeth Cushman, Jan. 19, 1813.
Benjamin Johnson of Pittsfield and Mary Cargill, Nov. 1, 1813.
Ebenezer Healy, Jr., and Esther Parsons, May 5, 1813.
O. D. Hannum of Southampton and Sarah Sprague, May 27, 1813.
Elisha Warner and Patty Weeks, July 5, 1813.
Rufus Olds and Eunice Sprague, Aug. 25, 1814.
Chester Olds and Naomi Sprague, Sept. 22, 1814.
Prescott Bartlett and Narcissa Robinson, Oct. 17, 1814.
Junius Northam and Sally White, Jan. 31, 1815.
Cyrus Bisbee and Eliz'th Buckingham, May 16, 1815.
Simeon Cowles of Amherst and Molly King, June 28, 1815.
James Richards, Jr., of Plainfield and Sally Bardwell, May 31, 1815.

Robert Little of Williamsburgh and Mrs. Sarah Whitcomb, Dec. 21, 1815.

Lewis Thayer of Cummington and Tenty Kingman, Jan. 2, 1816.

Eben'r Ford of Plainfield and Roxey Olds, Jan. 22, 1816.

Asahel Billings and Violet Bardwell, Jan. 31, 1816.

Amos Deming of Savoy, and Priscilla Sears, Feb. 15, 1816.

Horace Frary of Whately and Catharine Simmons, Oct. 7, 1818.

Robert Barras and Zerviah Orcutt, Feb. 11, 1821.

Jesse Willcutt, 2d, and Hannah James, Dec. 2, 1813.

Joel Sampson and Anna Hubbard, June 5, 1814.

Jacob Lovell and Naomi Damon, April 2, 1818.

Bradley Packard and Mary Webster, Dec. 2, 1831.

Leonard Smith and Mary Coney, May 13, 1835.

Abner Kelley and Sarah, daughter of Daniel Beals, Dec. 10, 1835.

Asahel H. Searle and Sophia Skiff, Dec. 11, 1823.

Martin Bryant of Chesterfield and Nancy A. Skiff, Jan 1, 1824.

Oliver Wiles of Williamsburgh and Sophia Hosford, March 4, 1824.

Reuben Lynch of Stockbridge and Sarah Hosford, Nov. 10, 1824.

Asa Pettengill of Cummington and Cynthia Brown, Jan. 25, 1826.

Peter Niles of Worthington and Mary Buckingham, April 11, 1826.

Oliver Taylor Cathcart and Nancy Abell, April 12, 1827.

Gaius Pease of Summers, Conn., and Wealthy Walcutt, June 13, 1827.

John C. Lyman of Cummington and Cynthia Bassett, Nov. 7, 1827.

Ornan Bartlett of Cummington and Lovisa Damon, Dec. 27, 1827.

Russell Searle of Chesterfield and Abigail Beals, Dec. 27, 1827.

Eben'r W. Town of Enfield and Sophia A. Hawks, Dec. 1, 1827.

Barnabas A. Howes of Ashfield and Polly C. Lawton, Nov. 8, 1827.

Ansel Edwards of Albany and Rowena Darling, Dec. 21, 1827.

Alvan Macomber and Nancy Burnell, Feb. 22, 1832.

Norman Cogswell of Chesterfield and Eliza Farley, May 15, 1832.

Elias Beals of Cummington and Polly Bates, June 14, 1832.

Silas Hannum, Jr., and Harriet E. Kingman, Oct. 25, 1832.

Pomeroy Smith and Louisa C. Burnell, Jan. 1, 1833.

Nathan Sears of Ashfield and Abigail Bates, May 22, 1834.

Philo P. Tucker and Harriet N. Hawks, Oct. 1, 1834.

Braman Wing of Savoy and Betsey Luce, Sept. 17, 1837.

Joseph Cole of Chesterfield and Hannah Willcutt, Sept. 23, 1838.

Capt. John Grant and Mrs. Jane B. Shaw of Cummington, Oct. 9, 1838.

Elijah Walcott, Jr., and Diana R. Parker, Feb. 14, 1839.

Wm. Keith of Greenfield and Almira Thompson of Heath, Oct. 21, 1841.

Lewis H. Warren of Ashfield and Sarah Converse, Nov. 24, 1841.

Ebenezer Snell, Jr., of Cummington and Rachel F. Bardwell, Dec. 15, 1841.

Moses Belden to Mrs. Sally Briggs, April 27, 1842.

Benj. E. Kemp of Buckland and Mehitabel Luce, Jan. 18, 1844.

Abner Phelps and Eryphela Wheeler, Sept. 4, 1844.

David Kingman and Harriet N. Richards, July 29, 1845.

Wm. N. Moore and Caroline S. Moody, May 3, 1846.

Spencer C. Gurney and Abigail T. Hoxie, April 2, 1847.

Theo. Parsons and Mehitable Shaw, Jan. 30, 1848.

Jeremiah Bardwell and Wealthy C. Goodman, Nov. 29, 1849.

Otis C. Howes and Cornelia M. Hubbard, Oct. 1, 1850.

John M. Smith and Sarah M. Beals, Oct. 13, 1850.

Samuel J. Gould and Rosetta A. Russ, June 10, 1851.

Thomas C. Phelps, Jr., and Hannah S. Moore, Dec. 11, 1851.

J. M. Francis and Bethiah E. Russ, Dec. 11, 1852.

Alphonso Dickinson and Abby A. Field, Jan. 30, 1852.

Henry Bodman and Sarah Hill, May 3, 1852.

Levi Stephenson and Martha R. Miller, May 10, 1852.

George Stephenson and Elizabeth E. Utley, June 14, 1853.

Milo Milliken and Mary Willcutt, Nov. 24, 1853.

Hosea P. Hunt and M. Vaughn, May 10, 1854.

Henry M. Blakely and Genett Hathaway, Aug. 2, 1854.

Geo. W. Packard and Mary J. Ford, Feb. 23, 1855.

Aquila Moore and Eliza A. Miller, May 3, 1855.

Amos Hawks and Climena Baker, Dec. 27, 1855.

James Lawton and Catharine Baly, Jan. 17, 1856.

John W. Miller and Eugenia Howland, May 1, 1856.

Zenas Field and Cynthia Luce, Oct. 11, 1856.

Albert H. Merritt and Aurelia M. Jackson, Oct. 6, 1856.

A. P. Hunt and Hannah J. Plympton, May 12, 1857.

Joseph Blake and Caroline P. Abell, May 27, 1857.

James B. Taylor and Abigail Manning, July, 1857.

Joseph Meekins and Permelia Bassett, Sept., 1857.

Rev. Wm. Carruthers and Martha P. Baker, June 23, 1858.
Matthew Ray and Mary Burke, Feb. 7, 1859.
Cyrus Kingsley and Susan J. Pynchon, March 17, 1859.
Alonzo Bates and Aurelia E. Upton, May 3, 1859.
Lewis Abell and Martha Packard, 1859.
Amasa S. Cowles and Ruth S. Newcomb, 1859.
George E. Williams and Lucy B. Upton, Nov. 14, 1859.
Harvey Rhodes and Sarah Jane Damon, Oct. 21, 1860.
Asahel Bisbee and Sarah Stephenson, Nov. 1, 1860.
Coleman L. Dawes and Martha C. Tilson, June 12, 1861.
Robert Fratt and Mary Loud, June 12, 1861.
Edward Baker and Elizabeth Damon, July 4, 1861.
Horatio Culver and Minerva M. Scott, July 20, 1861.
Fordyce Chilson and Mary Ann Frissel, March 16, 1863.
Chester M. Fuller and Almira A. Warner, Dec. 29, 1863.
Fred. Richardson and Juliette Hayden, March 2, 1864.
John H. Matthews and Catharine Brinen, Jan. 21, 1865.
T. P. Lyman and Olive J. Rice, Oct. 11, 1865.
John H. Bissell and Julia Ann Richardson, Dec. 6, 1865.
Henry F. Rice and Sarah E. Godfrey, Jan. 17, 1866.
Harlan W. Torrey and Ellen M. Parker, June 23, 1866.
John H. Godfrey and Elvira A. Porter, May 23, 1867.
Levant Phelps and Ella L. Prince, June 3, 1867.
Elihu Boyce and Amanda Miller, June 16, 1868.
Herbert W. Brown and Luella R. Damon, Sept. 8, 1868.
Chas. Thayer and Ida Dixon, Sept. 13, 1868.
Dwight Thayer and Sarah Miller, Oct. 23, 1868.
Edward Valentine and Hattie A. White, Feb. 20, 1869.
E. Herbert Alden and Laura E. Fuller, Sept. 8, 1869.
Edward G. Bradford and Sarah M. Newton, Sept. 14, 1869.
John K. Fuller and Lucena Plumley, Dec. 2, 1869.
Arthur H. Walkley and Martha A. Hawks, Jan. 15, 1870.
Evlyn Taylor and Louisa R. Johnson, June 8, 1870.
Franklin Mayor and Nancy Mayor, July 10, 1870.
Frank D. Robinson and Lizzie Porter, Oct. 26, 1870.
Lyman B. Cannon and Julia B. Hubbard, June 15, 1871.
Benj. M. Dyer and Lois H. Williams, Nov. 1, 1871.
Leander V. Hill and Emily Porter, Nov. 25, 1871.

John G. Sykes and Lydia A. Dyer, Dec. 26, 1871.
Orrin N. Russ and Mary Millins, May 6, 1873.
Augustus H. Roberts and Mary Ann Richardson, July 29, 1875.
Israel P. Stebbins and Mary Alexander, Jan. 24, 1877.
Willie E. Shaw and Eva V. Merritt, July 3, 1877.
Horace Atwater and Emma Ernestine Walkley, July 26, 1877.
Frank G. Sears and Etta F. Wildman, April 21, 1877.
Clifford L. Nutter and Sarah P. Sturtevant, Sept. 10, 1877.
John E. Cogan and Bell J. Bates, August 11, 1879.
Ralph A. Packard and Rachel E. Hawes, Oct. 30, 1879.
Alcander Hawks and Eunice A. Loomis, Nov. 18, 1879.
Lucius H. Hubbard and Margaret E. Bucknam, April 29, 1880.
Wilbur D. Porter and Julia F. Tufts, May 23, 1880.
Ozro B. Davis and Fleda E. Miner, May 30, 1880.
Ward D. White and Susie P. Hunt, Nov. 25, 1880.
Emil H. Miller and Flora A. Buck, Dec. 25, 1880.

"Intentions"—where date of marriage is not recorded.

Epaphras Curtis and Elizabeth Waldo, Dec., 1787.
Ephraim Bates and Mary Chamberlain, Jan. 4, 1790.
Micah Jepson and Mary Hawkins of Williamstown, April 8, 1790.
Daniel Croney (Coney?) and Mary Jones, May 23, 1790.
Chas. Beswick, Jr., and Mary Vinton, July 9, 1790.
Parson Mansfield and Joanna Smith, Dec. 19, 1791.
Moses Hallock and Peggy Allen of Chilmark, July 2, 1792.
Edmond Bridges and Rebekah Minor of Peru, Nov. 12, 1792.
John Presip* and Molly Odell of Cummington, March 4, 1793.
Jesse Abell and Sally Orcutt, Nov. 15, 1795.
Levi Bates and Lovina Hersey, July 10, 1796.
Abell Olds and Eleanor Billington, April 24, 1797.
Josiah Hannum and Dolly Banister, Dec. 4, 1797.
Jonathan Luce and Mehitabel Bates, May 19, 1798.
Charles Grimes and Hepsey Bodman, Aug. 10, 1800.
John K. Hamilton and Submit Grimes, Sept. 21, 1801.
John Grant and Nancy Reed of Cheshire, April 16, 1802.

* Presip was a Portuguese.

Joseph Rice and Mary Burnell, Aug. 15, 1803.
Othniel Hannum and Patty Bassett, Sept. 26, 1803.
Silas Burgess and Lucy Stone, Nov. 15, 1803.
Joshua Abell, Jr., and Phebe Cathcart, March 4, 1804.
Ebenezer Parsons and Eunice Clark, March 14, 1804.
Erastus Clark and Hannah Dresser, July 16, 1804.
John Glass of Peru and Phebe Davis, Oct. 20, 1804.
Samuel Daugherty and Anna Woods of Belchertown, Feb. 10, 1805.
John Willcutt and Cynthia Abell, March 10, 1806.
Thos. Tower, Jr., and Sarah Manning, Dec. 30, 1806.
John Eldredge and Sally Kellogg, Oct. 5, 1807.
Silvanus Stone and Mehitabel Kellogg of Brookfield, Jan. 20, 1808.
Caleb Cushman and Betsey Alvord of Plainfield, Feb. 9, 1808.
John Luce and Hannah Bigelow, Feb. 15, 1808.
Elijah Streeter and Katherine Weeks of Belchertown, Feb. 15, 1808.
Reuben Kingman and Betsey Clark, March 8, 1808.
David Kellogg and Sophia Bassett, Nov. 24, 1808.
Spencer Hubbard and Sally Gunn of Sunderland, Jan. 25, 1809.
Ebenezer White and Hannah Ripley, Oct. 8, 1809.
Samuel Buckingham and Eliza Cox, May 7, 1810.
Jonathan Snow and Betsey Bond, Dec. 25, 1810.
Nathan Fuller and Hannah Dyer, March 4, 1811.
Elijah Bardwell, Jr., and Lovina Howes of Ashfield, Dec. 2, 1811.
Harvey Walker and Tamar King, April 11, 1813.
Cyril Jepson and Phebe Sears, May 30, 1814.
Benj. White and Sophia Butler, Nov., 1814.
Robert Little and Mrs. Sarah Whitcomb, Dec. 12, 1815.
Willard Stowell, and Lucy King, Jan. 8, 1816.
Rev. Abel Farley and Sarah Saddler, June 29, 1816.
Versal Abell and Sally Potter, Sept. 11, 1819.
Silas Olds and Sally Prentice, Dec. 14, 1819.
Greenwood Brown and Mrs. Chloe Bates, Jan. 16, 1820.
Abiram Phillips and Lucretia Jepson, Feb. 11, 1820.
Henry Hannum and Submit Abell, March 25, 1820.
Samuel Naramore and Aurelia Bardwell, Oct. 18, 1820.
Dr. Stephen H. Fuller and Susan E. Seymour, Oct. 21, 1820.
Dr. Alvah W. Rockwell and Lucy Ames, Jan. 13, 1821.
Obadiah Skiff, Jr., and Ann Bryant, Sept. 2, 1823.

Jabez Bement and Eliza A. Jordan, Jan. 15, 1824.
Edson Cook and Esther Abell, Jan. 17, 1824.
Abner Damon, Jr., and Miranda Bates, Jan. 17, 1824.
William Abell and Jerusha S. Arms, April 15, 1824.
Silas Bassett, 2d, and Pamelia Bradford, April 24, 1824.
D. W. Graves and Sarah Wells, May 21, 1824.
Bela Dyer and Deborah White, Aug. 21, 1824.
Capt. R. Dresser and Sibyl W. Smith, Feb. 11, 1825.
Dr. Geo. Wright and Julia Billings, Aug. 27, 1825.
Emmons Putney and Orpha Starkweather, Oct. 22, 1825.
Dea. Jonathan Lyman and Lydia Towne, Nov. 4, 1826.
Edwin Norton and Minerva Smedley, June 8, 1827.
Harris Wait and Phebe H. Hunt, Aug. 20, 1828.
Edmund Perkins and Laura Orcutt, Dec. 5, 1828.
Ira Angell and Martha Hosford, Sept 25, 1829.
Hiram Cowls and Sophronia Knight, Nov. 6, 1830.
Dr. J. W. Rockwell and Elizabeth Mills, April 19, 1834.
Wm. Sanders and Almira Buckingham, May 24, 1834.
Israel B. Thompson and Mary S. Town, July 4, 1835.
Capt. Fordyce Rice and Eunice V. Nash, Sept. 26, 1835.
Jabez H. Eldredge and Mary Ann Johnson, Feb. 20, 1836.
S. Brayman and Laura Healey, May 15, 1841.
Abner Field of Hatfield and Wealthy Putney, Sept. 24, 1842.
F. W. Lyman and Sarah W. Naramore, Jan. 26, 1844.
James Gloyd and Lucretia Ford, Nov. 8, 1845.
Rev. Royal Reed and Julia Starkweather, Dec. 8, 1845.
Wm. N. Moore and Caroline S. Moody, April 18, 1846.
Francis Dresser and Corinth Higgins, Jan. 23, 1847.
C. M. Fuller and Laura Beals, Oct 23, 1847.
Forrace Jepson and Martha H. Record, May 26, 1848.
Horatio Bassett and Aurelia Fuller, Sept. 4, 1848.
M. Nash Hubbard and Julia A. Parsons, May 18, 1851.
Chas. Underwood and Mary Ann Hoar, June 3, 1867.
Wm. E. Manning and Carrie O. Keplinger, June 3, 1868.
Herbert W. Brown and Lucilla Damon, July 22, 1868.

Births not Previously Inserted.

Patience, daughter of Abijah Tucker, Dudley, Jan. 26, 1761.
Hannah, daughter of Abijah Tucker, Goshen, Oct. 8, 1766.
Molly, daughter of Robert Webster, Feb. 12, 1766.
James, son of Edward Orcutt, Hingham, May 3, 1761.
Matthew, son of Edward Orcutt, Goshen, April 12, 1764.
Deborah, Jr., daughter of Wm. Meader, Nantucket, Nov. 14, 1778.
William, son of William Meader, Goshen, Sept. 29, 1781.
Jonathan, son of William Meader, Goshen, Dec. 21, 1783.
*James, Abigail, } twins of Samuel and Martha Mott, April 18, 1784.
Nabby, daughter of Jos. and Deb. Maynard, March 19, 1793.
Martha, daughter of Shepherd and Mary Moore, Oct. 26, 1801.
Irena, daughter of Silvanus Burk, Sept 18, 1785.
Orril, son of Silvanus Burk, Feb. 16, 1787.
Gaius, son of Silvanus Burk, June 22, 1791.
John K., son of David and Elioner (King) Green, June 15, 1789.
Justin, son of David and Elioner (King) Green, Oct. 13, 1794.
John, son of John and Prudence (White) Adams, Nov. 1, 1794.
Ariel, son of Ansel Amadon, Dec. 20, 1802.
Rodney, son of Eleazer Hawks, July 9, 1818.
Edwin, son of Eleazer Hawks, Nov. 30, 1819.
Alcander, son of Eleazer Hawks, Aug. 18, 1821.
Mary Dresser, daughter of Eleazer Hawks, Dec. 15, 1822.
Chas. S., son of E. W. Town, Feb. 17, 1833.
Jerusha S. Arms, wife of Wm. Abell, Aug. 11, 1792.
Eliza, daughter of Wm. Abell, April 15, 1825.
Rufus, son of Joab and Mary (Bliss) Carpenter, March 19, 1806.
John, son of Asa and Prudence Chamberlain, Sept. 10, 1789.

*Became a physician.

Lincoln, son of Asa and Prudence Chamberlain, Sept. 15, 1791.
Wealthy, daughter of Rev. Abel Farley, Sept. 11, 1813.
Oliver, son of Gershom Cathcart, Dec. 17, 1794.
Henry L., son of Alfred D. Tucker, Jan. 18, 1837.
Geo. A., son of Alfred D. Tucker, ———, 1838.
Rosetta Ann, daughter of Nelson Russ, Chatham, Aug. 19, 1832.
Bethia E., daughter of Nelson Russ, Chatham, Feb. 20, 1835.
Children of N. Russ, { Julia B., Williamsburgh, Aug. 7, 1838.
Oren N., Goshen, May 4, 1840.
Martha E., Goshen, May 10, 1842. }
Rebecca, daughter of S. Brayman, July 25, 1842.
Edwin A., son of Emery and Finette Moore, Jan. 25, 1842.
Eliza E., daughter of A. B. Loomis, March 7, 1842.
Geo. S., son of Lowell Hunt, April 28, 1842.
Ellen A., daughter of Edward Bridgman, May 18, 1842.
Ellen J., daughter of Ezra Brackett, June 8, 1842.
Elvira, daughter of Samuel Porter, April 28, 1843.
Clifford H., son of Sears and Vashti Luce, Dec. 20, 1843.
Sarah Josephine, daughter of Edward Bridgman, Jan. 18, 1844.
Francis, son of Francis and Lucinda Lyman, Jan. 26, 1844.
Martha Ann, daughter of Joseph and Emeline Hawks, Feb. 11, 1844.
Joel D., son of Geo. W. and Asenath Manning, Feb. 22, 1844.
Martha G., daughter of Samuel and Laura Brayman, Feb. 24, 1844.
David S., son of Abner and Luena Moore, Aug. 5, 1844.
Catharine, daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah Ward, Aug. 8, 1844.
Maria L., daughter of E. A. and Charlotte A. Carpenter, Aug. 28, 1844.
Susan P., daughter of Lowell and Electa Hunt, Oct. 22, 1844.
Royal R., son of Fordyce and Mary Rice, March 4, 1845.
Adeline E., daughter of Marlon and Adeline Damon, June 4, 1845.
Laura J., daughter of Emery and Finette Moore, June 5, 1845.
Henry Frank, son of Fred. W. and Sarah W. Lyman, June 26, 1845.
Edward P., son of S. W. and Nancy Tilton, July 26, 1845.
Edward J., son of Edward Bridgman, Oct. 7, 1845.
Julius R., son of Zebina Leonard, Nov. 7, 1845.
Mary A., daughter of Sears and Vashti Luce, Dec. 8, 1845.
Jacob S., son of Levi and Marvilla Gardner, Dec. 29, 1845.
Albert S., son of Jere. and Sarah Ward, Jan. 10, 1846.

Henry, son of Joseph and Emeline Hawks, Feb. 7, 1846.
William E., son of Geo. W. and Asenath Manning, March 3, 1846.
Wealthy C., daughter of Geo. and Tryphena Abell, July 18, 1846.
Fordyce Lyman, son of Fordyce and Mary Rice, June 15, 1846.
Edwin H., son of Samuel and Laura Brayman, Oct. 13, 1846.
Sarah Emma, daughter of Rufus and Louisa Cowls, Jan. 13, 1847.
James B., son of Samuel and Abia Porter, May 9, 1847.
Francelia D., daughter of Edwin A. and Charlotte Carpenter, May 14, 1847.
Sarah E., daughter of Henry and Susannah Godfrey, July 23, 1847.
William A., son of Nelson and Thankful Russ, Aug. 23, 1847.
Charles, son of Gershom and Sarah Damon, Oct 20, 1847.
Emery M., son of Fordyce and Mary Rice, Nov. 9, 1847.
Martha E., daughter of Ephraim and Parnel Warren, Feb. 4, 1848.
Clarinda J., daughter of Spencer and Abigail Gurney, Feb. 9, 1848.
Reuben H., son of Francis and Corinth Dresser, March 4, 1848.
Martha E., daughter of Daniel and Lois Burt, March 21, 1848.
Sarah A., daughter of Wm. and Caroline Moore, April 4, 1848.
Eunice A., daughter of Almond and Hester Loomis, Dec. 12, 1848.
Samuel, son of Sam'l and Laura Brayman, March 7, 1849.
Lucius U., son of Thomas and Lavina Buck, May 20, 1848.
Morgan S., son of Zimri and Thankful Newell, Sept. 21, 1848.
Frances M., daughter of Isaac and Mary Wing, May 12, 1848.
Achsah S., son of Edward and Caroline Bridgman, Aug. 19, 1849.
Geo. Wright, son of F. W. and Chloe Belding, Oct. 3, 1849.
Edward M., son of Francis and Corinth Dresser, Jan. 12, 1850.
Franklin W., son of Amasa and Betsey Cowles, March 9, 1850.
Chas. K. Gurney, son of Lysander and Mary Gurney, March 9, 1850.
Ellen L., daughter of Peregrine and Catharine White, April 11, 1850.
Alice E., daughter of Sanford and Maria Gage, May 13, 1850.
Jonathan C., son of Champion and Rachel Brown, July 6, 1850.
Amanda, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth Miller, July 20, 1850.
John W., son of West and Nancy Tilton, Aug. 5, 1850.
Octavia F., daughter of Emery and Finette Moore, Aug. 6, 1850.
Daniel, son of Henry and Susannah Godfrey, Aug. 30, 1850.
Marion O., daughter of Oscar and Mary A. Washburn, Sept. 10, 1850.
Mary, daughter of John H. and Lucy Lester, Sept. 11, 1850.

Ella M., daughter of Jeremiah H. and Wealthy Bardwell, Sept. 14, 1850.

Francis M., son of Fordyce and Mary Rice, Nov. 27, 1850.

Mary J., daughter of Rufus and Emma Cowles, March 17, 1851.

Elizabeth, daughter of Sam'l and Abia Porter, March 23, 1851.

Walter U., son of Wm. S. and Sarah E. Davis, June 19, 1851.

Melzer E., son of Edwin and Paulina Brockett, July 13, 1851.

Dwight S., son of Amasa and Betsey Cowles, Nov. 14, 1851.

Chas. A., son of Edwin and Mary Stearns, Oct. 18, 1852.

Clark Erwin, son of F. W. and Chloe Belding, Oct. 16, 1852.

Laselle, son of Abner and Erryphela Phelps, Oct. 7, 1853.

Martha Augusta, daughter of Rev. T. H. and Jane Rood, April 23, 1854.

Chas. B., son of Elijah and Sarah Bardwell, Feb. 1, 1855.

Fred. A., son of Fred. and Sophia Hunt, May 1, 1855.

Lizzie, daughter of Bennett and Cordelia Allen, Aug. 2, 1855.

Alice, daughter of Willard and Caroline Nichols, July 4, 1855.

Henry James, son of Benoni and Mercy Ann Bissel, Dec. 24, 1856.

Fred A., son of Fred and Emma Richardson, Aug. 9, 1856.

Chas. Joseph, son of Fred and Sophia Hunt, ——, 1857.

Maria E., daughter of Elijah and Sarah Bardwell, Sept. 11, 1857.

Martha E., daughter of Calvin A. Packard, April 11, 1857. (*Corrected.*)

Almond E., son of Almond and Hester Loomis, April 26, 1857.

Betsey Ann, daughter of Amasa and Betsey Ann Cowles, Nov. 11, 1857.

Wm. L., son of Edmund and Louisa Dawes, March 1, 1858.

Emma Loena, daughter of Henry and Julia E. Tilton, March 21, 1858.

Ellen, daughter of John and Mary Godfrey, April 22, 1858.

Clara Maria, daughter of Bennett and Cordelia Allen, April 28, 1858.

Wilbur, son of Sam'l and Abia Porter, May 10, 1858.

Jonathan Arthur, son of A. P. and Josephine Hunt, June 14, 1858.

Ella J., daughter of Abner and Erryphela Phelps, June 23, 1858.

Mary Ann, daughter of Frederick and Amy Richardson, June 1, 1858.

Fred. Knowlton, son of Geo. and Elizabeth Stephenson, July 18, 1858.

Nellie Louisa, daughter of Baxter and Louisa Wilder, Oct. 9, 1858.
Mary, daughter of Rodney and Minerva Hawks, Dec. 27, 1858.
Frederick, son of Fordyce and Mary Rice, June 29, 1859.
Eva, daughter of Hiram and Ellen F. Bates, Dec. 15, 1859.
Milford Henry, son of Henry and Julia E. Tilton, June 29, 1860.
Lizzie Maria, daughter of Arthur and Josephine Hunt, July 20, 1860.
Wm. Henry, son of John and Mary Godfrey, Dec. 2, 1860.
Fred. W., son of James and Abigail Taylor, Dec. 20, 1860.
Willie, son of Heman and Ellen White, April 9, 1860.
Almond, son of Martin Meckley, Jan. 20, 1861.
Ella T., daughter of H. H. and Julia Packard, Feb. 5, 1861.
Flora, daughter of Henry and Julia Tilton, July 14, 1861.
Alice B., daughter of Orin N. and Martha Russ, Sept. 21, 1861.
Edward Elsworth, son of Henry and Julia Tilton, Sept. 11, 1862.
Walter L., son of George and Isabel Kellogg, Jan. 1, 1863.
William, son of Elijah and Sarah Bardwell, no date.
Nellie Catharine, James and Cordelia Shipman, April 28, 1863.
Frank W., Fred W., } Twins, sons of Hiram and Ellen Bates, May 11, 1863.
Frederic B., son of Orin and Martha Russ, Feb. 7, 1864.
Frederic J., son of Chester and Almira Fuller.
Celestia Isabel, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Baker, Feb. 5, 1865.
Horace L., son of Frederic and Juliette Richardson, April 14, 1865.
Minnie, daughter of Calvin and Wealthy Packard, July 14, 1865.
Alice P., daughter of James and Cordelia Shipman, Aug. 8, 1865.
Frank M., son of Julius and Angeline Davis, Dec. 2, 1865.
Charlie Elmer, son of Dwight and Susan Clark, Dec. 26, 1865.
James L., son of Andrew and Catharine Sydell, June 3, 1866.
Willie H., son of Orin and Martha Russ, Sept. 1, 1866.
Albert S., son of Albert and Kitty Taylor, Nov. 13, 1866.
Orvilla J., daughter of Benjamin and T. C. Davis, Oct. 4, 1866.
Peter, son of Joseph and Julia Cloutier, Sept. 2, 1866.
Angelia Maria, daughter of Almerion and Mary Damon, May 15, 1867.
Lizzie K., daughter of Timothy and Jennie Lyman, March 31, 1867.
Frank Lyman, son of Edmund and Louisa Dawes, June 24, 1867.
Anna Belle, daughter of Chas. and Ella Washburn, July 20, 1867.

Elva L., daughter of Augustus and Laura Manning, April 3, 1867.
Lewis Monroe, son of Julius and Angeline Davis, Sept. 23, 1867.
Chas. M., son of Chas. and Marion Underwood, March 14, 1868.
Chas. H., son of Jackson and Julia Minor, March 30, 1868.
Alice Climena, daughter of Benj. and T. C. Davis, Sept. 8, 1868.
Mary Belle, daughter of James and Orintha Mollison, Sept. 9, 1868.
Idella Gertrude, daughter of William and Lucy Houghtaling, Aug. 7, 1869.
Minnie Louisa, daughter of Elihu and Amanda Boyce, Aug 29, 1869.
Willie Hiram, son of Hiram and Ellen Bates, Oct. 5, 1869.
Fannie Emeline, daughter of Chas. and Marion Underwood, Nov. 2, 1869.
Clarence E., son of Enos and Edlah Hawks, Dec. 16, 1869.
John Ellington, son of Daniel and Susan Wade, Jan. 19, 1870.
Jennie E., daughter of Augustus and Laura Manning, Feb. 1, 1870.
No name, child of James and Angie Rounds, Feb. 23, 1870.
Charlie, son of Herbert and Luella Brown, May 21, 1870.
Sarah B., daughter of Fred. and Juliette Richardson, Oct. 13, 1868.
Marilla Sophia, daughter of Fred. and Juliette Richardson, Oct. 29, 1870.
Clifford E., son of Edward and Hattie Willcutt, Jan. 3, 1871.
Harry Marlon, son of George and Isabel Kellogg, Feb. 1, 1871.
Clara L., daughter of Elisha and Harriette Hayden, April 6, 1871.
Joseph Hazelton, son of Arthur and Martha Walkley, Sept. 2, 1871.
Arthur Thomas, son of Daniel and Susan Wade, Sept. 26, 1871.
Francis W., son of John and Louisa Miller, Oct. 31, 1871.
Henry C., son of Benj. and T. C. Davis, Nov. 22, 1871.
Julia Nettie, daughter of Chas. and Mary Underwood, Nov. 23, 1871.
George Henry, son of Herbert and Luella Brown, Dec. 14, 1871.
Mary Emma, daughter of Franklin and Elizabeth Robinson, Dec. 23, 1871.
Carrie A., daughter of Augustus and Laura Manning, June 25, 1872.
Alice, daughter of Enos and Edlah Hawks, July 22, 1872.
Harry Grugan, son of Timothy and Jennie Lyman, Oct. 25, 1872.
Julia Edna, daughter of Wm. and Sarah Chilson, Nov. 24, 1872.
Sarah Alice, daughter of Levi and Nancy Rice, Dec. 19, 1872.
Mary Annie, daughter of James and Abigail Taylor, Jan. 14, 1873.
Carrie Grace, daughter of Oscar and Eliza Washburn, March 29, 1873.

Lilian J., daughter of Henry and Ann Hathaway, Aug. 26, 1873.

Annie Francis, daughter of James and Orintha Mollison, Aug. 26, 1873.

Herbert S., son of John and Louisa Miller, March 11, 1874.

Edwin Lester, } Twins, children of Fred. and Juliette Rich-
Edward Chester, } ardson, Sept. 9, 1874.

Edward Ernest, son of Franklin and Nancy Mayor, Dec. 5, 1874.

Clara Madelia, daughter of Wm. and Sarah Chilson, Oct. 18, 1874.

May Belle, daughter of Arthur and Martha Walkley, Dec. 19, 1874.

Enos Raymond, son of Enos and Edlah Hawks, April 2, 1875.

Arthur A., son of Augustus and Laura Manning, Nov. 11, 1875.

Reginald Elwin, son of Freebun and Julia White, Dec. 22, 1875.

Emma Louisa, daughter of Chas. and Julia Bogart, Jan. 10, 1876.

Florence G., daughter of Oscar and Eliza Washburn, Feb. 15, 1876.

Sarah E., daughter of John and Louisa Miller, June 29, 1876.

Emma Maria, daughter of Fred. and Juliette Richardson, Oct. 23, 1876.

Arthur Goodrich, son of Rev. Daniel and Susan Lord, April 8, 1877.

Arthur Josiah, son of Enos and Edlah Hawks, June 21, 1877.

Marion Franklin, son of Freebun and Julia White, July 16, 1877.

Robert F., son of Israel and Ida Stebbins, Nov. 21, 1877.

Viola T., daughter of Augustus and Laura Manning, Jan. 19, 1878.

Arthur H., son of Arthur and Martha Walkley, May 21, 1878.

Harrie W., son of Chas. and Jennie Brooks, June 3, 1878.

Lena H. F., daughter of Freeman and Katie Sears, Aug. 18, 1878.

Henry Edson, son of Fred. and Juliette Richardson, Oct. 19, 1878.

Daisy, daughter of Edward and Hattie Willcutt, Feb. 5, 1879.

Charlotte A., daughter of John and Louisa Miller, March 29, 1879.

James George, son of James and Katie Patterson, Aug. 25, 1879.

Ida Louise, daughter of Orman and Alice Rice, Aug. 31, 1879.

Ernest Frank, son of Frank and Ella Sears, Sept. 11, 1879.

Nellie Mary, daughter of John and Belle Cogan, Dec. 29, 1879.

Mabel Jessie, daughter of Israel and Ida Stebbins, Feb. 18, 1880.

Ada Bell, daughter of Augustus and Laura Manning, Feb. 26, 1880.

Marian Delia, daughter of Rufus and Delia Stanley, March 21, 1880.

Luell J., son of Lewell and Josephine Hobbs, July 26, 1880.

Baptisms.

Paul, son of Mary Grimes, Sept. 28, 1783.

Abijah, Benjamin, Betsey, Francis, children of Abijah Hunt, Sept. 30, 1783.

Elisha, son of Ebenezer Putney, June 6, 1784.

Sophia, daughter of Deborah Banister, June 6, 1784.

James and Abijah, children of Samuel Mott, June 6, 1784.

Martha, daughter of Mary Grimes, May 9, 1785.

Reuben, son of Content Kingman, May 9, 1785.

Content, son of Content Kingman, July 2, 1786.

William, son of Bethia (Hallock) Hosford, July 2, 1786.

Achsah, son of Abijah Hunt, Oct. 5, 1786.

Jerusha, daughter of Artemas Stone, June 1, 1788.

Rufus, Wealthy, Calvin, Theodama, children of Caleb Cushman, June 1, 1788.

Shepherd, son of Enoch Beals, Sept. 28, 1788.

Samuel, Rebecca, Asahel, Molly, children of Jedediah Buckingham, July 4, 1790.

Harvey, son of Stephen Kellogg, Oct. 3, 1790.

Jena, Harvey, Jonathan, Joseph, Samuel, Elisha, Shubel, Obediah, Betsey, Tabitha, children of Samuel Luce, Oct. 19, 1790.

Clarissa, Seth, Erastus, Billy, children of Silas Parsons, March 10, 1791.

Artemas and Chester, children of Silvanus Stone, July, 1792.

Mercy and Lydia, children of James Wheeler, Oct. 7, 1792.

Paulina, daughter of Silas Parsons, Dec. 30, 1792.

Ruby, daughter of Stephen Kellogg, March 3, 1793.

Silas, son of Silvanus Stone, April 14, 1793.

George and Nathan, children of Enoch Beals, Sept. 15, 1793.

Elsie, daughter of Josiah Hayden, March 16, 1794.

James, son of James Wheeler, April 20, 1794.

Homan, son of Joel Chapin, Sept. 20, 1794.

Austin, son of Silas Parsons, Sept. 20, 1794.

Joel, son of Silvanus Stone, April 19, 1795.

Levi, son of Enoch Beals, May 10, 1795.

Rufus, son of Stephen Kellogg, March 6, 1796.

Oliver, son of James Wheeler, June 5, 1796.

Dosia, daughter of Silas Parsons, Oct. 23, 1796.

Sally, daughter of Silvanus Stone, March 23, 1787.
Joel, son of Cyrus Lyon, Oct. 29, 1797.
Amos Joy, son of James Wheeler, May 6, 1798.
Chloe, Levi, Polly, Hannah, Benjamin, children of Thaddeus Naramore, Aug. 12, 1798.
Rufus, son of Abner Baker, July 8, 1798.
Artemas, son of Abner Baker, Oct. 14, 1798.
Sally, daughter of Silas Parsons, Sept., 1798.
Gideon, living with Gershom Cathcart, Sept., 1798.
Needham, son of Joseph Maynard, Jan., 1799.
Nathan and Henry, children of Samuel Luce, Feb., 1799.
Augusta, daughter of George Salmon, March, 1799.
Pomeroy, son of Silvanus Stone, May, 1799.
Sanford, son of Abner Brown, June, 1799.
Joseph, William, Hannah, Theodocia, Benjamin, Susannah, children of Joseph Jepson, June, 1799.
Chester, Roxy, Jason, Silas, children of Samuel Olds, June, 1799.
George, son of George Salmon, Nov. 24, 1799.
Lucy, daughter of James Wheeler, June 8, 1800.
Austin, son of Enoch Beals, July 3, 1800.
Rendy, daughter of Stephen Kellogg, July 6, 1800.
Betsey, daughter of Matthew Keith, March 1, 1801.
Aaron, son of Joseph Jepson, April 26, 1801.
Dorcas, daughter of Abner Brown, June 7, 1801.
Theodore, son of Abner Parker, June 21, 1801.
John, son of Lot Hall, July 5, 1801.
Brainard, son of Seth White, Aug. 30, 1801.
Wealthy, daughter of Silvanus Stone, Sept. 30, 1801.
Silas, son of Silas Parsons, Nov. 5, 1801.
Wealthy, daughter of Gershom Cathcart, July 11, 1802.
Nelson White, son of Cheney Taft, Aug. 1, 1802.
Hannah, daughter of Enoch Beals, April 27, 1803.
Moses, son of Joseph Jepson, May 1, 1803.
Nahum, son of Abner Baker, May 22, 1803.
Abner, son of Abner Damon, Oct. 23, 1803.
Benjamin C., son of Thaddeus Naramore, May 13, 1804.
Hannah, daughter of Silvanus Stone, May 30, 1804.
Frederick, son of Giles Lyman, Aug. 5, 1804.
Hannah, daughter of Eleazer C. Leonards, March 3, 1805.

Noah, son of —— Hosford, March 3, 1805.
Alvan, son of Seth White, May 26, 1805.
Henry Russell, son of John Smith, Jr., Nov. 3, 1805.
Sarah R., daughter of Abijah Hunt, May 28, 1806.
Henry, son of Giles Lyman, July 13, 1806.
Mary, daughter of Silvanus Stone, Aug. 10, 1806.
Sophia, daughter of Stephen Hosford, July 5, 1806.
Calvin, son of Seth White, Sept. 13, 1807.
Freeman J., son of John Smith, June 26, 1808.
Orin, Clary, Laura, children of Cyril Carpenter, June 19, 1808.
Tryphena, daughter of Gershom Cathcart, June 25, 1809.
Alvan, son of Origen Orcutt, July 9, 1809.
Mary and Susannah, children of Eben Parsons, Oct. 15, 1809.
Harriet, daughter of John Smith, April 15, 1810.
Patty, daughter of Stephen Hosford, May 6, 1810.
Electa May, Judy Shaw, children of Nehemiah May, May 14, 1810.
Hannah Colson, daughter of John C. Lyman, June 24, 1810.
Virgil, son of Dea. Cyrel Carpenter, July 22, 1810.
Horace, son of J. Pool, July 22, 1810.
Charles, adopted child of Dea. J. Lyman, June 2, 1811.
Luther, son of Origen Orcutt, Aug. 25, 1811.
Mary, daughter of Abijah Hunt, Sept. 1, 1811.
Wm. Cushman, offered by Calvin Cushman, Nov. 3, 1811.
Tirzah, daughter of Stephen Hosford, May 10, 1812.
John Emerson, son of Gershom Cathcart, June 21, 1812.
Joseph, adopted child of Jared Hawks, June 29, 1812.
———, child of Amos Pool, July 26, 1812.
Elijah, son of Elijah Bardwell, Sept 27, 1812.
Horatio Bardwell, son of Calvin Cushman, April 18, 1813.
Susan Mantor, daughter of John C. Lyman, April 18, 1813.
Luther, son of David Kellogg, June 6, 1813.
Wealthy, daughter of Rev. A. Farley, Jan. 9, 1814.
Philomela, daughter of Abijah Hunt, May 1, 1814.
Maria, daughter of John Smith, Jr., May 8, 1814.
Hudson, son of Origin Orcutt, June 26, 1814.
Louisa Maria, daughter of Calvin Cushman, May 25, 1815.
Augustine, son of Elijah Bardwell, July 23, 1815.
Wm. Newell, son of Rufus Moore, Sept. 10, 1815.

Abel, son of Rev. Abel Farley, Sept. 29, 1815. Baptised the day his wife was buried.

Mary, daughter of Elias Lyon, April 25, 1816.

Abigail, daughter of Dea. C. Carpenter, Oct. 13, 1816.

Harriet Amelia, daughter of Calvin Cushman, May 4, 1817.

Fidelia, daughter of John Smith, May 12, 1817.

George Mantor, son of Silas Burgess, May 25, 1817.

Emery, son of Rufus Moore, June 1, 1817.

Lucinda, daughter of Eben. Ford, Sept. 28, 1817.

Calvin Luther, son of Calvin Cushman, Oct., 1819.

Lucy Sophia, daughter of Rev. Joel Wright, Dec. 1, 1822.

Joseph Huntington, son of Joseph White, June 12, 1824.

Eliza Adams, daughter of Rev. Joel Wright, July 29, 1827.

Caroline Parsons, daughter of George Abell, Feb. 27, 1831.

Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Rev. H. B. Holmes, June 3, 1832.

Maria Spencer, daughter of Arvin Nash, Sept. 2, 1832.

Edward Cornelius, son of E. W. Town, Jan. 31, 1835.

John Chenery, son of Rev. J. C. Thompson, July 29, 1838.

Ezra Martin, son of Ezra Brackett, May 3, 1840.

Edward Payson, son of Rev. J. C. Thompson, May 3, 1840.

Abby Lemira, daughter of Marcus Lindsley, May 4, 1840.

Deaths not Previously Inserted.

Mary, daughter of Reuben Smith, Aug. 1, 1813, aged 7 years.
Achsah, daughter of Reuben Smith, April 2, 1813, aged 12 years.
Rich'd Carpenter, April 11, 1813, aged 67 years.
Zachariah Luce, Feb. 22, 1812, aged 66 years.
Salathiel Tilton, March 30, 1842, aged 84 years.
Benjamin Abell, Feb. 10, 1808, aged 51 years.
Cyrus Lyon, Feb. 12, 1831, aged 81 years.
——, wife of C. Lyon, March 20, 1813, aged 59 years.
Calvin, son of Wm. Abell, July 9, 1830.
Charles, son of Wm. Abell, July 24, 1830.
Jona. Nelson, Sept. 12, 1777, aged 34 years.
Daniel, son of J. Nelson, Sept. 26, 1775.
Manning, son of Christopher Banister, Nov. 16, 1774.
Lucy W. G., daughter of Rev. Joel Wright, Oct. 4, 1821, aged 18 months.
George, son of John Williams, March 1, 1824, aged 20 years.
Almira, daughter of Thos. Porter, Feb. 17, 1824, aged 18 years.
Eden, son of Levi Stearns, April 7, 1828, aged 7 years.
Eden, son of Levi Stearns, Aug. 27, 1830, aged 3 years.
Jacob S., son of Arvin Nash, April 7, 1831, aged 6 years.
Reuben Dresser, Aug. 4, 1845, aged 63 years.
Sophia, his wife, Dec. 13, 1821, aged 41 years.
Elizabeth, daughter, Oct. 7, 1845, aged 19 years.
Martha, wife of E. Carpenter, July 19, 1849, aged 18 years.
Reuben Dresser, Feb. 2, 1818, aged 71 years.
Mary, his wife, July 6, 1810, aged 58 years.
Hannah, his daughter, Aug. 27, 1777, aged 5 years.
Reuben, Jr., Aug. 22, 1777, aged 3 years.
Amos, Aug. 21, 1777, aged 2 years.
Rev. Abel Farley, March 22, 1817, aged 44 years.

Hannah, his wife, Sept. 27, 1815, aged 38 years.
Wealthy, daughter, Jan. 6, 1834, aged 20 years.
Ebenezer Putney, June 14, 1802, aged 63 years.
Susannah, wife, Jan. 5, 1813, aged 60 years.
Widow Margaret Putney, 1802, 87 years.
Hannah, daughter of Eben'r, Sept. 9, 1777, aged 3 years.
Mary, daughter of Eben'r, Sept. 9, 1777, aged 4 years.
John Williams, 2d, May 17, 1843, aged 74 years.
Lieut. Eben'r White, Sept. 17, 1831, aged 70 years.
Dea. Oliver Taylor, May 12, 1826, aged 78 years.
Lilly, wife, April 18, 1813, aged 56 years.
Adam Beals, Dec. 25, 1796, aged 72 years.
Mary Cathcart, wife of Robert, 1809, aged 75 years.
Gershom Cathcart, Sept. 23, 1852, aged 85 years.
Polly, wife, July 11, 1858, aged 82 years.
Lilly, daughter, April, 1813, aged 16 years.
Edward Orcutt, Jan. 6, 1801, aged 66 years.
John Jepson, July 7, 1830, aged 77 years.
Betsey Leach, wife, Oct. 3, 1831, aged 79 years.
Marcy, daughter Wm. Hallock, Sept. 27, 1809, aged 35 years.
Mrs. Nabby Chapin, daughter, Jan 19, 1795, aged 26 years.
Mrs. Alsie, wife, June 7, 1816, aged 82 years.
William Hallock, Oct. 21, 1815, aged 86 years.
Henry Kingman, Oct. 17, 1834, aged 24 years.
Harriet E. Kingman, wife of Cyrus Miller, Nov. 15, 1835, aged 27 years.
Fidelia Kingman, Feb. 23, 1834, aged 22 years.
Samuel Grimes, Jan. 16, 1789, aged 50 years.
Robert Webster, April 15, 1848, aged 71 years.
Joshua Simmons, March 6, 1819, aged 75 years.
Sarah, daughter Moses Belding, Sept. 11, 1847, aged 17 years.
Clarinda, daughter Moses Belding, Oct. 17, 1847, aged 23 years.
Nancy, wife of John Grant, Oct. 25, 1836, aged 63 years.
Lucy, only child of John Grant, Dec. 12, 1831, aged 27 years.
Margaret, widow of Ezra May, Jan. 19, 1788, aged 56 years.
Joseph Jepson, Sept. 22, 1859, aged 75 years.
Mary Ann (Judd), daughter, March 30, 1853, aged 30 years.
Aaron Jepson, Sept. 26, 1836, aged 36 years.
Spencer C., only child Asahel Billings, Oct. 29, 1830.

Lucy S., wife Silas Burgess, Sept. 17, 1854, aged 71 years.
John Salmon, March 15, 1799, aged 61 years.
Ruth, wife, Jan. 30, 1800, aged 62 years.
John, May 23, 1808, aged 32 years.
Mary, (Peru, Ohio,) Aug. 18, 1844, aged 66 years.
Mrs. Lucy, wife of Elder Eben'r Smith, Oct. 5, 1808, aged 68 years.
Elizabeth, wife of Gurdon Williams, April 2, 1824, aged 49 years.
Urbane, son, April 29, 1824, aged 22 years.
Deborah, wife of Samuel Naramore, Nov. 26, 1800, aged 64 years.
Joshua Packard, Jr., July 1, 1834, aged 65 years.
Philena, wife, Jan. 3, 1807, aged 40 years.
Betsey, wife, July 15, 1834, aged 53 years.
Capt. Horace Packard, Sept. 4, 1848, aged 54 years.
Daughter of D. W. Graves, Aug. 9, 1828.
Mary Green, daughter of Rev. Hervey Wilbur, Nov. 21, 1827.
Son of Dr. Geo. Wright, Dec. 15, 1827.
Son of Barney Prentiss, March 5, 1832.
Lydia, wife of Jacob Gardner, Nov. 5, 1812.
Nathaniel Tower, Jan. 12, 1850, aged 77 years.
William, son of Caleb Bryant, Aug., 1830.
Joshua Abell, Aug. 29, 1811, aged 80 years.
Rev. Isaac Child, Dec. 24, 1842, aged 55 years.
Elizabeth, wife, March 15, 1855, aged 76 years.
Susan Abell, April 2, 1858, aged 56 years.
Joshua Abell, Aug. 18, 1833, aged 78 years.
Phebe Abell, Nov. 14, 1846, aged 84 years.
Widow Molly Gustin, wife of Capt. Webster, June 12, 1829.
Barnard Grover, born 1771, died Nov. 8, 1790.
Zipporah, wife of Stephen Grover, Oct. 7, 1791.
Hannah, wife of Lemuel Lyon, Nov. 10, 1766.
Christopher Grant, Oct. 12, 1777.
Elizabeth Grant, Aug. 6, 1796.
Ezra, son of Joshua Abell, Oct. 26, 1802.
Dorothy, wife of Joshua Abell, Sept. 3, 1803.
Joseph Jepson, April 20, 1839, aged 83 years.
Rev. Benj. F. Brown, ——, 1842. (*Corrected.*)
Desire Mayhew, Jan. 13, 1843, aged 75 years.
Shepard Moore, June 15, 1843, aged 80 years.
Mrs. Joseph Jepson, June 15, 1843.

Francis Willcutt, June 16, 1843, aged 44 years.
Livie White, wife of Asa, March 26, 1844, aged 52 years.
Elvira, daughter of Nathaniel Phelps, May 20, 1842, aged 18 years.
Susan, daughter of Joseph Putney, May 22, 1842, aged 39 years.
Widow Sherman, June 13, 1842.
Sophia Orcutt, June 26, 1842, aged 39 years.
Laura B., daughter of Reuben Dresser, July 24, 1842, aged 20 years.
Sarah, daughter of Rufus Moore, Sept. 16, 1842.
Willard Packard, Sen., April 16, 1843, aged 71 years.
Almira, daughter of Wm. Sanders, Sept. 16, 1844, aged 45 years.
John Franklin, Nov. 18, 1844, aged 74 years.
Benjamin Russ, July 14, 1844, aged 62 years.
Reuben Kingman, Jan. 28, 1845, aged 63 years.
Halsey, son of Eleazer Hawks, Feb. 26, 1846, aged 29 years.
Lydia, wife of J. V. Hunt, May 1, 1846, aged 65 years.
Martha, wife of Hattil Washburn, Oct. 26, 1847, aged 67 years.
Emily Thurston, wife of Forrace Jepson, July 23, 1847, aged 32 years.
Sophronia, daughter of James Orcutt, Dec. 3, 1848, aged 49 years.
Robert Webster, April 15, 1848, aged 72 years.
Marion, daughter of Luther Kellogg, July 3, 1848, aged 7 years.
Wid. Mary, Joseph Bassett, Dec. 23, 1848, aged 84 years.
Betsey Butts, 1849, age 88 years.
John C., son of West Tilton, March 3, 1849, aged 10 years.
Daniel Ford, Oct. 12, 1849, aged 72 years.
Nathaniel Tower, Jan. 12, 1850, aged 77 years.
Sarah, wife of Cyrus Stearns, June 28, 1850, aged 84 years.
Lucinda, wife of Solomon Parsons, July 6, 1850, aged 85 years.
Abner Damon, April 14, 1851, aged 85 years.
Noah, son of Francis Willcutt, April 23, 1851, aged 16 years.
Stephen, son of Rufus Moore, Aug. 18, 1851, aged 21 years.
Harvey, son of Francis Willcutt, Nov. 9, 1851, aged 26 years.
Katharine, wife of Ambrose Stone, Dec. 5, 1851, aged 90 years.
Zebulon Willcutt, Feb. 16, 1852 aged 93 years.
Sarah, daughter of Ezra Brackett, March 6, 1852, aged 26 years.
Jacob Gloyd, Jr., March 30, 1852, aged 63 years.
Samuel Luce, June 11, 1852, aged 74 years.
Angeline, wife of Oscar Washburn, May 2, 1852, aged 27 years.
Lucretia, wife of Amasa Putney, Dec. 2, 1852, aged 55 years.

Bathsheba, wife of Willard Packard, March 26, 1853, aged 75 years.
Lucinda, wife of L. F. Eddy, Oct. 1, 1853, aged 23 years.
Delia, widow Ebenezer Campbell, Dec. 4, 1853, aged 67 years.
John V. Hunt, Jan. 27, 1854, aged 77 years.
John Putney, April 9, 1854, aged 62 years.
Lovisa, wife of Abner Damon, June 3, 1854, aged 86 years.
Susannah, wife of Shepard Moore, Aug. 18, 1854, aged 87 years.
Milo Milliken, Sept. 5, 1854, aged 20 years.
Tryphena, wife of Geo. Abell, Sept. 7, 1854, aged 45 years.
Jona. Hunt, Aug. 16, 1854, aged 54 years.
Lucy, wife of Jerome Stephenson, March 9, 1855, aged 31 years.
Lois wife of John Godfrey, March 17, 1855, aged 72 years.
Cyrus Stearns, March 25, 1855, aged 90 years.
Lucinda, wife of J. Walker, March 30, 1855, aged 40 years.
West Tilton, May 23, 1855, aged 55 years.
Jared Hawks, June 13, 1855, aged 80 years.
Bethiah, wife of Wm. Eldredge, Sept. 4, 1855, aged 68 years.
Jane, wife of John Grant, Sept. 29, 1855, aged 78 years.
Patty, wife of Gershom Bates, Oct. 10, 1855, aged 73 years.
Elihu, son of Dryden Dawes, Oct. 2, 1855, aged 21 years.
Gershom Bates, Oct. 22, 1855, aged 77 years.
Sylvanus Miller, Jan. 1, 1857, aged 50 years.
Daniel Pierce, M. D., Aug. 25, 1857, aged 74 years.
Anna, widow of Jonah Williams, Aug. 28, 1857, aged 87 years.
Simeon Cowls, April 27, 1857, aged 78 years.
Abigail, widow of Phineas Manning, Sept. 22, 1857, aged 94 years.
Henry Eddy, July 10, 1857, aged 68 years.
Betsey, wife of Amasa Cowles, Nov. 24, 1857, aged 33 years.
Susan, daughter of Joshua Abell, April 2, 1858, aged 55 years.
Laura, wife of Chester M. Fuller, Jan. 1, 1858, aged 30.
Eliza, daughter of Ezra Brackett, Jan. 17, 1858, aged 37 years.
James C. Pearl, May 12, 1858, aged 52 years.
Loiza, wife of Baxter Wilder, Oct. 2, 1858, aged 27 years.
Charlotte, wife of Simeon Cowles, Nov. 19, 1858, aged 73 years.
Clarissa, wife of John V. Hunt, Sept. 30, 1858, aged 69 years.
Polly, wife of G. Cathcart, July 11, 1858, aged 82 years.
Abigail, wife of Daniel Ford, Feb. 8, 1859, aged 79 years.

Aurelia, wife of Wm. Tilton, Jan. 30, 1859, aged 66 years.
Elvira, daughter of Eleazer Hawks, date not known, aged 46 years.
Zenas Gloyd, Oct. 20, 1859, aged 70 years.
Sophia, wife of N. S. Merritt, Nov. 17, 1859, aged 32 years.
Asa White, Dec. 24, 1859, aged 72 years.
Esther, wife of J. C. Pearl, May 18, 1860, aged 48 years.
Samuel Whitman, Jr., July 3, 1860, aged 83 years.
Arthur P. Hunt, Oct. 14, 1860, aged 25 years.
Amy, wife of F. Richardson, Oct. 31, 1860, aged 20 years.
Cynthia, wife of John Fuller, Nov. 23, 1860, aged 65 years.
Violet, wife of Asahel Billings, Feb. 17, 1861, aged 78 years.
John Grant, March 11, 1861, aged 90 years.
James, son of Sam'l Porter, March 18, 1861, aged 14 years.
John L. Godfrey, April 19, 1861, aged 32 years.
Mary, daughter of Freeman Sears, May 27, 1861, aged 23 years.
Edward, son of West Tilton, May 28, 1861, aged 16 years.
Emery, son of F. Rice, June 1, 1861, aged 10 years.
Sarah, daughter of F. Rice, June 11, 1861, aged 6 years.
Mayhew Bassett, June 11, 1861, aged 68 years.
Silas Bassett, June 17, 1862, aged 71 years.
Mary, daughter of Jacob Jenkins, Aug. 1, 1861, aged 8 years.
Henry, son of Elijah Bardwell, Aug. 6, 1861, aged 2 years.
Lizzie, daughter of Elijah Bardwell, Aug. 10, 1861, aged 4 years.
Charles, son of Elijah Bardwell, Aug. 10, 1861, aged 6 years.
Ellen, wife of Patrick Dwyer, Feb. 6, 1862, aged 50 years.
Arispe, daughter of Abner Pynchon, June 17, 1862, aged 25 years.
Polly, daughter of Ebenezer White, May 12, 1862, aged 66 years.
Ralph Utley, Nov. 7, 1862, aged 66 years.
Hannah, widow of Timothy Lyman, Jr., Nov. 21, 1862, aged 82 years.
Frank, son of Amasa Cowles, June 22, 1863, aged 13 years.
Willie, son of Nelson Russ, Aug. 4, 1863, aged 16 years.
Abner Phelps, Sept. 1, 1863, aged 44 years.
Rob't Rogers, Jan. 22, 1864, aged 77 years.
Emma, daughter of S. Porter, April 13, 1864, aged 10 years.
Erastus Brown, April 21, 1864, aged 72 years.
Cynthia (Tilton), wife of Luce-Field, July 2, 1864, aged 76 years.
Josiah Miller, Dec. 3, 1864, aged 48 years.

Theo. Parsons, Jan. 19, 1865, aged 73 years.
Orlin Nichols, Jan. 25, 1865, aged 63 years.
Orpha, wife of Emmons Putney, July 14, 1865, aged 71 years.
Phelinda Brown, Aug. 22, 1865, aged 72 years.
Judith Hunt, Aug. 23, 1865, aged 92 years.
Minnie, daughter of Calvin A. Packard, Sept. 28, 1865.
Oliver Red, Nov. 21, 1865, aged 25 years.
Lorinda, wife of C. Underwood, Feb. 4, 1866, aged 30 years.
Aug. Sydell, July 5, 1866, aged 70 years.
Jared Damon, June 28, 1866, aged 74.
Mary, wife of Col. L. Stone, July 16, 1866, aged 71 years.
Sally Whitman, Oct. 16, 1866, aged 75 years.
Charles S., son of Elijah Billings, March 19, 1866, aged 29 years.
Robert Barrows, April 21, 1867, aged 70 years.
Sylvia, wife of Horace Willcutt, July 22, 1867, aged 35 years.
Pardon Washburn, Aug. 29, 1867, aged 80 years.
Helen, wife of Emmons Putney, Jan. 27, 1868, aged 51 years.
Abigail, wife of Dr. Pierce, March 1, 1868, aged 80 years.
Julia M. Holman, wife of —— Minor, May 9, 1868, aged 25 years.
Anna, daughter of John Smith, July 6, 1868, aged 86 years.
David Whitman, Nov. 7, 1868, aged 81 years.
Jackson Willcutt, June 18, 1869, aged 52 years.
Aurelia, wife of Benjamin White, Aug. 11, 1869, aged 73 years.
Rev. Wm. Willcutt, Aug. 19, 1869, aged 72 years.
Wm. Tilton, Oct. 15, 1869, aged 76 years.
Amanda, wife of E. Boyce, Dec. 14, 1869, aged 19 years.
David Carpenter, Feb. 20, 1870, aged 85 years.
Laura, wife of —— Alden, Sept. 11, 1870, aged 18 years.
Cyrus Joy, Dec. 14, 1870, aged 83 years.
Aurelia Fuller, wife of Horatio Bassett, Dec. 10, 1871, aged 43 years.
Hiram Willcutt, May 24, 1871, aged 39 years.
Jane Bassett, daughter of Joseph Bassett, March 6, 1872, aged 87 years.
Henry White, March 15, 1872, aged 49 years.
Helen, wife of Edward Smith, April 17, 1872, aged 22 years.
Wm. H. Miller, Aug. 10, 1872, aged 24 years.
Martha, wife of Oren Russ, Sept. 23, 1872, aged 31 years.
Franklin Robinson, Nov. 19, 1872, aged 24 years.
Rev. T. Walker, July 31, 1873, aged 61 years.

Abner Pynchon, Jan. 7, 1874, aged 67 years.
David Beals, Aug. 5, 1874, aged 69 years.
John W. Miller, Nov. 15, 1874, aged 85 years.
Jennie, daughter of J. D. Shipman, Dec. 20, 1874, aged 20 years.
Rev. Sydney Holman, Dec. 31, 1874, aged 74 years.
John Fuller, March 27, 1875, aged 85 years.
Eleazer Hawks, June 16, 1875, aged 93 years.
Luther Stone, July 2, 1875, aged 87 years.
Lilly P., wife of Jonathan Hunt, Sept. 23, 1875, aged 70 years.
Betsey Willcutt, Nov. 3, 1875, aged 79 years.
Quincy Bates, Oct. 15, 1875, aged 83 years.
Rachel Carpenter, Nov 12, 1875, aged 85 years.
Tryphosa, wife of Willard Parsons, Jan. 20, 1876, aged 78 years.
Sarah, wife of Horace Packard, April 4, 1876, aged 82 years.
Willard Parsons, May 6, 1876, aged 80 years.
Mehitable, wife of Francis Willcutt, Sept. 10, 1876, aged 68 years.
Mercy, wife of —— Miller, Dec. 10, 1876, aged 91 years.
Elizabeth, wife of Elijah Billings, Dec. 16, 1876, aged 80 years.
Anna, wife of Calvin Loomis, Jan. 9, 1877, aged 94 years.
Thomas Daily, Jan. 27, 1877, aged 17 years.
Sally Manning, daughter of Phineas, March 5, 1877, aged 86 years.
Levi Barrus, March 18, 1877, aged 82 years.
Julia M., wife of C. C. Dresser, June 26, 1877, aged 56 years.
Nelson Russ, Sept. 2, 1877, aged 71 years.
Anna L., daughter of Lorin Barrus, Oct. 17, 1877, aged 18 years.
Rhoda, wife of Eleazer Hawks, Nov. 21, 1877, aged 86 years.
Pulchera Plumley, Dec. 12, 1877, aged 77 years.
James Prince, Feb. 19, 1878, aged 93 years.
Samuel Porter, April 3, 1878, aged 77 years.
Harriet, wife of Asa White, May 19, 1878, aged 80 years.
Moses Dresser, July 19, 1878, aged 88 years.
Melvin Steel, July 21, 1878, aged 56 years.
Geo. W. Manning, Aug. 26, 1878, aged 78 years.
Nabby Bates, Nov. 19, 1878, aged 95 years.
Celia, daughter of Josiah Miller, Nov. 9, 1878, aged 37 years.
Wealthy Nichols (Godfrey,) Nov. 29, 1878, aged 71 years.
Calvin Loomis, Dec. 13, 1878, aged 99 years.
Vesta C., wife of Edward C. Packard, May 18, 1879, aged 24 years.
Abigail Warner, Aug. 2, 1879, aged 74 years.

Etta, wife of Frank Sears, Sept. 12, 1879, aged 19 years.
Elijah Billings, Dec 12, 1879, aged 79 years.
Mary Bassett, daughter of Joseph, March 2, 1880, aged 86 years.
Cynthia Richardson, March 5, 1880, aged 81 years.
Caleb C. Dresser, March 25, 1880, aged 66 years.
——, wife of J. W. Miller, July 13, 1880, aged 84 years.

Corrections.

Page 239.
Lydia, *daughter* of J. Gardner.
Page 240.
Willard Packard died April 6.
Mrs. Sarah Stearns died June 25.

APPENDIX.

Act of Incorporation.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts :

In the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one. An act for Incorporating the Plantation called Chesterfield Gore and the Northwardly part of the Town of Chesterfield, in the County of Hampshire, into a Town by the name of Goshan.

Whereas the Inhabitants of the Plantation called Chesterfield Gore, formerly known by the Second Additional Grant made to Narraganset Township Number four, and those on the Northwardly part of the first Additional Grant to said Narraganset Township now included in the Town of Chesterfield aforesaid, have represented to this Court the great Difficulties and Inconveniences they labor under in their present Situation, and have earnestly requested that they be incorporated into a Town :

Be it therefore Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same—The Plantation called Chesterfield Gore and that part of the first additional Grant to Narraganset Township aforesaid, now included in the Town of Chesterfield, and bounded as followeth, viz. :—Beginning at the Southwest Corner of the said Second Additional Grant or Chesterfield Gore, thence North bounding westerly on unappropriated Lands Eight hundred and Sixty-four Rods to Ashfield south Line, thence East nineteen Degrees South on said Ashfield South Line 'till it comes to Conway west Line, thence South nineteen Degrees west on said Conway west Line to a Bound formerly known by Hatfield North-west Corner, thence south eleven Degrees west on Williamsburgh west Line to the South-east Corner of the first Additional Grant to said Narragansett Number four, thence west on the South Line of said Grant, Six hundred and fifty-four Rods including the whole of the four Tier of the Original Lots on the said first Additional Grant, thence North Eleven Degrees East on the west Line of the aforesaid four Tier of Original Lots, four hundred and fifty Rods to the Northwest Corner of the Original Lot Number twenty-nine, thence West three hundred and twenty-six Rods to the Southwest Corner of Lot number Ninety-four, being the North-west Corner of the Pine Timber Lot so called, thence North Eleven Degrees East four hundred Rods to the South Line of the second Additional Grant, or Chesterfield Gore, thence West to the first mentioned Bounds, be

and hereby is incorporated into a separate Town by the name of Goshan with all the Powers, Priviledges and Immunities that Towns within this Commonwealth have, or do enjoy.

And be it further enacted that Jacob Sherwin, Esq., be and hereby is empowered to issue his warrant to some principal Inhabitant of said Plantation requiring him to call a meeting of said Inhabitants in Order to choose such Officers as by Law Towns are empowered to choose in the month of March annually—provided nevertheless the Inhabitants of that part of the first Additional Grant which are included in the Town of Chesterfield shall pay their proportionable part of all such State and County Taxes, and Town Taxes so far as respects the raising of Men and Supplys for the Continental army as are already set upon them by the Town of Chesterfield in like manner as though this Act had not been made—

In the House of Representatives, May 14, 1781. This Bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

CALEB DAVIS *Speaker*.

In Senate, May 14, 1781.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

JEREMIAH POWELL, Pres't.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

A true Copy,

Attest—

JOHN AVERY, Secy.

Biographical.

The following obituary notice of a native of this town is from the *Marietta* (Ohio) *Register* of Feb. 12, 1880.

Died in Fairfield, Feb. 10th, John D. Chamberlain, aged 90 years and 5 months.

John Dresser Chamberlain was born at Goshen, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, Sept. 10, 1789. His father was the fourteenth child whose name was Asa, and the name is widely disseminated. The subject of this sketch came on foot across the mountains and landed at Waterford, this county, March, 1811. He taught school at Adams, (Cat's Creek,) Waterford and Amesville. He enlisted in the war of 1812, and was honorably discharged at its close in 1814. He was near Sandusky in hearing of the battle on the lake which resulted in Perry's victory. After the war he engaged in the manufacture of clocks at Cincinnati with Luman Watson, under the firm name of Watson & Chamberlain. He afterwards returned to his farm in Wooster (now Watertown), where he spent most of his long and useful life. He held many offices of trust and always discharged his duties honestly. He was County Commissioner from 1834 to 1840, serving with Robert K. Ewart, Daniel H. Buell and William Dana. In politics he was an anti-slavery Whig and ardent Republican, and, while always a law-abiding citizen, he never turned from his door a hungry human being, though forbidden by an odious law of Congress to feed the hungry slave fleeing from servitude. He reared a large family and was the kindest of parents, fondly devoted to those of his kin and ready to labor incessantly for their welfare. Though of a strong will he was a man of tender sympathies, and human suffering moved him as it does a child. He defended what he conceived to be his rights with an unconquerable devotion, but asked nothing for himself that he did not concede to others. For many years he had lived in the past, recounting the incidents of his life, and of the lives of those with whom he had associated, with great pleasure. Those who stood with him in his pioneer life have been swept down by the ruthless hand of time, and now the lone sentinel at the ripe age of fourscore and ten has laid down his burden to meet them. His funeral will take place to-day, from the residence of C. H. Goddard, his son in-law, in Fairfield.

Rev. Joseph Stone Burgess.

The early part of Rev. J. S. Burgess' life, was spent on his father's farm in Goshen, Mass. His older brothers, Benjamin and Frederick, having left home, his father depended largely on Joseph, in carrying on the farm, and entrusted much to his care. Immediately following his father's death, which occurred when Joseph was seventeen years of age, he assumed with his mother, the entire responsibility of conducting the interests of the farm, which were considerable, and were made

quite successful. At eighteen he was appointed in connection with his mother, administrator of the estate left by his father, and guardian of four minor children, George, Sarah, Lucretia and Silas. The duties of this office were faithfully discharged, and approved by the Court. About this time, he became very anxious to obtain an education superior to what could be acquired at the schools in Goshen, especially at that time.

In April of the following year, he left Goshen on foot with a few books and needed clothing, for the purpose of fitting for college at Andover, Mass. Finding the expenses here too great for his limited means, he soon left Andover for Shelburne Falls Academy, an institution established on the "Manual Labor System," to aid indigent students. Here he was provided with instruction, and labored daily three hours to pay for his board, rising each morning at four o'clock. His industry and studious habits secured good health and proficiency in his studies. Here he remained three years and was promoted to the position of assistant in mathematics, under Prof. Brown.

Several young men of Goshen followed his example, and soon entered the Academy. Among the number were his brother George, F. W. Lyman, Levi L. Pierce and H. Orcutt. During his connection with the Academy, he taught winter schools in Goshen, Ashfield and Shelburne. Some of these were large and difficult, but he won commendatory reports from the committees, for his efficient services. He was subsequently engaged for eight years in teaching in New Jersey. While residing in that state he was delegate to the State Educational Convention at Trenton, where he took a prominent part in the discussion of important educational questions then before the public.

In 1844, he was delegate to the Whig State Convention at Trenton. He took a very active and earnest part, by frequent addresses and by circulation of documents and newspapers, advocating the election of Henry Clay for President.

Towards the last of his residence in N. J., he read law in the office of Mr. Alexander of Princeton, and expected to have made the legal profession his life work. Subsequently pecuniary matters took him to Boston, Mass., when *Religious Impressions* so wrought upon his mind as to entirely change the whole tenor of his life and labors. These impressions dating back to early religious meetings in Goshen, under the labors of Rev. Mr. Noyse of the Congregational church; the piety and faithfulness of his parents, his brother Frederick, and sister Maria, and Rev. Mr. Boardman; strengthened by Baptists and Methodists of Ashfield, were consummated at last in Boston, much through the influence of his oldest brother Benjamin and wife. Here he decided to be a *Christian*, and to preach the Gospel of Christ to the best of his ability. He immediately gave up his business and worldly plans, and entered at once the Theological Seminary at Whitestown, N. Y., under the auspices of the Free Baptist denomination, in due time becoming a member of the church and ordained minister in the denomination of Free Baptists. When about leaving the Seminary at W., Mr. B. received a call to settle over the Free Baptist church at West Waterville, Maine. His labors here were attended with a very interesting outpouring of the Divine Spirit, adding some sixty persons to the church. Here he was united in marriage with Miss Laura A. Gage, a relation which has been most happily continued to the present time.

In 1848, Mr. Burgess received and accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of

the Free Baptist church of Lewiston, Maine. Here his labors were continued 12 years, during which time, several religious awakenings were enjoyed, resulting in large additions to the church. He also rendered very important aid in the erection of a large and beautiful house of worship. He served also as Superintendent of the public schools. Returning to Lewiston after an absence of eight years, he established a second Free Baptist church, building a meeting-house and adding many members during his seven years of pastoral work. The additions to both churches during his pastorates of twenty years were nearly seven hundred souls.

During Mr. Burgess' whole ministry he has firmly maintained an anti-slavery and temperance position, sometimes at a loss of place and means of support. From principle he has vigorously defended the poor and oppressed, and lifted up his voice emphatically against *all National sins.* He has been settled over important churches at Bangor, Me.; Haverhill, Mass.; Harrisburg, Pa., and St. Johnsbury, Vt., and has been often engaged in raising large sums of money, in payment of burdensome church debts. He has served several times as delegate to the F. B. General Conference; and Corresponding Secretary of the Home Mission Society, travelling extensively West and South, raising funds and aiding in church building. He was one of the original founders of the Maine State Seminary, now Bates College, of Lewiston, Me., and was eight years President of the Board of Overseers of the College. He has for many years been correspondent of several newspapers. His public addresses and sermons upon various important occasions, have been published and commended. Mr. B. has joined several hundred in marriage, besides attending very many funerals; and has been uninterruptedly engaged in the Christian ministry 35 years.

Personal Reminiscences by Levi L. Pierce.

Circumstances over which I had no control, prevented my being born in Goshen, but I went there to live in 1824, when only eight years old—on the 19th of April, a day memorable in the history of New England—a day when in the streets of Concord, "The embattled farmers stood and fired the shot heard round the world." I lived with my uncle, Col. Timothy Lyman, a farmer residing in the north district of the town. He owned some three hundred acres of land, of average quality for that part of the country, having stones enough on the surface to fence it into five acre lots, with walls five feet high. He was a thrifty farmer, and here I learned the rudiments of farming, which I have never regretted, as it brought me in close communion with nature, and laid a slow but sure foundation for success in after life.

Fred. W. Lyman, a cousin of mine, and of about the same age, lived half a mile distant. We were always warm, intimate friends and companions, and attended school in the old red school house, and always occupied the same seat in the northwest corner of the school-room. There we studied Peter Parley's geography, and learned, "The earth is round, and like a ball seems swinging in the air." We also studied reading, writing, arithmetic, and the studies generally taught in district schools in those days. I don't know as there was anything vicious in our natures, but

we were disposed to have a good deal of fun, both in and out of school hours. We generally managed to escape punishment, but occasionally would go so far as to be brought up with a round turn and a *smart* application of birch. As a sample of our tricks in school, I will name one: A boy we will call Roger, sat on a seat in line of ours, but some eight feet distant. We beckoned him to move up toward us, intimating we had something to give him. Just as he had managed to get near us, without the teacher, noticing him, we would scream out at the top of our voices, "*Roger is here!*" That would startle the whole school, and the teacher would exclaim "*What's the matter now?*" and coming to the scene of the tumult, we would say, "Just as we were busy at work on a hard sum, Roger came and bothered us." The result was, Roger was taken by the ear and marched into the middle of the floor, there to stand for half an hour to be pointed at as a warning to others. Did space permit, I would speak of spelling schools, militia trainings, and musters. At the first muster I attended, my uncle gave me twenty-five cents for spending money, and Aunt Hannah said, "Now, Levi, don't spend it foolishly." But long before the day was over it had all gone for ginger-bread and fire crackers, mostly for ginger-bread. I went to meeting regularly every Sunday in the once yellow old meeting-house on the common. Rev. Mr. Wright was the minister. I doubt not he was a good man in the usual acceptance of the term, and has long since "gone up higher."

* * * But to my mind a brighter day is dawning—a day that will brush away the cobwebs of Dogmatic Theology, and usher in the Christianity of Christ—a Christianity broad as the world and whose membership shall embrace the whole family of man. Then will come the true millennium, when the lion and the lamb can lie down together, without the lamb being compelled to lie *inside* the lion.

In 1831, soon after the death of my uncle, I went to live with Mr. Benj. White, where I remained until I was twenty-one. In 1840, I went to Southport, now Kenosha, Wis., and since then my life has been somewhat checkered. In 1848, I became acquainted with P. T. Barnum, Esq., the great show man, and was in his employ the most of the time for twelve years, travelling with Jenny Lind, the Chinese family, and for two years, 1850–51, as treasurer and ticket seller for his great travelling American museum and menagerie. Dec. 10, 1856, I sailed on the steamer Persia, in company with Gen. Tom Thumb, as his treasurer and ticket seller, for an extended tour of Europe. I found the General a very genial, companionable, generous little man. The exhibition proved a financial success, he appearing daily before large audiences, including crowned heads and heads not crowned. On the 10th of Feb., 1863, I had the pleasure of attending the marriage of General Tom Thumb and Miss Loviena Warren, at Grace church, New York. The wedding at the church and reception at the Metropolitan Hotel were very elegant. I accompanied the General and wife on their wedding trip to Washington, and on the evening of the 12th, by special invitation of President Lincoln and his wife, we spent two hours at the White House. There were present several members of Congress., and in passing into the East Room, Mr. Lincoln said to the little General, "You go ahead, I would rather follow *you* than many Generals I have in the army." Becoming tired of the *show* business I engaged in the *shoe* business in Syracuse, N. Y., where I was quite successful. In 1870, with my wife, Mr. Barnum, and an English

friend, I took a pleasure trip to California, via Union Pacific R. R., visiting the Yosemite valley, and many other interesting places, all enjoying it highly. For the past ten years I have been a *semi-invalid*. I bought a home, and am now living in the pleasant village of Greenfield, Mass. surrounded by the kindest of relatives and friends, with all my needed wants supplied. Here I intend to remain until called to fairer fields and pastures new, on the other side of Jordan.

L. L. PIERCE.

Sketches of the Centennial Committee.

Alvan Barrus, son of Levi, chairman of the committee, was born in 1831, the the semi-centennial year of the town. He has always resided in this town, and taken an active interest in every thing that pertains to its welfare. As one of the town officers, he has borne his full share of labor. He was commissioned as Justice of the Peace in 1867, and is the only Justice now resident in the town. He has frequently been engaged in various public duties, and was a member of the Legislature in 1879. Devoting himself to a careful study of the questions coming before the House, he made several short but effective speeches, by which he won an honorable standing among his fellow legislators. His aid was often sought in drafting and advocating bills introduced by other members. He was a member of the Committee on County Estimates.

A paper referring to the bill for amending the game laws, said, it was "discussed with no little spirit. Mr. Barrus of Goshen was the champion of the bill in the interest of the farmers, and cudgelled some of the lawyers and city sportsmen who had taken occasion to speak lightly of his calling, in a way that won for him the sympathy and approval of even those who opposed the measure. It was the first time Mr. Barrus had spoken upon the floor, but the professional debaters will not care to shake him up again."

The *Boston Traveller*, in commenting upon the prominent members of the House, classed Mr. Barrus "among the men who have made the session of the Massachusetts Legislature of 1879, memorable."

His record as a member of the First Mass. Cavalry in the civil war may be found on a previous page.

He is Chairman of the Board of Selectmen for 1881-2.

George Dresser, Secretary of the Committee, son of Moses, resides on the ancient homestead of the family, where he was born and has always dwelt, except for a few years spent in New Jersey, and in trade in St. Lawrence County, N. Y. Educated in the common and select schools, and at the Academy in New Salem, he was for

CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

GEO. DRESSER.

HIRAM PACKARD.

T. L. BARRUS.

ALVAN BARRUS.

J. H. GODFREY.

ALONZO SHAW.

T. P. LYMAN.

CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE.

some years a successful teacher, and has often acceptably served as one of the School Committee of the town. He is one of the deacons of the church, for which he has peculiar qualifications, and has served on the Board of Parish Assessors, and also as one of the Selectmen and Assessors of the town.

Hiram Packard, Treasurer of the Committee, son of Willard, born 1816, has always been a resident here; always true to his convictions of right and duty; always doing his full share, pecuniarily, in sustaining church and parish; never "signing off," because something had been done of which he did not approve. He has done frequent official service for town and parish, and was tendered the diaconate of the church, which he declined. He represented his district in the Legislature of 1873. Farming is his chosen calling, and of late years, in company with his son, Edward C., and Lorin Barrus, he has been experimenting with varied success in the culture of Fish, their latest effort being with carp imported from Germany by the U. S. government. He is one of the Board of Selectmen and Assessors for 1881–2.

Lieut. Timothy P. Lyman, son of Capt. Francis, born 1834, was brought up on the original Lyman homestead, where he still resides. Possessing the loyal and military spirit of his ancestors, he early enlisted in the First Mass. Cavalry, and was with the regiment at Hilton Head, also in most of its engagements around Richmond, and was there at its fall. He was acting Quartermaster of the regiment, being promoted from private to First Lieutenant. Re-enlisting, he remained in the army to the close of the war. After his return home he was appointed Deputy State Constable, which office he held till the law creating the force was repealed. He has served upon the Board of Selectmen and Assessors of the town.

John H. Godfrey, son of Henry T., born 1842, worked upon the farm till the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in the 52d Mass. Regiment, and was at the capture of Port Hudson. After the close of the war, he engaged in mercantile business with his uncle Anson, in Northampton, for a few years, and then bought the store in Goshen which he now occupies. He has done a successful business, besides serving his fellow citizens as Town Treasurer and Selectman.

Deacon Theron L. Barrus, son of Levi, has long been identified with the civil, educational and religious interests of the town. He has served the church, parish, and town, in various official positions for an extended period with conscientious fidelity, and with general acceptance. He taught school for several terms, and has often served as one of the School Committee. His chief pursuit is farming.

Alonzo Shaw, son of Ebenezer of Cummington, born 1819, is one of the substantial yeomanry of the town, shrewd, honest, and a good manager in business affairs. He has shown that intelligent farming on the hill towns will pay, and has given substantial evidence by adding largely to his buildings and his acres, and doubtless to his revenues. He has often served the town as one of the Board of Selectmen and Assessors, and in other important positions. He is cousin to Fayette Shaw, one of the foremost and wealthiest leather merchants in Boston.

He is re-elected for 1881–2 on the Board of Selectmen and Assessors.

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* *Correction*—Page 206, first line should continue "after residing for four years, etc."

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN

OF

Goshen, Mass.,

JUNE 22, 1881.

INCLUDING

ADDRESSES, POEMS, LETTERS, AND OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO THE OCCASION.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

READING:
CHRONICLE JOB PRINT.
1881.

INTRODUCTORY.

The town of Goshen was incorporated May 14th, 1781. On the approach of the One Hundredth anniversary of that event the citizens were moved to take measures for its proper observance. At the annual town meeting held March 1, 1880, Alvan Barrus, George Dresser, Hiram Packard, Timothy P. Lyman, John Henry Godfrey, Theron L. Barrus and Alonzo Shaw were chosen a committee to mature plans and make all necessary arrangements for celebrating the town's centennial birthday. The committee organized and finally decided that inasmuch as the date of incorporation, May 14, came in a busy season of the year, and liable to cool and stormy weather, that it was advisable to fix the day of celebration at a later date. It was accordingly voted to have the anniversary exercises on the 22d of June, and a card of invitation was issued in the following language:

1781 —— WELCOME HOME. —— 1881

All persons interested in the Town of Goshen, Mass., either by residence, marriage, descent or otherwise, are cordially invited to participate in the celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of her incorporation, June 22, 1881.

A. BARRUS, GEO. DRESSER, H. PACKARD, A. SHAW, } Committee.
J. H. GODFREY, T. P. LYMAN, T. L. BARRUS,

The committee also adopted the following order of exercises:

1781 —— CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION —— 1881.

OF THE

INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF GOSHEN,

ON

Wednesday, June 22d, 1881.

ALVAN BARRUS, President of the Day.
T. P. LYMAN, Chief Marshal.
HIRAM BARRUS, ESQ., Historian.
MRS. M. LEORA S. HOUGHTON, Poet.
REV. J. E. M. WRIGHT, Chaplain.

Centennial Committee.

ALVAN BARRUS, Chairman.
GEORGE DRESSER, Sec'y.
HIRAM PACKARD, Treas.
J. H. GODFREY.
T. P. LYMAN.
T. L. BARRUS.
ALONZO SHAW.

Exercises in R. E. Smith's Grove, one-half mile north of the center.
Procession formed near the church at 10 o'clock A. M.
Led by Haydenville Brass Band.
Chief Marshal and Aids.
President of the Day, and His Excellency, Gov. Long.
Chaplain, Historian and Poet.
Invited Guests, Members of the Press.
Sons and Daughters returned.
Marshal.
Committee of Arrangements.
Clergy, Soldiers of the late war.
Officers of Neighboring Towns, Marshal.
Citizens of Goshen and other Towns.

Exercises at the Grove.

Music by the Band.
Singing.—Hymn by Rev. J. E. M. WRIGHT.—Tune, *America.*

God of our fathers now
In reverence we bow,
Our songs we raise,
At thy blest mercy seat,

Together here we meet,
And in communion sweet
Thy name we praise.

Our fathers loved these hills,
These rocks and mountain rills,
In bygone days;
But they have passed away,
And we look back to-day
A hundred years, when they
Here sang thy praise.

May children's children know
Our father's God, and go
In wisdom's ways;
Look upward to the skies,
In truth and virtue rise,
And take the heavenly prize
In youthful days.

Let flocks and herds increase,
Let blight and mildew cease,
In coming years,
Save from devouring hail,
May nothing wrong assail,
Prosperity prevail,
Save from all fears.

May heaven's light and love
Beam on us from above
As years go by.
May future days be bright
With learning's blessed light,
Religion cheer our sight
And lead on high.

Invocation. Hymn. Prayer.
Reading Act of Corporation by Hon. Henry B. Peirce,
Sec'y of Commonwealth. Historical Address.
Anthem by Choir. Benediction.
Basket Picnic upon the Grounds, preceded by Blessing.
Free Table for distant guests, Band and Soldiers.
Returning of Thanks.
Auld Lang Syne,—Choir, Audience and Band uniting.
Address of Welcome, by the President of the Day. Poem.
sts, Sentiments and Responses will be a large feature of the occasion.

he programme was carried out in nearly every particular. Mrs. ighton not being present, her poem was read by Rev. D. G. ght, D. D. Hon. James White of Boston courteously accepted

the place assigned to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Dea. T. L. Barrus was chosen Toastmaster, but want of time prevented the toasts being given.

The excellent report of the exercises by Editor Henry S. Gere, Esq., published in the *Hampshire Gazette* of June 28, is copied in these pages nearly entire. Several speeches delivered on the occasion have since been kindly furnished by the authors, and are also here presented.

GOSHEN'S CENTENNIAL.

A PLEASANT DAY, GREAT GATHERING, AND INTERESTING EXERCISES.

As was anticipated, the number of people gathered in Goshen on Wednesday last, to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the town's incorporation, was greater than was ever seen there before. The day was fair, though cold and breezy in the morning. People came in from all the region roundabout in great numbers, and the number present must have been 2,500 to 3,000. Promptly at 10 o'clock, the procession was formed in front of the church and hotel, under the marshalship of Lieut. Timothy P. Lyman. It was led by the Haydenville Brass Band, and included a large body of veteran soldiers under the lead of Capt. C. E. Tileston of Williamsburg. Hundreds of loaded vehicles of all descriptions fell into line, swelling the procession to over a mile in length. The grounds selected for the exercises were on land of Ralph E. Smith, about a mile north of the hotel. There, at the foot of a hill, a large platform was erected and seats provided for many, while the rising ground in front afforded favorable sitting places for hundreds more. The exercises were opened with music by the band, followed by the singing of the centennial hymn, written by Rev. Mr. Wright, the village pastor. This was sung by a large choir, to the tune of America, the audience joining. A fervent prayer was offered by Rev. Amos Dresser of Nebraska, who was distinguished in old abolition times, when to be an anti-slavery man was to be unpopular. Mr. Dresser bears upon his back the marks of twenty stripes received while distributing bibles in the South, because one of them was found wrapped in an anti-slavery paper. Then came the singing of another hymn by the choir, followed by the reading of the act of incorporation, by Hon. James White of Boston, a native of the town.* Then

* Not exactly a native: he was born in Hinsdale about two months after his parents' removal from Goshen. The petition for the incorporation of the town was drawn up by William White, Esq., grandfather of Hon. James White.

came the Historical Address by Hiram Barrus, Esq., of Boston. Mr. Barrus is a native of the town, and lived there many years. About 20 years ago, soon after President Lincoln was first inaugurated, he received a minor appointment in the Boston custom house under Collector John Z. Goodrich, and has gradually worked his way up to one of the most responsible positions, that of assistant cashier, which he now holds. He has given a great deal of time and labor to the preparation of a complete history of Goshen, which has recently appeared in book form, comprising one of the most complete town histories ever published — a credit to its author and an honor to the town. The delivering of the address occupied about an hour, and was listened to attentively by those near the speaker, but many were prevented from hearing it by the noise of the wind sweeping through the overhanging trees.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

BY HIRAM BARRUS, ESQ., OF BOSTON.

Had we stood where we now stand 120 years ago this morning, we might have heard the sound of two axes, with an occasional crash of a falling tree. The spot where it fell is in a southwest direction, on the land now owned by Amos Hawks. The men who wield the axes are David Stearns and Abijah Tucker, young men of about 30 years of age. They have come from Dudley to make in this wilderness their future home. Their families have come with them as far as Northampton, where they will spend the summer, while the log cabin is prepared for their reception here. The months wear away, the first harvest is gathered in, and the two wives and five children are brought to their homes. They are quiet homes. The nearest neighbor is a long distance away through the pathless woods, in New Hingham, which we now call Chesterfield. Westward, there is no inhabitant this side of Pontoosuc, now called Pittsfield. Plainfield is unnamed and unknown, and the nearest white person in that direction is in Fort Massachusetts at East Hoosic, now Adams. In the northeast part of Huntstown, now Ashfield, there is a fort and a few settlers. Conway is yet a part of

Deerfield, and has no inhabitant. Williamsburg, or "Hatfield three mile Grant," is known only as the "Dark Woods," and probably has not received its first settler.

The French and Indian war had virtually ended by the surrender of Canada to Great Britain in 1760, one year earlier. For more than 120 years the inhabitants of old Hampshire county have been more or less exposed to attacks from the Indians. Children had been born, says Holland, grown up to manhood, and descended to old age, knowing little or nothing of peace and tranquility. Hundreds had been killed, and large numbers had been carried into captivity. Men, women and children had been butchered by scores. There is hardly a square acre, certainly not a square mile, in the Connecticut Valley, that has not been tracked by the flying feet of fear, resounded with the groan of the dying, drunk the blood of the dead, or served as the scene of toils, made doubly toilsome by an apprehension of danger that never slept. It was among such scenes and such trials as these, that the settlements of Western Massachusetts were planted. It was by these scenes and trials that their sinews were knit to that degree of strength, that when the incubus of war and fear was lifted, they sprang to those enterprises of peace that have transformed the hills into an abode of plenty, and a seat of free education and free religion.

The influx of immigrants in the spring of 1762 must have been quite extensive all along the line of this town and Chesterfield. William White of Charlton was one of these. He received a deed of land here May 17, 1762, from Gad Lyman, then of Northampton, but later of Goshen.

Col. Ezra May, from Woodstock, Conn., with ten men to assist him in his labors, came about the same time, with "old Mr. Corbin and wife to do their cooking." The north bound of his farm was a few feet south of the present church. White took the third hundred acre lot south of May's, and boarded with May during the first year. The next lot, north of May's, on which the church now stands, was taken by Lieut. Lemuel Lyon, also from Woodstock, and probably the same year.

Capt. Robert Webster, from Dudley, with his wife and one child, also came this year. There may have been a few other arrivals up-

on our territory at this time, but probably not. Farther south, on land now included in Chesterfield, there was, doubtless, a greater number.

Other settlers upon our territory that came within a few years, were Asa Grant from Wrentham, John James and Zebulon Willcutt from Cohasset, Joseph Blake and Edward Orcutt from Hingham, Reuben and Moses Dresser, and Eben Putney from Charlton, Thomas and Daniel Brown and the five Banister brothers — John, Lemuel, Christopher, Barzillai and William — and probably Artemas and Sylvanus Stone, from Brookfield, Joshua Abell from Rehoboth, Capt. John Bigelow, Isaac Kingman, James and Joshua Packard from Bridgewater, Dr. Benjamin Burgess and Samuel Mott from Tisbury, John Smith, Timothy Lyman, Benjamin Parsons and his sons, Ebenezer, Justin, Solomon, Silas and Benjamin, from Northampton, Thomas Weeks and Ambrose Stone from Greenwich, and William Hallock from Long Island.

William White was a man efficient and prompt to act in every good cause. He was one of the first that went to the country's defence, on the alarm that followed the battle of Lexington. He drew up the petition for the incorporation of the town, was its town clerk for some thirty years, selectman for many terms, justice of the peace thirty-five years, Representative to the General Court, and delegate to many important conventions.

Col. Ezra May, a man of such acknowledged ability, that upon the incorporation of Chesterfield, which included his farm, he was, in the very first year of his residence here, chosen the moderator of the first town meeting in Chesterfield, and constable and chairman of the selectmen. He was first deacon of the church in that town, went early into the army, rose to the rank of Colonel, was in the battle of Saratoga, and at the taking of Burgoyne, where he took a violent cold, which resulted in his death a few months later, at the early age of 46 years. Two of his sons, Nehemiah and Dexter, were in the army with him.

Thomas Weeks, from Greenwich, went down to Lexington with a small company of men, and was with the army near Boston in 1775–6. He was a man of more than usual education for his time, had been deputy sheriff in Worcester county for many years, and served as paymaster for the troops. He left many records and several journals of the scenes through which he passed, and from

which it appears, that in 1777, he was at the surrender of Ticonderoga; an event which he branded with the terms — "Shame, infamy, disgrace." He was an able surveyor, laid out many of the highways of the town, was often employed in running the boundaries of the land, and was the first town clerk of Goshen, the first subscriber to the papers for the organization of the church, and a delegate to the convention that formed the constitution of the state.*

Dr. Benjamin Burgess came during the Revolutionary War, and, for a long period, was one of the leading physicians of this vicinity. He was a man of sound judgment and strong common sense, and was often called to serve in town affairs. He came from Martha's Vineyard, bringing his wife with him. Before setting sail for the mainland, his wife quilted what money they had — $1,000 in gold — into the skirts of her dress for greater security if they fell into the hands of the British, whose vessels were troubling our coasters. They were once fired upon during the voyage, but escaped unharmed.

Dea. Oliver Taylor was another important man in the affairs of the town and church. He was a man of great firmness of character, and seems to have had things pretty much in his own way. He was first deacon of the church, an office he held for nearly forty years; was four times elected to represent the town in the Legislature, and was Justice of the Peace for sixteen years. He enlisted in the army of the Revolution, but was sent home to work at his trade — that of a tanner — as his services for his country in supplying leather for shoes for the army were more important, as a tanner, than they could be as a soldier.

John James, the moderator of the first town meeting called by the selectmen, and the first merchant in town, was a man of much force of character, and a successful man of business. He died in 1804, leaving to the town a donation of $100 to be kept on interest for one hundred years. After that time the income is to be devoted to the support of schools and the gospel, and for such other purposes as may be desirable.

Reuben Dresser, from Charlton, was another of the sturdy yeomanry who was among the early settlers. He made large purchases

* Capt. Weeks was delegate to the convention from Chesterfield Gore. Capt. William White and Luke Bonney were the delegates from Chesterfield. The convention commenced its sittings September 1, 1779, and closed its work June 16, 1780.

of land, employed many workmen, set out extensive orchards, and built, it is said, on his own land, fifteen miles of heavy stone wall, much of which stands to the present time. The farm is still in possession of his descendants.

Chesterfield was incorporated June 11, 1762. It included the territory called New Hingham, and the "First Additional Grant, or Narragansett No. 4," which brought the north line of the town near the Goshen meeting house. In January, 1763, a petition was sent to the General Court from the people of the Gore, which was the land lying between the church and Ashfield, asking to be annexed to Chesterfield. This was so promptly done by the Court that, no notice having been given, Chesterfield waked up one fine morning surprised to find its territory enlarged by the addition of 3,500 acres of land it had never asked for. It rubbed its eyes, saw that it meant the removal of the church location to some unknown point northward, and sent at once a counter petition for a speedy divorce, which was granted in June following.

But we must pass to another matter that antedates the town. The war of the Revolution approaches and our men are prepared for the event. A company of minute men, of which Robert Webster has been made captain, Christopher Banister lieutenant, William White sergeant, has been organized, and when the alarm sent out after the battle of Lexington reaches this place, April 21, two days after the battle, the order is given, and officers and men, 44 in all, are on their way to the seat of war. Thirty-nine of these continued in the service, and join Gen. Pomeroy's regiment, and fifteen men return home after terms of service varying from seven days to thirty-seven The men that returned receive one penny per mile for travel out and back, and about 25 cents per day as wages. The records of these facts are on file in the State House in Boston, and similar papers left by Capt. Webster are in possession of his grandson, Wm. H. Webster. Timothy Lyman, Artemas Stone, Reuben Dresser, Christopher and Barzillai Banister, Oliver Taylor, Caleb Cushman, Nehemiah May were among those enrolled and thus early entered the service.

In 1777–8, Gen. Burgoyne was on his march from the north across the country, designing, as the people feared, to devastate and destroy all that lay in his pathway. A call for volunteers to

meet at Bennington, and oppose his progress, was read in the pulpits on the Sabbath, and the next morning men were on their way thither, armed to meet the foe. The battles of Bennington and Saratoga brought victory to the Americans, and they had the satisfaction of marching the defeated British General and his army across the country as prisoners of war. A portion of the army passed through this town, and Capt. John Grant, then a small boy, who saw them, said there were with the men on foot several ladies on horseback.

We now come to the period of the Incorporation of the Town. The "Gore" seemed to be, in some respects, unfortunately situated. Its early settlers, as already stated, had been at one time annexed to Chesterfield, but to restore peace, were again set off. Their necessities finally compelled them again to appeal to the General Court, reciting their grievances, and asking to be incorporated as a town. Capt. Thomas Weeks presented the matter to the Court in 1779 and again in 1781. In January of the latter year, moved by the "petition of Thomas Weeks, agent to the petitioners of a part of Chesterfield," also of the "petitioners of a Gore of land called Chesterfield Gore," a committee was appointed by the General Court to repair to Chesterfield, hear the parties, and report at the next session of the Court. The action of the committee may be inferred from a letter of which the following is a copy:

NORWICH, May 1, 1781.

SIR: — I have left the report of the committee appointed on the matters relating to the Gore, Narragansett No. 4, and Chesterfield, with landlord Elisha Lyman and all the papers except yours, left with me, which are here inclosed. If you go down this session, remember to carry down to Court the plan of that part of Narragansett No. 4, as Capt. White proposed to the committee when at Mr. May's, representing those that were willing to be annexed to the Gore. Doct. Mather and Doct. Shepard propose not to go down this session, and I can't. You will do as you think best respecting going down this session or the next. We have closed our report, which if you send, you will have safely conveyed to the Secretary as directed.

Doct. Mather's bill 13	9 hard money.
Doct. Shepard's bill 7	10 hard money.

I am, Sr. your most Humble Serv't,

To Mr. Joshua Abell. JOHN KIRKLAND.*

The act of incorporation finally passed May 14, 1781, and was approved by John Hancock, Governor. The name given in the act was

* Mr. Kirkland, a prominent man in Norwich (now Huntington,) was grandfather of Harvey Kirkland, Esq., of Northampton.

Goshan — probably a clerical error. The origin of the name, as given by Dea. Oliver Taylor to his daughter, is said by Mrs. Polly Tilton, grand-daughter of Dea. Taylor, to have been this: — Goshen of old was the best part of Egypt, so the name was considered appropriate for what was claimed to be the best part of Chesterfield.

The town meeting, for organization, was held pursuant to a warrant issued by Jacob Sherwin, Esq., of Ashfield, May 23, at the house of John Williams, which then stood just above the burying ground. Lieut. Thomas Weeks was chosen clerk; Joshua Abell, treasurer; Capt. William White, Lieut. Lemuel Lyon, Maj. Christopher Banister, selectmen and assessors; Thomas Brown and Ebenezer Parsons, constables; Farnum White, Lemuel Banister, Ebenezer Putney, Lieut. Timothy Lyman, Thomas Weeks and Barzillai Banister, highway surveyors; John Williams, sealer of weights and measures; Lemuel Banister and Farnum White, tythingmen; John Smith and Maj. Christopher Banister, fence viewers; Samuel Olds, leather sealer; Barzillai Banister, deer-reeve; Nehemiah May, Daniel Brown, Barzillai Banister and Lemuel Banister, hog-reeves.

Three important interests received prompt attention during its first year. It was voted to give Mr. Joseph Barker a call to settle in the work of the ministry. June 21, it was voted to offer him 100 pounds as an "encouragement." His salary was to be 40 pounds the first year and after that to increase annually five pounds, until it amounted to sixty pounds. Voted that Lemuel Banister, David Stearns and Thomas Brown wait on Mr. Barker with said offers, but the call was not accepted.

August 21, voted to raise thirty-six pounds three shillings, for paying the bounty and wages of three soldiers for three months, and to procure 5 linen shirts, 5 pairs stockings and shoes, and two blankets; also 2101 lbs. of beef for the army, all in obedience to acts of the General Court, and voted to raise 32 pounds of money to pay for beef.

October 16, the town voted that Ebenezer Putney, Timothy Lyman, Thomas Hamilton, Benjamin Burgess, Oliver Taylor, Christopher Banister and William Hallock, divide the town into school districts. Their report was made and fortunately entered upon the town records, and is interesting, as it probably shows the whole number of families in town at that time. The town voted to raise

15 pounds for preaching, and chose Lemuel Banister, Thomas Brown, Farnum White, Thomas Weeks and David Stearns a committee to employ a preacher.

Voted November 15, to raise 25 pounds for schooling.

Voted to hire Mr. Fowler to preach ten Sabbaths more.

An incident of the times that is of present interest appears in the action of the town in a meeting held Dec. 21. The condition of the Southern States while in the hands of the British army was such as appealed to the North for sympathy and help. The town voted that Joshua Abell, its treasurer, "be the person to receive the donations that may be given in this town to the sufferers in the Southern States, agreeable to a brief from His Excellency, John Hancock, and pay to the gentleman said brief directs." The appeal was probably not in vain, but we regret that we find no record of the amount contributed.

And so ends the first year of the town's existence. Properly caring for all minor matters, they have thus early shown their patriotism in raising men and material for the army of the Union; their wisdom and forethought in laying the foundations of their future prosperity by providing schools for their children and religious privileges for all.

The town, even in the days just after the Revolution, was somewhat tinged with the "greenback" idea, and voted that paper currency was absolutely necessary to discharge our quota of the debt contracted by the late war. Voted to recommend similar action to the neighboring towns. Lemuel Banister was chosen to represent the town in a county convention, and a petition was suggested to aid the matter in a "constitutional way." Notwithstanding the lessons of the lamentable failure of the continental paper currency, the town again voted in 1786 that it is expedient to have a paper currency emitted. William White, Dr. Benj. Burgess and Oliver Taylor were appointed to prefer a petition to the General Court for that purpose.

Some of their votes indicate the distress of the times and some dissatisfaction with the government. But we are to remember that the people of that day were under peculiar trials and hardships. The Revolutionary war had been long and exhaustive. The able-bodied men had spent years in the army, while their lands at home

were only partially cleared, poorly cultivated, or if cultivated at all, the labor was performed by women, children and feeble men not able to do duty as soldiers: their homes in many cases log houses, or only a little better than that: taxes and debts to be paid and scarcely any money to be had, and little or nothing to obtain it with among the people generally, even if money were plenty. Putting ourselves in their place, what would we have done? Very much, probably, as they did: Criticised the government, petitioned for relief, suggested paper money, got up conventions, passed strong resolutions, and then, in a "constitutional way," waited, as Mr. Micawber did, for something to turn up. Here were all the elements for a successful rebellion, and Daniel Shays attempted to lead off in one. But his lack of ability made his efforts an inglorious fizzle. One man who belonged to this town joined his soldiers and was in the fight at Springfield. A man next to him was killed when the cannon was fired upon his company, and, accepting the truth that "discretion was the better part of valor," he fled with his terrified leader and companions, and eventually returned to his home and became a loyal and respected citizen. To the honor of our people be it said, that though keenly feeling the trials of their situation, they were loyal to the country, and only this one man was found to carry a rebel weapon. Brought up as they had been, to have opinions and to express them, too, they watched with a critical eye every act of the government that looked like want of economy. They felt that eternal vigilance was the price of liberty, and when Congress passed an act granting five years' pay to the officers who had served in the continental army, our citizens promptly demurred, and passed a vote declaring that they would not pay any continental, state or county tax till Congress rescinded the objectionable vote.

We cannot but admire their pluck, but whether this little one among the thousands of Judah would be likely to intimidate the National Congress, is an unanswered query.

In 1799 the town passed a vote that seemed a little singular, but as our Legislature in 1869 did the same thing for the state, it was evidently a very proper thing to do. The vote of the town was that the money raised by the tax on dogs should be appropriated for the support of schools. The act of the Legislature passed with-

in a few years allows the dog tax and requires it to be used for schools or libraries.

Six years later, (1805) the town seems to have originated another idea that the state eventually put into more general practice. The town voted that the Selectmen have the care and charge of the school books belonging to the town, and distribute them among the schools as they judge proper, indicating beyond question that the town furnished the books for the scholars, so that none should fail, through poverty or other cause, of having the necessary books for use in their studies. The state, it will be remembered, recognized the same benevolent principle in the law passed in 1873, giving towns permission to authorize their school committees to purchase text books for use of the schools, to be owned by the town and loaned to the pupils under proper regulations.

The town began to choose school committees a quarter of a century before the state required it by law. In 1799, Wm. White, Reuben Howes, Justin Parsons, Ambrose Stone and Moses James were appointed to this office. In 1826, Rev. Joel Wright, Capt. Joseph White, Capt. John Grant, Dr. Geo. Wright,* David Carpenter, Jared Hawks, Jr., and Emmons Putney, the only survivor, and now present, were chosen the first general school committee under the act of the Legislature. This was the commencement of the new era in the history of Massachusetts schools, which, in a few years placed Horace Mann at their head as secretary of the Board of Education, to whom the state is indebted, more than to any other man, for what our schools have since become.

Another important factor in the education of the early residents of the town was a first-class town library. We have no record of its origin, not even the date. In Capt. Grant's Journal he speaks of attending a library meeting in 1796, and it was continued for many years after, but how long we are not informed.

It contained valuable books, history, biography and travels, and we are told that the young men read them. Of one of them it was said that he was one of the most thorough students of history that could be found in his time.

In the paper read before many of you on the centennial of the

* Dr. Geo. Wright was a genial man and much respected. During his examination for license as a physician, he was asked how he would induce perspiration in a patient, to which he gave the usual answer. Later in the examination the question was several times repeated. Finally, the question was put in this form: If you wished to throw the patient into a *profound* perspiration how would you do that? "Bring him before your honors," was the candidate's ready and witty reply.

church, in December last, I gave a somewhat extended history of the church. The want of time, if no other reason, makes it impracticable to enter into many details presented on that occasion. But the church has been so important an element in the moral and religious education of the town, that no picture of what the town and its people have been and have done, can be fair and honest which does not give the church a prominent place. It was organized Dec. 21, 1780, the foundation indeed of the town itself, which was incorporated some months later. This, it will be remembered, was the usual order in these matters, the general court from the earliest period in the history of the State, never allowing the incorporation of a town till the formation, or *some good proceeding* in that direction, was had toward the formation of a church within the limits of the proposed town. The petition for incorporation of the town brings out the idea quite fully.

The cases of excommunication were rare, and it is worthy of notice as showing the general good morals of the people, that, strict as the church was to detect and call the offending members to account for any and every delinquency, there does not appear to have been within its jurisdiction a case of discipline for offences against chastity or other flagrant offence, during the first 50 years of its history.*

For seven years no pastor was settled though many were called. When the minister was needed for special occasions in the absence of a supply, as in cases of discipline, admitting members, administering the ordinances, the pastors from the neighboring towns on invitation, kindly assisted. In one case this seems to have led to trouble as indicated by the following vote passed Nov. 2. 1786: "Then attended to a remonstrance which the Rev. Timothy Allen of Chesterfield sent in against this church, for desiring him to assist in admitting a person into our church which *he supposes* was not a fit member. Voted to choose a committee of two of the Brethren to answer in behalf of the church the above remonstrance." Chose Oliver Taylor and Thomas Brown. There may have been two sides to the story, but how it was finally disposed of, the records do not say. We suspect, however, that the Chesterfield pastor did not consider that turning out a bad member, was equivalent to receiving a

* The writer is not aware that any native or resident of Goshen was ever sentenced to State's prison.

bad one, and so was not conciliated, for, in the latter part of the same month, the church wanted his assistance in excommunicating a member whom *they* considered bad, but he declined, and Rev. Mr. Bascom was invited to take his place.

Rev. Samuel Whitman of Ashby, a native of Bridgewater, was finally installed as the first pastor of the church, Jan. 10, 1788. Rev. Mr. Allen was moderator of the council, offered prayer and preached the sermon. Rev. Joseph Strong of Williamsburg gave the charge, and Rev. James Briggs of Cummington offered the closing prayer.

The church at this time had about 50 members. It had chosen one year previous two deacons, Oliver Taylor and Artemas Stone. They were strong men and no church could have better material from which to select their leading officials. Among them were William Hallock and his two sons, Jeremiah and Moses; Nehemiah May, Ebenezer Putney; Joseph, Christopher and Lemuel Banister; Farnum White, Justin Parsons and Dr. Benj. Burgess.

And so the church, with an earnest and efficient membership, provided with an able pastor and faithful assistants, settles down to its appropriate work. For a whole generation it moves quietly on under the same pastor, exerting an influence for good that was felt through the whole community.

In addition to what is now considered the legitimate work of the pastor there was a special work among the young in the way of religious instruction. The Westminister Catechism was taught at home and in the schools. Every Saturday P. M. it was the duty of the pastor to visit some one or more schools and require the pupils to recite the catechism to him, he in turn giving such explanations and instructions as each case required. When the schools were not in session the pastor met the children at private houses for catechising and instructing them in religious truth. It was on one of these occasions that a boy, who evidently needed some instruction, was asked by Mr. Whitman, "Who was the first man?" "Well," says the boy, "I dunno certain, it was rather late when I got here, but I believe it was Adam, or Eve, or Methusaleh."

The church was early alive to the work of missions and a missionary society was formed for promoting the cause. The result of this is seen in the number of young men, natives, or sometime

residents here, who engaged in missionary work. Among them were Rev. Levi Parsons, son of Dea. Justin, who was one of the first two missionaries from the United States to Palestine, and Rev. Horatio Bardwell, D. D., missionary to Bombay and afterwards agent of the American Board, of whom his biographer said, "The key to his entire life and character is found in his consecration to the work of missions." Rev. Ralph Cushman went to Kentucky as a home missionary, and was afterwards appointed General Secretary of the American Home Missionary Society for the Western States. Calvin Cushman, Elijah Bardwell, brother of Horatio, together with Mr. John Smith, went out as missionaries with their families, to the Choctaws in Mississippi in 1820. The voyage down the Mississippi River, and that of Mr. Smith up the Yazoo, the sickness and death on the way of his oldest son, and the burial a hundred miles from any human habitation, with the bark peeled from a tree to mark the grave, were some of the thrilling incidents that marked the way to their field of labor. Miss Electa May, daughter of Nehemiah, married Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, the missionary, and accompanied the Choctaws across the Mississippi to their new home. Sarah Bardwell, sister of Rev. Horatio, married Rev. James Richards and went missionary to Ceylon. Hannah, daughter of Ebenezer Putney, was the wife of John Smith,* who went with him to the Choctaw mission. Alvan Stone, in the early history of Illinois, went out to that state and engaged in active work as a home missionary till removed by an early death.

Time would fail me to do anything like justice to the memory of a score of others like minded who have entered the ministry and done noble service for Christianity. I may mention, however, Jeremiah Hallock and his brother Moses, both long in the field and efficient laborers — Jeremiah 40 years at Canton, Conn.; Moses a still longer term in Plainfield, father of Rev. William A. Hallock, the

* Willard Barrows in 1836 was employed in making surveys for the U. S. Government in Mississippi, "Learning," he says, "that one of the missionaries, Father Smith, still lived in the vicinity, I called on him at an early hour the next morning. It was one of those clear beautiful mornings of a Southern winter. As I reached the door of his rude cabin, I heard the voice of prayer. The pioneer Christian was praising God, in the stillness of the morning, that he had brought him through so many trials and dangers. When the service was ended I entered and introduced myself. Mr. Smith had lost his first wife in the early part of his settlement there and had married another. A large family of sprightly and handsome children surrounded him, while with clear recollections of the days of darkness and distress, he related his trials on the journey into the wilderness. But, said the old man, as the tears rolled down his furrowed cheeks, 'I have never regretted my coming here. God sends comfort and blessing to us, as his missionaries, more than we deserve.'" — Rev. Dr. Barrows' "*Twelve Nights in the Hunter's Camp.*"

long time secretary of the American Tract Society in N. Y., and Girard Hallock of the Journal of Commerce. It is said that *Rev. Moses Hallock fitted more men for the ministry than any other man of his time, and that so well were his pupils fitted for college that his own sons were educated by Williams College without charge. Then follows Rev. Justin Parsons, one of a large family that came from Northampton, a man of energy, good judgment, honored by the town and church with the highest offices in their gift, turning his attention to the ministry when more than 50 years of age, preaching more than 40 years, building a church for his people at his own expense, helping Lane Seminary in its early struggles for existence, giving a son to labor and die a missionary in Palestine, having a daughter who married a clergyman, — the parents of our new U. S. Minister to France, Hon. Levi Parsons Morton of New York. Justin Parsons had also two brothers who lived here and finally became preachers — Rev. Silas and Rev. Benjamin Parsons. Silas had also a son, Erastus, born here probably, became a preacher and labored with remarkable success during a short but active life. Rev. Rufus Cushman, brother of Rev. Ralph, was 22 years pastor of a church in Fair Haven, Vt., was a man full of good works, faithful and beloved. His son, Rufus Cushman, D. D., 24 years in the ministry, died a few years since in Manchester, Vt.

Rev. Joseph S. Burgess, of Lewiston, Me., whom we rejoice to have with us to-day, is another of the faithful pastors who reckon their nativity here. We expect him to speak for himself, but will take the liberty of saying what he may not choose to say himself, that his labors have been crowned with such success that he has had the happiness of receiving into the membership of the churches, over which he has been placed, about 700 members on profession.

Another pastor whose boyhood drew health, inspiration and efficiency from these hills and among this people, Rev. D. Grosvenor Wright, D. D., of Poughkeepsie, a son of the second pastor of the church here, long remembered and well beloved, is also with us to join in our celebration, to receive our hearty welcome, and we hope also to take part in these exercises.

We cannot forbear naming other pastors in this connection. Rev.

* Rev. Moses Hallock settled in Plainfield, the first pastor of the Congregational Church, July 11, 1792, and ministered to a confiding and united people 45 years. He received to the Church 358 members, instructed 304 pupils, of whom 50 became ministers and 7 missionaries.

Jason Olds, a worthy son of Goshen, long in the ministry in Ohio; Rev. E. Putney Salmon, President of Beloit Academy, the preparatory school of Beloit College; Rev. Wm. Williams, professor in La-Grange College, Alabama; Rev. Benj. F. Brown, home missionary laborer in Virginia; Rev. Frederick W. Burgess, an active and devoted young preacher, who died at the age of 27. Others might be named, did time permit, who became preachers and teachers, and are included in the list of our natives. It should be remembered also that eighteen or twenty of the daughters of Goshen have done and are doing their share of the world's work as wives of ministers and missionaries, whose names we must omit on the present occasion.

The pastors of the church who succeeded Mr. Whitman, many of whom like him had each their share in the work of fitting and inspiring some one or more of this large number of men and women for their noble work, were Rev. Joel Wright, Henry B. Holmes, John C. Thompson, Royal Reed, Robert Crossett, Thomas H. Rood, Sidney Holman, H. M. Rogers, Townsend Walker, George Juchau, D. B. Lord, and the present pastor, Rev. J. E. M. Wright, son of one of the worthy daughters of Goshen.

As we recall what the fathers were, we may perhaps be tempted to think that with them all wisdom is departed. I recently heard John B. Gough say in Faneuil Hall, that many years ago he undertook to speak on temperance in that place, but was greatly annoyed by rowdies who came in to break up the meeting. One of the leaders of the gang, pointing to one of the portraits upon the walls of the hall, boasted that that was a likeness of his ancestor. "Yes," said Gough, "your family is like a hill of potatoes, the best part is under ground." But we may justly disclaim its application to our people. While we quote "The Fathers, where are they?" we may answer with some complacency, "Look at their children."

We have already seen what a worthy record some have made as ministers and missionaries. Others have been equally prominent in other callings. Ezra Weeks, son of the first town clerk, removed to New York city, accumulated a large fortune, owning at one time seven acres of what is now the most fashionable portion of that city, became president of a bank, and author of a popular pamphlet on the treatment of cholera.

William Lyman, who was born and reared on the farm on which

we are assembled, became a merchant, and was one of the leading citizens of Schenectady, N. Y. He educated his nephew and namesake, Dr. William, son of his brother, Captain Francis, whose residence was here. The young William became a physician of acknowledged skill, an orator of much eloquence, a member of the Illinois Legislature, (and I think speaker of the Illinois House,) and in the civil war medical director on Gen. Logan's staff.

In the business world I would name another native who has made a reputation which places him in the front rank of the merchants of Boston. Joseph H. White, son of Joseph, grandson of the early settler William, born on the White Homestead in 1824. He was for many years the leading member of the firm of White, Browne & Co., and is now the senior member of the firm of White, Payson & Co., the selling agents of the Manchester Mills, of which he is the principal stockholder and director. He soon accumulated a handsome fortune and assisted his brothers in starting in mercantile business, one of whom is R. H. White, the head of the house of R. H. White & Co., whose business is not exceeded by more than three or four establishments in this country. Another brother, Hon. James White, formerly in business with Joseph H., we are pleased to announce is with us to-day to participate in our festivities.

Dea. Benj. Burgess, grandson and namesake of the long time physician, a prominent merchant and citizen of Boston for nearly half a century, and his brother Silas, a lawyer of Worcester, we are happy to meet here to-day.

Enoch and L. L. James, grandsons of the early settler, John James, successful merchants in their day, and Luther James of Ann Arbor, Mich., all prominent as business men and capitalists, are not to be forgotten on this occasion.

William Mayhew, the wealthy and generous Baltimore merchant, of national reputation, was a son of Freeborn Mayhew, for many years a resident of this town.

Among the daughters whom Goshen is proud to claim is Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, whose literary ability has placed her high upon the roll of honor. Her history of New York, recently published by A. S. Barnes & Co., is said to be the largest work of the kind ever accomplished by a woman. It is not only the largest, but has re-

ceived the endorsement of eminent literary authorities, as worthy of rank with the best. She too honors the occasion by her presence.

Other daughters of the town are worthy of mention for the sons they have given to the world.

Lucretia Parsons, daughter of Rev. Justin, married Rev. D. O. Morton, and as before stated, was the mother of Hon. Levi P. Morton, the New York millionaire, member of Congress, and now U. S. Minister to France.

Mercy Burgess, daughter of Dr. Benjamin, married Mitchell Dawes, and was the mother of Hon. Henry L. Dawes, one of the honored and worthy Senators of this state.

Passing over others worthy of note, we may well pause for a moment to pay the tribute so nobly earned by those forty sons of Goshen, who, in the civil war, gave themselves to the service of their country. Some fell on the field of battle; some wounded clear through, came home to die among their friends, and now rest in yonder cemetery, among the heroes who fought and bled at Saratoga and Monmouth and Yorktown. Those who still remain are with us to-day. The flag they defended waves above us, and makes our centennial worthy of commemoration. All honor to the dead and to the living.

The men of this town, notwithstanding its granite rocks and hard soil, by the practice of rigid economy and well directed labors, early acquired a competence, and so well established was their reputation for honesty and for ability to meet all pecuniary obligations, that it was said by one who well knew the facts, that any of its citizens could readily get trusted at the stores in Northampton, if it was known that he belonged to Goshen.

It was, perhaps, to test his own individual reputation in this respect, that a somewhat eccentric citizen, Edward Orcutt, took occasion once to ascertain how far this confidence, in respect to himself, extended to other towns in the valley below. Being in want of a pig he went to Hatfield, where he understood the article was for sale, and commenced negotiations, always adding the important qualification, "You will trust me, I suppose." But he soon found they *didn't* trust, and so he continued his researches with commendable perseverance for some hours. At last he found the man

he was looking for, a man that had a pig to sell and a disposition to gratify his customer. The bargain was closed and the pig was ready to start with his new owner, who, having become satisfied that one man was ready to trust him, ended the matter by producing the money and paying the bill on the spot.

It is, sometimes, intimated that the Fathers builded better than they knew. I doubt it. The more I learn of their aspirations, purposes, plans and hopes, the more am I impressed with their profound faith, intelligent action, and far-seeing statesmanship. They were not here enduring privation, dangers, death, for themselves, but to found an empire for their children, and for the generations in the future.

A few days ago I visited one of the three oldest houses now standing in old Plymouth. It was built more than two hundred years ago, under the shadow of Burial Hill, within a stone's throw of the Cushman monument, by my ancestor, Robert Barrow, great-grandfather of my greatgrandfather. Passing from one room to another, I was impressed by the massive timbers wrought into the frame work of every part of the building, so well preserved that not a sign of decay appeared in any part. The foundations were laid so deep and firm that the house stands as upright and true as it stood when erected seven generations ago. It was evidently built to *last*, and last it apparently will till the march of what is termed modern improvement requires its removal, to make way for a style of architecture more fanciful, but less substantial and enduring.

And so the Fathers built for education, morality, liberty, and religion. They laid the foundations on the rock of eternal truth, and knew that no lapse of time could ever weaken or remove them. So long as their children shall follow their example and continue to build on these foundations, so long shall the superstructure be all that the Fathers planned, desired, and hoped. "The great comprehensive truths, written in letters of living light on every page of our history — the language addressed by every past age of New England to all future ages is this: Human happiness has no perfect security, but freedom; freedom none, but virtue; virtue none, but knowledge; and neither freedom, nor virtue, nor knowledge has

any vigor, or immortal hope, except in the principles of the Christian religion."

POEM.

The following poem, written by Mrs. M. Leora S. Houghton, was read by Rev. D. G. Wright, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Mrs. Houghton is a daughter of Mr. J. Milton Smith of Sunderland, formerly of Goshen:

I.

Ye hillsides green! Oh home-land fair,
Where childhood wandered free!
With furrow'd brow, and whit'ning hair,
The tracery of years and care —
We turn again to thee.

Tho' one may track th' eternal snow,
To grasp the Northern pole,
May glide where flashing waters flow,
Or mighty rivers mightier grow,
And sunny South-lands roll,—

Mix with the multitude that treads
The thronging avenue,
Or roam where Earth her silence sheds,
And the broad, fertile prairie spreads
To touch th' o'er arching blue,—

Tho' through the trackless wild we stray,
Or o'er the shifting sands,
Where mossy turrets, old and gray,
Have seen the centuries roll away,
In other climes and lands,—

Yet native home-land, dear and sweet,
Tho' few thy charms may be,
Long as the pulse of life shall beat,
Thy wandering sons with weary feet
Would fain return to thee.

II.

Behold! with eager, throbbing hearts we wait,
Where the stern Past its hoarded treasure flings;

Where the retreating century's ponderous gate
Backward, upon its rusty hinges, swings.

O shadowy years, that sped so long away!
We call to you upon that viewless shore,
To keep with us this rare, old trysting day,
And bear us back the vanished scenes of yore!

Come with your noiseless tramp, O mighty hosts,
From out the shadows of the near unseen!
Uplift the vail which wraps your hidden coasts,
Which lies the Present and the Past between.

Ye hands of toil, which rent these rugged hills
From the stern clutches of the forest wild;
Around our lives your benediction thrills
The home-light gleam which on your hearth-stone smiled.

O ye, who liv'd and labored, lov'd and died,
Amid the scenes which greet our eyes to-day,
Whose generations thro' death's portals wide
In silent, swift procession passed away:—

Out on the hillside, where the shadows fall
With the last glory of the setting sun,
Secure and dreamless, ye await the call
Which makes the mortal an *im*mortal one!

And just as sweetly in your distant grave,
Tho' ruthless feet shall press your narrow bed,
Ye rest, who, with a million brave,
Were by the trumpet's call to slaughter led.

Ye, too, who went on your returnless way
To teach the nations of a Saviour's love,
And drooped in manhood's prime, or worn and gray,
Soared with rejoicing to your crown above;—

Where fell your mantle, when the fiery steeds
Sped like swift angels up the path of light?
Where is the promise of your earnest deeds?
Where the rich harvest of your noble might?

Your sheaves are garnered where the savage wild
You nobly dared, a weak, intrepid band:
Or where the golden sun of Orient smiled
On the far hillsides of the Holy land!

O, dauntless souls! O courage born of trust
In the Eternal Fatherhood of God!
Ye are not dead, although your slumb'ring dust
Has long since moldered 'neath an alien sod.

Ye voiceless, vanished years! O century fled!
As we your last, departing footsteps trace,
We'd wear the laurel for your noble dead,
And give their memory an honor'd place!

III.

So, time hath wrought with magic hand,
Since born in bitter throe,

The priceless freedom of our land
A hundred years ago!

From Northern bound to Southern tide,
From ocean shore to shore,
The wilderness hath blossomed wide,
Its hills and valleys o'er.

And thronging millions seek thy shade
Where erst no foot had trod;
And in remotest glen and glade,
Behold the upturned sod.

By lake and stream, on inland plain,
Eastern and western strand,
Proud cities stretch their arms amain,
To grasp each other's hand.

In woven lines the paths of trade
Are traced o'er land and sea,
And the swift wings of steam are made
Our messengers to be.

The chained lightnings girt the world
Obeying our behest,
So space is from her empire hurled
And knows no east or west.

O, Time hath wrought with magic hand
Adown the century's flow,
Which the broad bow of promise spanned
A hundred years ago!

IV.

Still earth shall bloom, in coming years, as now,
And still succeeding summer suns shall glow;
The golden harvest wave, and fruited bough;
Then fall the wreathing mantle of the snow.

While o'er our dust unheeding feet shall tread,
The world shall wake to wonders new and strange,
Thro' Nature's hidden forces captive led,
Ages shall work new miracles of change.

And still the restless tide shall ebb and flow,
The tireless rivers hurry toward the sea,
The swift, succeeding generations go
Into the far, yet near Eternity!

Night shall succeed to day, and day to night,
Until the wearied earth grows old and gray,
And the *last* century, with its paling light,
In drear, dread silence, vanishes away.

Then shall the riven heavens like a scroll,
Amid a thousand thunders crashing roar,
In one wide-reaching sweep together roll
And pass away — and Time shall be no more.

THE DINNER AND AFTER-DINNER EXERCISES.

Although it was announced that the celebration would be conducted on the basket picnic plan, tables were spread for about 200 people, and the abundance of food provided showed that the people of the town were no strangers to genuine hospitality. The speakers, invited guests, veteran soldiers and band marched to the tables, and after the invocation of the Divine blessing by Rev. D. W. Waldron, the dinner was eaten. Then the president of the day gave the following

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

BY ALVAN BARRUS.

A few years since, standing by the bedside of an aged citizen who was largely identified with that which has made the history of Goshen what it is; to him, all the active scenes of his later life were gone, and from childhood to old age all was blank. Turning to me in his mental wanderings, he repeated many of the little incidents of his early childhood, in which he then groped as if real, as when they first transpired. "There," said he, pointing to different articles in the room, "is my little brother's coat, there is his chair, and here is our little cart. Joseph* has gone out somewhere and I am going, pretty soon, to find him. I am tired now and want to lie down. Call my mother, and I will say my little prayer to her and go to sleep." So saying, he turned upon his side, repeating to his angel mother: — "Now I lay me down to sleep, I pray the Lord my soul to keep." Thus Deacon Benjamin White went out of this tabernacle and found his brother Joseph awaiting him at the door.

So in figure, the sons and daughters of Goshen, leaving the cares and busy scenes of life, turn back to the home, the scenes and the friends of their childhood. There are many reminders of these to welcome you, beside which any words of ours seem empty and their sound hollow. Every dwelling or place on which it stood,

* His twin brother.

every household, every father, mother, brother, sister, child or friend; the church, the old school-house, the play-ground, the shady tree and dell, the cooling spring, the running stream, and every loved spot which their infancy knew, all unite in the glad refrain — "Welcome Home."

Though there is somewhat of sadness in the vacant chair, the grassy mounds and the pillar of stone that suggests the way of all the living, it is manly to drop a tear over them. It is sad that some who started the year with us and were anxious to see this day, "have gone out somewhere." It is none other than joyful to believe that they are among those gone before, who compass us about, so great a cloud of witnesses: —

> "Having known it Christ to live,
> Now they know it gain to die."

We cordially welcome His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, together with other members of the Government, and representative men from various portions of this state and elsewhere.

Though not ashamed of our record as this day presented, and even proud of it, we have not taken you up into this exceeding high mountain and shown our varied kingdoms and possessions that you may fall down and worship us; we want you to see the men and women we raise, learn something of their character and of the influence they have and are exerting in their varied spheres, and see whether the oft-repeated prayer, "God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," can be better accomplished than by the good old fashioned way in which we are doing, and have been doing it for a hundred years, in this venerable hill-top town.

Rev. J. S. Burgess being introduced said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: — It is fitting to honor merit. We have assembled upon this "centennial occasion" for the purpose of honoring the moral and mental worth of our ancestors. We take boundless pleasure in coming from Lewistown, Maine, to be one

with you upon this auspicious and eventful period of ancestral review; to note some changes which have transpired, but especially the principles and spirit by which our honored fathers were endowed and acted.

The services which have preceded this very excellent dinner, reflecting so much credit to the domestic culinary ability of the ladies of Goshen, have been in the channel of praise and grateful acknowledgments or intrinsic moral and Christian worth, on the part of men and women a hundred years ago. The able and valuable address — the songs and prayers — have all breathed the same spirit of love and tender recollections of brave and loving fathers and mothers in long-ago years. In reminiscences of which we speak, we may allude to some faults and errors in connection with those times, but in no way to disparage worth, or criticise unjustly persons of genuine merit.

The *old school-house* of fifty-five years ago comes vigorously to mind. Its shabby outside, and inconvenient inside of seats and benches; cold in winter as a dozen barns, smoky, most shamefully whittled by bad boys. The text books were few in number, obscure and blind, with teachers quite as much so, in some instances at least. Among the number none really excelled "Webster's Spelling Book," in its first lessons, and those adapted to youthful years. The strange pictures and practical morals taught, in the fable of the "rude boy stealing apples." The "old maid" with her tumbling-down pail of milk from her haughty head, "and with it all her imaginary happiness." The "cat under the meal bag" seizing the venturesome but unsuspicious mice. The "lawyer and farmer" over the murderous bull and gored ox! The lawyer's "if and if," "and that alters the case," has hardly ceased yet. Some teachers ruled as with a rod of iron; others were ignorant and cowardly; while others were very good, and still some others used not a little deception, especially preparing the scholars for an "examination" by the learned and august "committee," the last and greatest dread of all the scholars. A class was called out to spell, upon one of these occasions, which had been trained to spell long and difficult words by the teacher. Rev. Mr. Wright, chairman of the examining school committee, asked one in the class to spell *victuals*, after the words ompompanoosic and Canajoharie had been correctly

spelled, when the entire class was found incapable of spelling the most common and easy words of one or two syllables. This "innocent" deception was ever after abandoned.

Sam. Luce played the most tricks and received the most punishments of any boy in school. John Snow was frequently his victim. John had sometime troubled the teacher by repeated askings to go out. "Master—may—I—go—out?" was his drawling way of doing it. When up, Sam. slyly placed a pin with the head downwards into a crack of the seat occupied by John, who, upon resuming his seat, felt the force of the pin, leaped and yelled to the top of his voice, when Master Mayhew, with the voice of thunder, inquired the cause; John, crying and rubbing the injured part, exclaimed, "Sam stuck a pin in the seat." The school was convulsed in laughter, and Sam. was severely punished amidst laughter and tears. A love affair in school interested not a few of the larger boys and girls. A young lady of Southampton was the teacher one winter. She was fair and pleasant, and the school proceeded admirably. It began to be noticed that Abner's eyes were oftener on the teacher than on his books, and her attentions were frequently bestowed upon Abner, and sometimes he tarried after school to be further instructed in difficult lessons! At the close of the school, Abner was seen on his way to the home of the "school marm," when lo! in autumn a blushing *bride* was brought to town, the envy of some and the admiration of many.

The church embraced considerable intelligence and piety; several were liberal in their Christian views and of independent thought and expression, others were narrow, intolerant and bigoted. They really held the Methodist and Baptist denominations as outside of the true church heretics and fanatics—unworthy Christian fellowship. When Silas Burgess, "committee" to supply the pulpit on the Sabbath, employed, unbeknown to most of the church, an excellent Baptist minister. When he entered the house and took the pulpit, quite a number of the "illiberal" immediately left the meeting in disgust. A jealous young man, late from the academy, threatened to cane William Willcutt at the doors of the sanctuary, when coming out of the church, Sunday afternoon, because he believed in a sinless life. His expression was, "Do you say, Bill Willcutt, that you live without sin? Say so, and I'll cane you." "I

don't say so but believe we ought to be holy," was Mr. Willcutt's reply. The mad and intolerant spirit of the young man was really applauded! When Rev. Samuel Whitman preached several doctrinal sermons on the Divinity of Christ, which were subsequently published in book form, and called "Whitman's Key," he was most furiously and unjustly condemned as a Unitarian and heretic, dismissed peremptorily from the pastorate of the church, not allowed even a seat in the pulpit he had so long occupied. These same religious opinions, ably advocated by Mr. Whitman, and for which he suffered reproach and the most violent opposition, are to-day the prevailing sentiments of the Christian world. Capt. John Grant, Silas Burgess, and Origin Orcutt were considered subjects worthy of church discipline, and exclusion therefrom by some, because they occasionally attended meetings of other denominations. This spirit of intolerance, however, yielded in time to that of progress and charity. Evangelists came and held protracted meetings, revivals ensued, the church became united, and with it a liberal and most commendable Christian feeling prevailed and still continues. "*The old meeting-house on the hill*," as it was called, was large and stately, barren of ornaments, without fire, carpets or cushions, unattractive in every thing material, in the winter frosty as ice could make it. Here the congregation shivered with cold feet and cold hearts, from cold sermons. The pews were like sheep-pens, with galleries all round and roomy. The pulpit was raised high above the pews, as much as to say the higher the holier! — with an immense "sounding-board" still higher, above the head of the preacher, the wonder of the boys, a "perch for angels" in the long and solemn services. The tything-man, in his corner pew, elevated above all, and eye on all, was an awful terror to the gallery boys, especially until he fell asleep, then the jack-knives did vandal work on the pews. Satan, with his frightful claws and horns, never had half the terror among the rude ones in the gallery, as did this "official" of the law. The singers, about fifty in number, occupied long plain seats. They were somewhat gifted in the art of church music, both instrumental and vocal. Deacon Billings and Fred. Stone were for years efficient and acceptable leaders, and Francis Dresser played the viol well. Miss Clara James, and subsequently her younger

NOTE.—The word "When" in line 30, page 32, should be stricken out.

sister Rachel, led the treble, and taken all in all, not excepting the beauty and brilliancy of the ladies in their "sweetest smiles and gayest ribbons," were indeed the great attraction of Sunday services. No grander or better music was heard among the hill-towns. Any material changes in the regular order and routine of things, were violently opposed by certain members of the church, as evidences of apostacy from the truth — heathen or Catholic inovations. When even *stoves* were introduced into the house, carpets, changes of any kind — instrumental music — were declared to be the source of novelty and lightness; headache and drowsiness, a base disturber of true worship, a grief to the Church, and a dishonor to Christ. That even the guns and ammunition kept under the pulpit long time before, against any sudden attack of Indians or English, should not be removed. Some of the "*sinners*" thought "a little more powder *in* the pulpit, rather than *under* it, wouldn't be amiss."

In the settlement of a minister, Capt. John Grant frankly, and rather bluntly, declared "the qualifications most needed were good common sense, and knowing enough to stop when he got through." Another good brother "must see Deacon Taylor before he could tell how he liked the candidate;" and another "wouldn't change his faith in Calvinism, of forty years standing, for any man or minister, or any amount of argument."

The young ladies of those times possessed many charms, and bore away the hearts and hands of many young men in town and surrounding towns, especially Cummington. Among the deeply in love and really "fascinated," was David Whitman, who abounded in love letters to various ladies. Before sending these missives, however, he usually read the contents to some friend. One of these letters ended in the following language: "If you will accept my proposal of marriage I will call thee *angel;* if not, I shall hate and detest thee, my *dear*." Poor David lived and died a bachelor.

Amusements and means of instruction were limited, still of much service in various ways. Spelling and singing schools, lyceums, able and interesting lectures on chemistry, astronomy and other useful topics, were quite common. Sleigh-rides, military musters and cattle-shows obtained a special interest. These occasions often brought many together in social intercourse, promotive of peace

and good will. Love looked love to eyes, followed by marriages, numerous families, kind endeavors, and manly Christian lives in numerous cases.

In returning to the old "meeting-house," some of the most interesting and significant meetings of national importance were held, besides those of Christian worship, meetings where town matters and general politics were freely discussed. The question of "total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors" was ably and most eloquently presented to a large assemblage of people for the first time, by Rev. Dr. Woodbridge of Hadley. The subject then was entirely new and novel, and the impression made was almost overwhelming. The doctor called for pledges at the close of his masterly address. Only five came forward and signed the temperance pledge. Among the number were Captain John Grant, Silas Burgess and Origin Orcutt. My father disposed at once of nearly a barrel of cider brandy lately provided for family use, and never from that day did intoxicants of any kind have admittance to his house. These radical temperance views and positions met at first, as might have been expected, stern opposition, even from some of the best citizens and members of the church. The truth had gone forth, and finally prevailed over all opposition, and the town in a large majority of its citizens, became thoroughly committed to the cause of temperance.

The first anti-slavery meeting of a public character was also held here. Rev. Amos Dresser, whom we are all very glad to meet upon this occasion, addressed that meeting upon the subject of "American slavery." Mr. Dresser had just returned from the South, where he had been whipped within an inch of his life, by slaveholders and professed Christians, for letting fall, in the sale of Bibles, some wrapping paper condemning slavery. Smarting from the wounds he had received, and indignant over the mean and terrible abuse received, of some *forty lashes on his bare back*, on the public common of Nashville, and loss of all he had of wordly effects — fleeing for his life. I need not say Mr. Dresser gave one of the most thrilling and touching speeches to which the citizens of Goshen ever listened. Anti-slavery sentiments from that hour were almost universally adopted by the people, and to which position, firmly and

conscientiously taken, the town has ever since most closely and tenaciously adhered.

Farewell missionary meetings were also held in the special interests of missionaries about leaving for their chosen fields of labor. Rev. Horatio Bardwell for Ceylon, and Levi Parsons for Palestine; Calvin Cushman, John Smith, and their wives, for the Choctaw and Cherokee tribes of Indians in the then far off south-west. These brave and self-denying missionaries received deep sympathy and the kindest farewells, with prayers, tears and blessings; whose faces they should never see more, such was the distance from home, and the many dangers and hardships they should encounter.

Educational meetings were also held in the interests of Amherst College and Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary. These meetings were mostly addressed by Rev. Roswell Hawks, of Cummington. The College had recently been founded, was some in debt, and greatly needed funds, and was pre-eminently devoted to the education of missionaries and ministers. The Holyoke Seminary for the exclusive education of young ladies in household matters, as well as books, was then new, strange and novel. How to make "*good bread*" was thought to belong to the *mother* rather than the school. Money was however contributed, and a permanent interest created in them, and the schools were subsequently honored by several excellent Goshen students. All honor then to the old meeting-house on Goshen hill. Honor to those who built and worshiped within its walls. All honor to those who lived Christian lives and defended the truth, now buried in yonder cemetery. And may honor and truth, their numerous descendants ever equally characterize.

The speech of Mr. Burgess was greatly enjoyed, and was interrupted with frequent and hearty applause.

He was followed by Rev. D. G. Wright, D.D., whose address was listened to with great interest from beginning to end. It was written without time for preparation, a fact which none would have suspected, had it not been stated by the speaker.

ADDRESS BY REV. D. G. WRIGHT, D. D.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee some weeks ago honored me with a request to be present on this occasion as one of the *links* in the chain by which they wish to connect the present generation with those past; and by so doing, help deepen an interest in the virtues of those who here, one hundred years ago, organized a society and church, and in the years subsequent laid foundations on which you have builded, and where you are enjoying the fruits of their wisdom and piety in such rich profusion. And since coming here your Committee have done me further honor by asking me to give some reminiscences of the ancients of this town which come within my knowledge.

Though unwilling to occupy time that might be better filled by others, I have pencilled some points as they occurred, that I might present them in a more methodical form than I could hope to do in an extemporaneous effort. Yet it would have been more appropriate for a lineal descendant of the fathers of this beautiful town to occupy the time allotted to me; but, although not to the manor born, I confess I feel very much at home this day among my betters, and am happy to enhance, if I may be so fortunate in any degree, the pleasures of the occasion by what I may say of the olden time. For by right of memory, at least, I have an inheritance among present dwellers upon these grand old hills and in these beautiful valleys. And although an absentee from Goshen for half a century with the exception of one brief day's call, and a stranger to a vast majority of those present, yet the name of almost every old family here represented as denizens of the dear old town, was engraved on memory's tablet, where my heart in childhood and youth, with mates now gone within the veil, was mingled love and mirth together, and we learned the book and turned its leaves with folly's feather, and where the saddest emotion my bosom had known, was pity for those who were wiser than I. So that as I stand here, there passes before me as in a panoramic shape the homes and forms of venerable men and lovely women who were

here in my boyhood's days. Yet, alas! those fathers and mothers of stalworth virtue and piety, as well as form, meet not our sight. But in memory they live, and it is meet and right thus to commemorate their worth, and reverently lay our tribute of affection and gratitude upon their hallowed graves. And if we, dearly beloved old friends, relics of the past as we are, though I hope not deemed *fossils* by the younger portion of this assembly, if we may serve to bring past and present in more close communion, and recall the principles which inspired the founders and builders of church and society in Chesterfield Gore, our centennial celebration will not be in vain.

But endeavoring to promote such an end, it may seem too egotistical in reference to myself, as I necessarily must; but even that may be pardoned in one who for almost six-tenths of the time since its incorporation has known more or less of the town, and who for years was a resident. Others who have passed life here and known its later history, are better qualified to speak of that than I am. Yet few of the Old Boys of sixty years ago knew more, perhaps not so much, of families and individuals as my humble self. Family position gave larger opportunities for such knowledge than others differently situated possessed. For you, my friends, may not be aware the sons of ministers were considered smart, — smart I mean "to cut up," as the phrase then was, and also be every where and see every thing with which perhaps they had no business and so contrived to pick up a knowledge of folks and things, of individual and family traits, of which their really superior and more sedate companions might remain ignorant. This may appear mythical to the youth of this day, when ministers' sons and deacons' daughters are doubtless *models of propriety;* educated as they are in a more refined and cultivated age and so breathing a milder atmosphere than we did; but that the now *old* adage was once correct, and not slanderous of such persons, may appear from an anecdote of myself. During the only time in which I have been privileged to visit this section some twenty years ago — since my parents removed — I called at the house of one of my father's parishioners and his deacon in the days of his early ministry. The venerable mother in Israel, then verging on fourscore years, could not understand who the stranger before her was. Her son, a play-

mate of my boyhood, at last said: "Mother, have you forgotten Rev. Mr. Wright and his wife, whom you and father loved so much, and with whom you were so intimate? This is their oldest son." After sitting a few minutes in silence, as if gathering up the threads of memory dropped during some forty years, the little woman turned to me with a beaming countenance and flashing eye, and said,—"Why, sir, you are not that little Grosvenor Wright who used to come here and cut up so like mischief, and find out every thing that was going on, are you?" And, with shame-facedness, Mr. President, I was forced to confess, "Yes, ma'am, I am he!"

But do you ask what I knew or learned of more interest or importance, what I remember about the dear old folks of a half century ago?

Ah, if I should attempt to reply in detail, your patience would be exhausted, and the sun would go down ere I could begin to answer. But if you will please bear with an old man's garrulity, let me say that in all my homes for fifty years I do not recall so many stalwart men and lovely women, among a population similar in numbers, as lived in *old* Goshen in my boyhood days. Why, my younger friends of this assembly, there were giants and giantesses in intelligence and moral worth in those days; and whom ye, however much more cultivated intellectually, and polished in manners, as the term is, than your ancestors were, ye cannot hope to excel; for a race then toiled in these fields, and a class of women presided as queens in their households, who for noble manhood and womanhood, and that sterling virtue which exalted a people, made it second to no other community. And this assertion brings before my mind's eye persons from whom ye have descended, and of whom any people might be justly proud that such blood flowed in their veins.

My recollection of the ancients goes back to 1821, when such representative men as Deacon Taylor, Esq. White, Major Stone, and Capt. Naramore, were among the oldest inhabitants in Goshen society and church. Their stately forms and dignified mien, but better, their noble characters, yet live before me, fresh as when a boy, I was taught to bow, uncovered and reverently, in the presence of such patriarchal characters. Yet they were all vigorous,

and going in and out among a people proud to recognize their wisdom and influence; who were men of mark wherever seen, in the various relations of life. And of the next generation it may be truly said they were worthy successors of such noble sires. Of that class were prominent the four stalwart Lyman brothers, John Thomas, Capt. Frank and Col. Tim, as we boys perhaps irreverently designated the two latter, each a man of note in his individual sphere; and then the twins, Joseph and Benjamin White, *fratres nobiles*, the like of whom for native nobility and yet simplicity of character I have seldom known; Esq. John Williams and his brother Jonah, men of avoirdupois as well as moral weight; the Parsonses and the younger Naramores, Levi Barrus and Silas Burgess, Asahel Billings and the saintly Jonathan Lyman, the Tiltons and the Packards, Col. Stone and his brother Frederick, Joseph Putney and Capt. James. Capt. Reuben Dresser and his brother Moses, Capts. Wm. and George Abell, the Hosfords, and others I could name, most of whom were leaders of acknowledged ability in the community. Of the good and peculiar traits of such persons I learned in part at the fireside by hearing them discussed by my parents; and in part by my own observation, as I went among them. For, from the age of ten to seventeen years, I lived in many of the families named, for days and in some for months, to acquire that practical knowledge of life which my father felt could be, by a boy, obtained in no other way — wisdom which books could not impart — and to which training I attribute, in a large degree, the foundation for that iron constitution by which I have almost attained my three score years and ten. Picking up stones on Capt. James's farm one season; riding horse to plow, with other spring work, for Noah Hosford and the Whites; and one summer spreading and raking hay for Emmons Putney, and at dinner feasting on his delicious sweet corn, which, he will bear me witness, Dr. Wright once said at his table, a boy of my age might eat a dozen such ears and not hurt him, and in yet another spring gathering sap and chopping wood and tending kettles in the maple bush, and not unfrequently syruping off at midnight and carrying the sweet stuff to the house with no companion but old dog Towser, while the master, Uncle Daniel Williams in the meantime being away keeping vigils with some beautiful damsel, and sipping from her

words, if not lips, a nectar sweeter far for him than I bore on my neck-yoked shoulders; or working as I did subsequently for that wise farmer and genial man, Uncle Reuben Smith, summer after summer, until by studying in autumns and winters, I was fitted for college. But all these advantages not only tended to make me what I am as a man, bodily and mentally, but afforded opportunities for studying character and acquiring a knowledge of the people at large, which a boy who had a home where childhood and youth were passed in his parent's employment, did not possess.

But pardon, I pray you, Mr. President, this seeming egotism. I have indulged in it not for self's sake, but that the grandchildren and great grandchildren of such ancestors may in a measure understand how I believe boys should be trained, but also, how as a boy, I came to know so well the inhabitants of those old homes; and to comprehend what reason I had then to esteem them, and they now have to venerate the memory of such men and women.

Another feature of the olden time, besides work, do I recall in connection with some of the names mentioned, viz.: how Goshen folks were regarded by others as a class of citizens superior to what was usually found in a strictly farming community. I refer to Education. Few towns of its size, at that day, paid so much attention to the mental cultivation of the young. Not only were the district schools in advance of some of its neighbors, but for many an autumn, a select school was sustained for the benefit of advanced pupils, and taught by men of superior education and experience from Amherst College, and by which benefits of inestimable value were conferred not only upon us residents, but also upon those who, from other towns, came as students. Again, fifty years ago Goshen folks were a decidedly religious people. Often did I hear pastors of other parishes, such as the wise and devout Hallock of Plainfield, the pure, saintly Shepard of Ashfield, and the scholarly, godly Waters of Chesterfield, and others, speak of the remarkably intelligent and attentive congregations in the old meeting-house, when they exchanged pulpits with my now sainted father; of course not to the disparagement of their own congregations, but as a matter of common remark respecting that one. And as I recall the devout aspect of those who were wont to assemble there Sunday after Sunday, I am sure the judgment of the minis-

ters whom I have named was just. And perhaps one cause of the fondness for, and devotion in, their house of prayer, was the unsurpassed music which the great choir, filling much space in the three sided gallery, produced. The Billings brothers, the Stone sisters and the Smith family, the James daughters — noble men and beautiful women,— were acknowledged leaders in sacred song. And nowhere in modern times have I heard such singing as that choir produced with such old Fugue tunes, such as Mear, Barby, Dundee and Coronation, sung as they were, not only in a style indicative of native taste and artistic skill, but with an unction as if from on high, voices rich and melodious in themselves, but as cultivated far beyond what was found in other choirs. How I remember to have heard "Singing Master" White, a noted teacher in those days from Williamsburgh, remark that probably there was more musical talent in Goshen, especially in families which I have named, than could be found among the same number of people in any similar community in the country. And the beauty of all was that talent was so used in the house of God as to purify the affections and inspire devotion, while elevating the tone of morals in the whole society. Thus, in *all* the relations of life, the fathers and mothers of that age, in their several spheres, excelled, and were models from which their descendants have copied, or ought to have done,—and by whose influence they have become what they are in all that is manly and womanly.

Of the deep-toned piety of that people at large I *could* speak more, and of the *morals* as a whole I may.

Uprightness, honesty, temperance and charity characterized them. Temperate as a community, they were not as the word is used in these days. For as they understood the word of God, sobriety was the rule taught then, not abstinence. Cider was freely used by the best families, and in haying and harvesting, "good old Jamaica" was deemed as essential as were white wheaten loaf, or corn bread and doughnuts, the salt mackerel, of which a good supply was always provided; pork and beans, as well as the corned beef, which the good housewives knew so deftly how to make appetizing for their husbands, who were toiling under the sun's scorching rays. And I remember having seen but *one* man drunk in the land of Goshen during my sojourn in its borders. But he lived

nearer the centre of another town than this, and coming from a general training was found in a ditch upon its borders. A good Samaritan of Goshen passing by, heard his maudlin call for help, and after lifting him out, asked his name. The reply given as a drunken man only could, interrogatively,—"Amidown?" His helper not understanding him, again asked, "What is your name?" "Amidown!" was the repeated reply to the repeated questions, till the Goshenite, disgusted, left the poor inebriate to care for himself, saying, "Yes, you poor fool, you are *down*, and there you may lie if you will not tell your name." It is true that liquor was sold and used in Goshen, but it was a common remark that it was not high proof spirits, but well watered. And indeed I often heard it asserted that one conscientious seller used every morning to ask his clerk, "Have you watered the rum?" and if the answer was satisfactory, the next words were, "Come in to prayers and breakfast."

I recall another anecdote told of one of my father's parishioners. His good wife thought he was becoming a little too fond of the creature, and as he stood in wholesome awe of her wifely right to remonstrate, having had his jug filled in the evening with "New England," to assist him and his neighbors the next day in killing his hogs, instead of carrying it into the house, as the night was mild, suspended it upon the branch of a tree back of the pigpen, where it was not likely to be seen by his spouse. But one of those sudden changes for which Goshen climate then was noted occurred in the night; and when the hospitable man went for it in the morning, to his dismay, he found that Jack Frost had emptied the jug, or at least, naught but the neck and handle remained upon the branch where he had left his precious stuff,—the balance of the jug having been bursted by expansion of the water contained in the liquor.

But, Mr. President, pardon this digression. I have ventured to relate the fact, to show that even a rumseller in those days had due regard to the temperance of his customers. Would that the same might be said of other such men in these degenerate days. But I am wearying your patience. My wish has been, in compliance with your request, to show the generation, at least in outline, what I knew of their progenitors, and how even *their* faults leaned to vir-

tue's side, and so help to deepen a pride of ancestry, and so awaken an aspiration to imitate all which was good and true for the same proud eminence on which they stood— whether individually or as a body politic, such as it was my privilege and honor to know they occupied.

Such should be the influence of the services of this Centennial, Mr. President, to make better the living by commemorating the virtues of the departed. Then our assembling here will not have been an empty form and meaningless; and when the second centennial of this goodly town shall be commemorated by those who shall have descended from you, my hearers, and the question be asked by them respecting you, their progenitors, "The Fathers, what were they," an answer may be returned, such as has been uttered to-day of our predecessors, even this, "Having fulfilled the mission assigned them in their several ages, and kept the faith alike with God and man, they rest from their labors; and as for their works, they follow them."

HON. C. R. LADD.

Hon. Chas. R. Ladd, State Auditor, being introduced by the President, said that he was not connected with Goshen by descent, marriage or residence, but he thought he could come in fairly under the head, "otherwise." He was glad to be here to meet his friend Barrus, President of the day, with whom he had been pleasantly associated two years since, while both were members of the General Court. They were often on opposite sides of questions under consideration, but Mr. Barrus would carry the day every time.

Many years ago, being in need of rest, he decided to leave the city for a few days, during Independence week, for some quiet town where the usual din of celebration would not be found. He thought Goshen must be such a place, and to Goshen he came. But the church bell at midnight began to ring, and he found the Goshen boys full as patriotic, and as noisy in their demonstration, as the city boys.

REV. D. W. WALDRON.

Rev. D. W. Waldron, city missionary of Boston, spoke a few earnest words, embodying the thought that righteousness exalteth a people, and urging the young to walk in that way. It is to be regretted that a full report of his brief address cannot be had.

In introducing the next speaker the President said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—We have with us one of the solid men of Boston, a retired merchant, retired from business, but not from service, as you will understand, when I say he has served several terms in the Massachusetts Senate and House of Representatives; is one of the Trustees of Williams College and President of the College Alumni Association of Boston; President of the Congregational Club and of the City Missionary Society of Boston, a genuine native of Goshen, but who made the mistake of a life-time by being born in another town: the Hon. James White.

After the applause, which greeted this announcement and the rising of the speaker, had subsided, Mr. White took the stand and spoke to the following effect.

ADDRESS OF HON. JAMES WHITE.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—It would be more agreeable to me if some other than myself were here to speak for our family. Both of my sisters and my brother Joseph, who greatly desired to be present with you to-day, and was prevented by business engagements, are natives of this town; but as our parents removed to Hinsdale two or three months before having a second son, it was no fault of mine that I was not born in Goshen.

My father spent here the first forty years of his life, and was

never fully weaned from his early home. From him I was accustomed in boyhood to hear much about this people, and from frequent visits at my uncle Benjamin's, it was my privilege to know some of them. To me, at that time, Goshen seemed a large part of the world outside my native town. I felt very much as one of my cousins expressed himself after his first visit to New York City. "He knew," he said, "that there were some folks down in Williamsburg, and a good many in Northampton, but still before seeing the city he had always supposed that the greater part of the people lived in Goshen." And to-day it does not seem strange to me to hear that so many of her sons and daughters have attained positions of eminence in the world. The conditions were here,—they breathed this invigorating mountain air; they climbed these hills and became physically strong; they took in these magnificent views and got inspiration from them: they were trained to habits of industry and economy; in the family, the school and the church, they were taught the great principles of morality and religion. Here were laid the foundations of those personal character, whose symmetry and beauty challenge our admiration. And for myself, as I failed to be born here, I want to say that I agree with a man who lived in the eastern part of the State, and was regarded by his neighbors as not ordinarily bright. They were accustomed to compliment him on his promising son, saying, among other pleasant things, that he ought to be educated, and were not careful to conceal their surprise that *he* should be the father of such a boy: to whom he always replied: "Well, its all '*heredituary*.'" So, if you have not already forgotten the complimentary allusions of your presiding officer as he introduced me, you will please bear in mind that it is all "*heredituary*" and remember my indebtedness to those who lived in Goshen.

It was the original purpose of my father and his twin brother, Benjamin, to obtain a liberal education. Alpheus Naramore, who married my aunt Marcy White, had been relied upon to carry on the farm and to care for the parents. His death, while they were preparing for college under the instruction of their pastor, Rev. Mr. Whitman, compelled them to change their plan and to become farmers.

Before his removal to Hinsdale, my father, for several months,

kept the hotel at the centre of the town, but gave up the business because, as my mother says, "he *would not* sell liquor." This was about fifty-five years ago, and, for that time, was a conspicuous example of temperance principles. I trust you will appreciate your obligations to my father for refusing to sell rum to your ancestors.

GOV. JOHN D. LONG.

The arrival of the Governor led Mr. White to close his speech quite abruptly. His Excellency was greeted with three cheers from the large audience which had patiently waited his coming as one of the leading attractions of the day. The band played "Hail to the Chief," and he was introduced to the audience amid rounds of applause. He spoke ten or fifteen minutes, and said many pleasant things, as he always does. He said that among the reasons why he was pleased to come, was the fact that he was born in just such a hill town in another State, and therefore the memories of his boyhood were brought vividly before him. He gave evidence of some familiarity with the history of the town, and alluded to some of its early settlers, who came from Bridgewater, Abington, Weymouth, Cohasset, and Hingham where he now resides. He made an apt illustration of the large reservoir of water but a short distance from the grove, comparing it to the men found in the hill towns who have been to the commonwealth a reservoir of good character, of education, of industrial growth, and of those abiding principles which make the nation what it is. He reminded his hearers that the past with all its teachings has no effective value unless it furnishes lessons for the years to come; lessons which shall continue to assist in developing the Christian virtues of the living. The people of these hills have made education the foundation stone of all their prosperity, and we must gather fruit from the past, and take courage for the future. His remarks were lis-

tened to with close attention, the people pressing around him as, mounted upon one of the tables on which the banquet had been spread beneath the towering maples, he addressed them. After his speech the Governor and his party partook of refreshments, and soon afterward returned to Northampton, where he spent the night with Councillor Edwards, going to the anniversary exercises at Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary the next day.

SPEECH OF SILAS A. BURGESS, ESQ.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :—After having listened to the able historical oration, the interesting remarks and reminiscences of the eminent clergymen, and the brilliant oratorical displays of the official gentlemen from the city of Boston; and having been soothed and charmed by the beautiful poems produced by the women, eminent in literature, whose nativity is an additional honor to this town; and above all, having seen and heard His Excellency, the Governor, and listened with delight to his eloquent words, I can scarcely succeed in "making my little speech," except to aid in dispersing the people who have enjoyed the feast so richly furnished, consisting of bountiful supplies of food for both body and mind.

But I am pleased and thankful to be permitted this opportunity of standing for a brief moment before you, upon my own native soil, and recalling the memories of my old school mates, with whom, during some six years of childhood, I was associated in the study of "Webster's Spelling Book" and "Colburn's Arithmetic," in this beautiful old school house, in sliding down this hill where we now stand, in skating on yonder pond, and in climbing the symmetrical beech, birch and maple trees of this beautiful grove, while flocks of native birds "discoursed the sweetest music!" Where now are those loved playmates? Some of them I have this day met on these grounds, and, although the frosts of some fifty winters

have whitened their heads, still in their expression — the peculiar twinkle of the eye, and the arching eyebrow — I recognize the same playful spirit and youthful flow of soul. The jokes, the boyish tricks and speeches, and the never ending disposition to make fun, in and out of school; the nick-names bestowed upon each boy and girl attending school by its leading spirit and "genius," have not been forgotten. But alas! some of those dear companions are not present, some have "gone to that bourne whence no traveller returns." Let us keep their memory fresh and sweet.

For two things I am especially thankful and proud. First, that I am a member of the great human family, and second, that I was born in this town of Goshen. The fundamental principles of our system of government are better understood and more uniformly practised by the inhabitants of such rural towns as Goshen, than by those of cities and manufacturing communities. The agricultural pursuits and invigorating climate tend to develop, among these hills, a strong physique, sound judgment, high moral character, with ardent love for liberty and the cultivation of the principles of equity and self-government. Although Goshen cannot boast of large accumulations of money and property, she can point with becoming self-respect to her influence in sustaining order and good government, to her strict adherence to honesty and integrity in her methods of business and social intercourse, her industry and prudence; and to the great and paramount fact, that to her people and those of similar character, citizens of this Republic, is due the existence, salvation, perpetuity and purity of our body politic, as established by our fathers, upon the one great Christian principle, that "All men are born free and equal!"

The magnificent works of art, displayed in the erection of churches and public buildings, the palatial residences with all their brilliant surroundings, and high and fast styles of living, found in our large cities, are of much less worth and true value than the integrity, honesty, and firm moral character which are found so well developed among the people who inhabit these hills. Even the great city of New York is dependent, for its magnificence, its thought and character, and for its physical, intellectual and moral power, upon the rural districts, and could not sustain itself without these aids from beyond its boundaries, for a single century. His-

tory teaches that the customs of cities tend to the enervation and deterioration of the people, while on the contrary, the habits and pursuits of the rural population promote vigor of both mind and body. The fate of old Rome is a conspicuous illustration of this important fact. Let us be thankful that our lives have been blessed with such an excellent nativity, that we have been taught to love and honor the glorious principles of liberty and equality established and incorporated in the constitution and fundamental laws of our country. These priceless gifts are above all material value, they come from the spirit of Christ, and so long as these grand old hills shall continue to be inhabited by the descendants of the Puritan fathers and the heroes of 1776, teaching and practising the true principles of equality, righteousness and self-government, our Republican system is safe.

Good-bye, and God be with you!

REV. AMOS DRESSER

Spoke briefly but eloquently on the theme — "Goshen's contribution of men for the world's conversion." It is regretted that no report of his address was secured.

MRS. MARTHA J. LAMB

Read an exquisite little poem, written while on her way from New York to the Centennial. The want of a copy prevents its publication.

LETTERS AND SENTIMENTS.

Letters were received from many former residents of the town and others, which, for want of time, were not publicly read. The following extracts from a large portion of them are of sufficient interest to be preserved as belonging to the occasion:

Ames, Iowa, June 10, 1881.

. . . . Your card, inviting me to join you in celebrating the 100th anniversary of Goshen from which I have been absent nearly thirty years, gave me a degree of homesickness I never before experienced. . . . . Goshen is represented from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and I cannot recall a single person to mind who has gone out from her but who has been an honor to her. . . . While absent in body I shall be present in spirit.

H. R. BARDWELL.

Virden, Ill., April 18.

. . . . Massachusetts, as a historic State, and Goshen as a familiar town, are vividly associated with the traditional memories of my childhood. The very names of your Committee were among the familiar names I heard when "Uncle White," Mr. Dwight, Rev. Amos Dresser, and other Old Hampshire Co. people came and talked over ancient times with my parents in the old log house in Brecksville. I should take most genuine pleasure in being present and seeing those rock-bound hills and the kindred faces so familiar and yet so unknown. . . .

C. H. COGSWELL.

Pittsfield, Mass., June 17, 1881.

ALVAN BARRUS.—MY DEAR SIR:—I have delayed till now an answer to your kind invitation to be present at the centennial of your town on the 22nd inst., in the hope that I could find it in my power to attend. But professional engagements long deferred will deprive me of that pleasure. The occasion cannot fail to be one of great interest to your town people, and the sons and daughters who shall then return to do honor to the venerable mother whose precepts and blessing they had carried with them into the battle of life under other skies.

To the godly life and the ever-present care and teachings of one of the daughters of Goshen I am indebted beyond measure or words, and

to the home of my mother's early womanhood I would turn with some offering of homage and gratitude on its centennial birthday.

The town is the root and source of strength to the State—the springs which supply the stream. Take care that the root does not dry up and wither, and that the springs are kept ever full and clear.

I am truly yours, H. L. DAWES.

Ann Arbor, Mich., June 18, 1881.

ALVAN BARRUS, *Chairman of Committee.*

DEAR SIR:—Your kind note, inviting me to participate in your celebration on the 22d inst., came duly to hand.

This request has awakened in my mind many memories both sad and pleasing, that the lapse of years had quieted into peaceful but not altogether unconscious slumbers.

Goshen was the home of my parents and grandparents. Their ashes repose in your midst. It is also the place of my own nativity. There I spent my childhood, youth and early manhood. Not only the earliest but the dearest associations of my life are connected with her beautiful hills, her lovely valleys, her rocks and streams, her schools, her youth, her business men of more than half a century ago.

Though none of the men and women, and but few of the children of those early days, will be there to celebrate Goshen's first centennial, I assure you that nothing could afford me more pleasure than to be one of your number were it reasonably possible. Since I left there, forty-seven years ago, for a home in the romantic and adventurous West, I have never failed but once to pay my friends and early home an annual visit.* At the present time, deeply as I regret it, my health is not sufficient to allow me the pleasure of uniting with you on this most interesting occasion.

Hoping that your celebration may be the grandest, most inspiring day that dear old Goshen has ever seen, and that she may exist to celebrate many like centennials,

I remain, yours very truly,

LUTHER JAMES.

* Mr. James so far recovered his health that he made his annual visit to his native town in the autumn of this year (1881). He was accompanied by his genial nephew, Mr. James L. Babcock, who spent a portion of his boyhood with his grandparents in Goshen They were visiting friends in Boston, October 10.

Kenosha, Wis., June 20, 1881.

. . . . I cannot be with you on the 22d, but am impelled to bid you God-speed, and bow respectfully to the familiar hills and forests of Goshen and the dear friends who live among them.

"No home is like our childhood home,
The prairies bloom more fair,
And greater wealth of golden corn
Their fruitful furrows bear.
But still we love that sterile land
Of which the satirist's pen
Declared the products were composed
Of Granite, Ice and Men."

Three generations of my ancestors rest in Goshen. But be not too sentimental. Our fathers fought for the fertile valleys of the Great West. The flag of the nation floats over them. Encourage enough of the sons of New England to occupy them to Americanize the foreign immigrants, and give our Anglo Saxon tone and stability to our political institutions. Very truly yours, F. W. LYMAN.

Greenfield, June 20, 1881.

. . . . It would afford me much pleasure to meet old friends, and mingle in the festivities of the occasion.

Much has been said within the past years of the decline of the Hill Towns. It is true the population has decreased to some extent during the last decades, but as regards intelligence, enterprise, and all those qualities which go to make a community truly happy and prosperous, I think the hill towns will compare favorably with other portions of our country, particularly the West, which boasts so much of its greatness and its glory. Where will you find a climate more healthy, or scenery so grand, picturesque and lovely as among the hill towns of New England? As Bryant says in that beautiful Forest Hymn:

"Fit shrine for humble worshiper to hold
Communion with his Maker."

Permit me to offer as a sentiment: The town of Goshen—venerable in years, but still clothed in all the beauty of nature in her loveliest mood. Very truly yours, L. L. PIERCE.

Sunderland, Mass., April 18, 1881.

. . . . When I first came to Goshen, about seventy years ago, there were quite a number of rich men in the the town, according to the amount then thought to constitute riches. The inhabitants lived almost entirely upon the products of their farms, raising wool and flax, which the females spun and wove into cloth, furnishing employment at home, till marriage took them away to other homes. The young men were

not afraid to marry them lest they might not be able to support them, for they were *helpmeets*. They were pretty, too, if they did wear pressed flannel dresses in winter and linen in summer. Their surplus flannel and linen was exchanged with the merchant for calico or for cambric to be made into white dresses to be worn on special occasions. The flannel for men's wear was sent to Maj. Stone's, who with his sons were noted clothiers, to be fulled, colored and dressed. "Butternut" *color* was the prevailing shade for every day wear; indigo blue for Sunday and other occasions. Meats were raised and fatted on the farm, the hides sent to the tannery to make leather for the boots and shoes to be made up for the families by the shoe maker, who often came to the homes to do the work. Money was obtained by selling a colt, or cow, or oftener a pair of oxen, to the river town farmers to be fattened for the Boston market.

A marked change has taken place in public opinion, since those years, regarding the use of intoxicating drinks. In those earlier days ministers and people, male and female, old and young, with few exceptions, thought spirituous liquors almost as necessary as their daily food. It is a wonder that under such conditions, with the added temptation of cider to help form and keep the appetite, that we did not become a community of drunkards.

In 1813 a fever prevailed which carried off a number of people, young and old. Another in 1824, was still more fatal. In a few months there were nineteen deaths of persons between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five years.

J. MILTON SMITH.

Holyoke, June 20, 1881.

MR. ALVAN BARRUS, MY DEAR SIR:—Please accept thanks on behalf of your associate committee for their cordial invitation to participate in the centennial celebration of your town.

My former somewhat prolonged residence there, and the large experience of my family of the generosity and hospitality of its inhabitants, together with the *abiding interest* I have ever cherished in what ever promised to contribute to her prosperity and honor, have enkindled within me an earnest desire to accept of your invitation, and participate in this joyous occasion. But the fatigues of a long journey, just endured, together with the infirmities of age, which are now walking with me hand in hand, constrain me to forego the pleasure. But allow me to give you the following sentiment for your consideration, to wit: Goshen's honored dead in the last century. Happy and honorable will be the Goshen of the coming century if they shall maintain the virtues of those who have preceded them in the past century.

Wishing you much joyous satisfaction on the memorable 22d inst.,

allow me to subscribe myself cordially your friend and former pastor of the church in Goshen. J. C. THOMPSON.

Cobden, Union Co., Ill., June 10, 1881.

. . . . I must forego the pleasure of meeting the few surviving friends of nearly fifty years ago. The memories of my own native town are no more sacred to me than those of Goshen, for there I found my better half in the person of one of her best and fairest daughters, a full length portrait of whom may be found in Prov. 31:10–31. The first day of December next will be the fiftieth anniversary of our wedding, and about six months later we united with the Congregational church. Three of our nine children were born in Goshen. The mother and four children the Master has taken to the mansions above. If I am permitted to see the 31st day of August I shall enter my 80th year. God is satisfying me with long life, a happy old age, and has shown me his salvation. I have believed and am persuaded that He is able to keep that I have committed to Him against that day. E. W. TOWNE.

So. Deerfield, Mass., June 20, 1881.

. . . . On your ancient hills my honored father* was born in 1792. Of eleven children in his father's family only two survive. . . . Could we but lift the veil and catch some open vision of those early days of the lives and homes of those heroic sons of toil who broke your hardy and rocky soil, planted the church and dotted your hills with school houses, it would be a pleasure indeed. They have left a good record and are resting in the Morning Land.

> "And as the rolling years shall pass,
> And new-born ages rise,
> As other generations look
> Upon these hills and skies;"

may your record in the coming century stand as fair and bright as those who left their impress on the past. MISS L. E. WILLIAMS.

Fon du Lac, Wis., June 18, 1881.

GENTLEMEN:—Your kind invitation to be present and participate in your celebration is received. Although some fifty years have passed since I left your good old town, high up on the mountains (being at that time eleven years of age), my recollection of persons and places are most pleasant. It would give me great pleasure to revisit the scenes where some seven of the happiest years of my childhood were spent; to take by the hand some of my old playmates, as I presume not all have

* Mr. Artemas Williams.

yet passed away; to do reverence perhaps to some grey heads now well ripened for the grave, who were then heads of families and active members of the church to which my long-sainted father then ministered, though almost two generations have gone.

Regretting my inability to be with you on that joyous occasion, I remain, with best wishes for the prosperity, civil and religious of old Goshen. Yours truly,

T. SPENCER WRIGHT, M. D.

Mills Seminary, California, April 28, 1881.

. . . . It would give me sincere pleasure to unite with you in the festivities of the occasion, and if possible I would take "the wings of the morning" and be there,—and will be in spirit at least.

ELLA M. PINKHAM.

West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., June 20, 1881.

MY DEAR SIR:—I am sincerely obliged by the invitation to come up to Goshen on the 22d, and take part in the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of her incorporation. I am a summer neighbor and lover of the old town, and I should most gladly come up and tell my love if it were possible. I can, however, only send you my best wishes. Goshen, by the career of many of her children, has proved that a city set upon a hill cannot be hid; and I trust you will not suspect my temperance principles, if I hope that all her living children may get as high as their mother in the world around them.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

ALVAN BARRUS, *for the Committee.*

Dennis, Mass, April 26, 1881.

. . . . . I certainly ought to be reckoned among those "interested" in your town, although I cannot claim to have resided in Goshen, or to have connection by marriage or descent. Yet the "otherwise" interested will justify my claim. I am aware that Goshen lies adjoining Ashfield and that town was settled mainly by families from Dennis. . . . . Thirty-nine years next November since I first visited your hills, and my memory is fresh and vivid with the recollections of that delightful winter spent among your people. Since that time I have sailed far and wide, and mixed with many races, but nowhere upon the green earth have I found warmer hearts or more intelligent heads than among the hills of Hampshire County. I have the kindest recollections of its people, and hope the town of Goshen will enter upon its second century with bright prospects and high hopes.

THOS P. HOWES.

Boston April 26, 1881.

. . . . As I am not interested in the town by "residence, marriage or descent," I could only claim an interest "otherwise" — as for instance, from a pleasant acquaintance with "Mr. Barrus of Goshen." I should be happy to make that an excuse for attending if I could spare the time. If I can I will. GEO. A. MARDEN.

(*Clerk of the Mass. House of Representatives.*)

State House, Boston, April 19, 1881.
Office of Secretary of the Commonwealth.

I cannot claim to be a son of Goshen at the time of your anniversary, unless meantime the town should *adopt* me, in which event I would come up, bring the original charter and read it, if the committee on order of exercises should so arrange.

HENRY B. PIERCE.

Boston, June 21, 1881.

. . . . I depended on seeing your town and your people. Perhaps I should have found some message from the Plymouth Pilgrims to the people of the hill towns, who, I believe, stand pretty firmly by the faith of the Pilgrims. But the railroads which generally favor communication, keep me away, and I can only send regrets, and a hope that there may be "no hail in Goshen," nor anything to mar the pleasures of the day. THOMAS RUSSELL.

Boston, April 19, 1881.

. . . . The one-hundredth birthday of a Massachusetts town is always a matter of more than local interest; and the acknowledged beauty of your portion of the State, especially in the month of June, enhances my long-felt desire to be present at your centennial. I shall try to avail myself of the privilege now so kindly offered me.

A. J. C. SOWDON.

Billerica, June 15, 1881.

GENTLEMEN:—I am sorry to say that business engagements will prevent an acceptance of your invitation to be present on Wednesday next. It was my fortune when a young man to have among my acquaintances some of the good people of your town, and I have always felt a special interest in its welfare; and I much regret that I cannot be present on the coming festival occasion.

I hope every thing will pass off as well as the most enthusiastic friends of Goshen can desire. THOMAS TALBOT.

Boston, April 18, 1881.

. . . . Your very kind invitation to all persons interested in your beautiful town, either by residence, marriage, descent or otherwise, to participate in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of her incorporation, is received. I am "otherwise" interested in Goshen, mainly through my respect and esteem for your chairman, and I regret that I shall be unable to witness your festivities. May the success of your celebration be unrivalled, and may the town of Goshen enter, under the happiest auspices, upon her second century.

With sincere regard and many thanks for your courtesy,

Very respectfully yours.

LEVI C. WADE.

INCIDENTS OF THE CENTENNIAL.

Hon. Henry B. Pierce, Secretary of the Commonwealth, sent a beautiful *fac simile* copy of the original act of incorporation of the town, which was not received in season to be used in the exercises, but which will be duly framed and preserved for use at the next centennial. The Secretary had intended to be present and read the document as announced, but sent his regrets at his inability to be present on account of the severe illness of his wife.

Representative Sidney Strong of Northampton placed the people of Goshen and vicinity under lasting obligations, which they fully appreciate, for his successful efforts in enabling Governor Long to be present at the centennial. When it was known that the Governor was to attend the graduating exercises at the Agricultural College in Amherst in the forenoon of that day, many thought that he would not be able to reach Goshen before the close of the exercises, if at all. Mr. Strong saw the dilemma, and kindly perfected arrangements, on his own responsibility, by which the Governor was able to fulfil his appointment on time. He was brought over from Amherst in company with Councillor Woods, and from Northampton he was taken in Jacob Holley's elegant turnout to Goshen. He was accompanied from Amherst by Adjutant-General A. Hun Berry, and from Northampton by Representative Strong and Ex-Councillor Edwards. The Governor, on being told how much the people of Goshen had set their hearts upon his being with them at their celebration, made special exertions to comply with their wishes. In order to do that, he was compelled to give up his dinner until such time as he could reach Goshen, which was nearly 4 o'clock. And then, the impatient people there, who had been looking for him all day, called upon him for a speech before he had had an opportunity to get anything to eat. The Governor will always be kindly remembered by the people of Goshen.

Among the noticeable features of the occasion was the presence of a large number of veterans of the late war under command of

Capt. Tileston of Williamsburg. They marched in the procession and were provided with entertainment at the tables. The lateness of the hour prevented a full report as to the different regiments represented, which was prepared by Capt. Tileston. The intended recognition of the soldiers by appropriate addresses was consequently omitted, but was splendidly atoned for by a few eloquent words from Gov. Long, to whom they were severally introduced.

Among the distinguished persons from abroad who were prevented from speaking by want of time, were Gen. H. S. Briggs, Adj. Gen. A. Hun Berry, Dea. Benj. F. Burgess of Boston, Gen. Otis of Florence, Editor H. S. Gere, and Col. J. B. Parsons of Northampton, Capt. Richmond of Shelburne Falls, a native of the town, Rev. B. F. Parsons of Georgia, H. L. Naramore of Sharon, Mass., Charles H. Shaw, Esq., of Meriden, Conn., Miles Farr of St. Lawrence Co., N.Y., Lewis Parsons of Minnesota, and others. The prominent citizens of all the surrounding towns were present, and many from towns more distant.

The oldest native of the town present was Mrs. Dolly White Engram of Chesterfield, wife of Otis Engram, her age being nearly 92 years.

Mr. Eben Edwards of Northampton added materially to the bill of fare at the dinner in the grove, by presenting a quantity of ripe, luscious strawberries.

Mr. Luther James of Ann Arbor, Mich., responded to his "Welcome Home" by sending a check for fifty dollars towards defraying the expenses of the day, regretting very much his inability to be present.

(Extracts from the Springfield Union.)

GOSHEN'S CENTENNIAL.

A HAPPY DAY FOR THE HILL DWELLERS.

(From our own Reporter).

Goshen, Wednesday, June 22, 1881.

The good town of Goshen, high on the hills of Western Hampshire, celebrated, to-day, with appropriate observances, the 100th anniversary of its municipal existence, and a right joyous occasion it has been, an anniversary significant with much of historic interest. Coming here, to-day, to find banners, music, a procession, an assemblage of thousands, well-prepared addresses, and a royal feast not exceeded in abundance and richness by "the fat of the land" of that other Goshen of ancient days, one would be struck with wonder and ask, "What does all this mean?" He would have been filled with wonder that should give place to admiration as the historian of the day recounted the deeds of the fathers, and song and other ceremonials made known the full significance of the occasion. Such a lesson was this centennial to any present who might have disposed to sneer at "that little town of Goshen." Subtracting, if need be, something for local pride, the centennial of this town gives, with similar occasions in other towns, an index to the importance of those communities in the make-up of the whole body politic of the State, and points to the source of much that is best in New New England life.

Goshen was, of course, represented by the "whole happy population." Cummington, which celebrated its centennial but a few years ago, was largely represented on this occasion, and some came from Worthington, Plainfield, Ashfield, Hawley, Conway, Williamsburg and Northampton. For a week or more the stages traversing the mountain routes have been bringing home the sons and daughters of the town, and on every hill and in every glade the dwellings have witnessed the greetings of re-united families, a pleasant foretaste of the joyous demonstration of to-day.

Bright and early, in spite of the severe and unseasonable cold,

the people of Goshen and a dozen other towns began to assemble, this morning, at the Center, to be ready to join in the procession at 10 o'clock, to march, under the marshalship of Mr. Lyman, three-fourths of a mile north-west to the grove selected as the place of meeting, where a platform and seats had been prepared for the literary exercises, with five long tables not far away for the spread, prepared with a great deal of painstaking by the ladies of Goshen.

Ex-Representative Alvan Barrus was president of the day, and officiated with promptness and propriety on the occasion, welcoming the people in a neat and appropriate address, and handling the details of the programme with good taste. Rev. J. E. M. Wright, the new pastor of the old church, who officiated as chaplain of the day, came to Goshen from Needham, and passed his boyhood days in Jackson, Me., with Dr. Ezra Abbott of the New Testament revision committee. Rev. Mr. Wright wrote the centennial hymn for the occasion, which was sung to the tune of America by Edward Packard, Rufus C. Dresser and others, the audience joining. Rev. Dr. D. G. Wright, a cultured clergyman of the Episcopal denomination, and rector of the Poughkeepsie female academy, was present to bring out "refreshing remembrances" of 50 years ago in the town of his boyhood, and he did his part well.

The historian of the centennial was Hiram Barrus of Boston, who gave his hearers correct pictures of the homes of the fathers, and to their inspection and admiration portraits of the old worthies. The speaker noted the great interest taken in the cause of missions from the first by the Goshen church, of which the first pastor was Rev. Samuel Whitman, who preached here 30 years. His home was the house for so many years occupied by Emmons Putney, on the main road, not far from the center, and which Mr. Putney is, by the way, a man of no little importance. For well nigh 30 years he had to do with school matters of the town as general committee, he has kept correct weather statistics for 50 years daily, that half century being an addition to the record of 30 years kept by his grandfather, Oliver Taylor, one of the first deacons of the church. Mr. Putney points to the spot (at the corners north of Amos Hawks's) where stood the house inhabited in other days by Adam Beals, one of the men who had a hand in throwing overboard the tea in Boston harbor.

It would be wholly unfair to omit mention of the happy rhythmic

offering by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb for the town of her girlhood on its gala day.

The people all regretted that death had removed from the town one long known to them, who had anticipated much participating in the songs of the centennial celebration, Maj. Joseph Hawks. His Highland House was thronged with visitors on that day and for a week, and besides that many of the people in town kept open house. Some of the visitors remain over until next week. Among those present at the centennial none of those, not "to the manor born," more thoroughly enjoyed the exercises nor more correctly gathered from them the true significance of New England life and its institutions than did Prof. Arnold A. Zuellig of Switzerland, who, during his sojourn in America, is teaching at Boston, and spending the vacation at the Goshen hotel.

HISTORY OF GOSHEN.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

A few errors occur in the History of Goshen, which the author takes this opportunity to correct.

Page 121, line 10, change 1848 to 1838.

" 148, " 27, " "Professor in Harvard" to Assistant Librarian in Boston Public Library.

Page 162, line 8, change 1850 to 1860.

" 164, " 25, " Feb. 3 to Jan. 14.

" " " 27, " to Cyrus E. died Aug. 10, 1860.

" " " 26, " "near Rochester" to Ilion, Herkimer Co.

Page 220, lines 27, 28, 29, change 1827 to 1831.

" " " 19, should perhaps be Jan. 5.

Miss Emily Joy who married C. C. Grugan had 5 children—2 sons and 3 daughters. The sons, Frank C. and Harry T., returned from Europe, where they had been educated, soon after the breaking out of the civil war. Both enlisted in the service of their country. Frank was one of the staff of Gen. Meade till the close of the war, when he entered the regular service and was on duty in the Yellowstone region for some time, and was afterward transferred to the Signal Corps Department in Philadelphia. He had charge of that department in the Centennial Exhibition, and is now in the service at Fortress Monroe. Harry T. was a faithful and favorite clerk in the War Department for some years, and died in office. Mr. C. C. Grugan, the father, died Nov., 1876.

It is said that Prudence White, a Goshen girl, was the grandmother of Rev. Daniel Merriman of Worcester and of Rev. Dr. W. E. Merriman, formerly president of Ripon college, Wisconsin.

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